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1910

REPORTS
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

1910

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR
AND
REPORTS OF BUREAUS



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1911

CONTENTS.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

	Page.
Introduction.....	9
Office of the Secretary.....	12
Office of the Chief Clerk.....	12
Disbursing Office.....	13
Appointment Division.....	20
Presidential positions.....	20
Thirteenth Decennial Census.....	21
Appointments by special exception to the civil-service rules.....	21
Apportionment of appointments among the several States and Territories.....	22
Efficiency of the personnel.....	22
Promotion of employees.....	24
Interdepartmental transfers.....	25
Removals.....	27
Residence restriction in examinations for the apportioned service...	27
Superannuation.....	28
International congresses and conventions.....	30
Division of Publications.....	31
Volume and cost of printing.....	31
Distribution of printed supplies.....	32
Publication work.....	33
Distribution of publications.....	33
Sale of public documents.....	34
Congressional inquiry into departmental printing.....	34
Bureau of the Census.....	36
Field work of census of population and agriculture.....	36
Field work of manufactures census.....	39
General organization of office force.....	40
Office work of the population census.....	41
Office work of the agricultural census.....	43
Appropriations.....	45
Quarters.....	45
Work of the Bureau aside from the decennial census.....	46
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.....	47
Immigration in general.....	47
Ages, literacy, and financial condition of immigrants.....	47
Ages and periods of residence of departing aliens.....	48
Occupations of immigrants and emigrants.....	48
Sources of immigration.....	48
Rejections of arriving aliens.....	48

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization—Continued.	Page.
Alien contract laborers.....	49
Arrests and deportations.....	50
White-slave traffic.....	50
Japanese and Korean laborers.....	50
Chinese immigration.....	51
Division of Information.....	52
Immigrant stations.....	53
Proposed amendments to laws.....	54
Division of Naturalization.....	56
Bureau of Corporations.....	58
Reports published.....	58
Pending investigations.....	58
Policy of corporate regulation.....	59
Bureau of Labor.....	61
Reports published.....	61
Bimonthly bulletins.....	61
Reports transmitted and in course of preparation.....	61
Government workingmen's compensation act.....	62
Bureau of Manufactures.....	64
Publication of trade opportunities and confidential bulletins.....	64
World Trade Directory.....	64
Commercial agents.....	65
Tariff Division.....	66
Consular Division.....	66
Commercial Relations.....	67
Publications.....	67
Possibilities for the Bureau.....	67
Bureau of Statistics.....	68
Foreign commerce of the United States.....	68
Decline in exportation of foodstuffs.....	68
Increase in exportation of manufactures.....	69
Change in trade currents.....	69
Decline in exports to the Orient.....	70
Increased importation of manufacturers' materials.....	71
American manufactures and the foreign markets.....	71
Decline in excess of exports over imports.....	72
Work of the Bureau.....	73
Bureau of Standards.....	75
Electricity.....	75
Photometry.....	76
Weights and measures.....	76
Heat and thermometry.....	77
Optics.....	78
Polarimetry.....	79
Engineering.....	80
Chemistry.....	81
Bureau of Fisheries.....	82
Propagation of food fishes.....	82
Scientific researches and experiments.....	82
Commercial fisheries.....	84
Alaskan fishery interests.....	85
International fishery relations.....	87
Light-House Service.....	88

	Page.
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	91
Field work.....	91
Office work.....	93
Bureau of Navigation.....	96
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	99
Counting of passengers.....	100
Hull inspection.....	100
Uniform administration of law.....	101
Conclusion.....	102

REPORTS OF BUREAUS.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.....	105
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.....	155
BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.....	391
BUREAU OF LABOR.....	399
BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES.....	411
BUREAU OF STATISTICS.....	435
BUREAU OF STANDARDS.....	445
BUREAU OF FISHERIES.....	461
LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.....	495
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.....	565
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.....	579
STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.....	607
APPOINTMENT DIVISION.....	625
DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS.....	657

INDEX.....	681
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REPORT
OF THE
SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, November 23, 1910.

To the PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit my second annual report.

This Department has only a few features which are common to all the bureaus and divisions embraced in it. It will be necessary, therefore, to deal with the several branches under their respective heads. The report will for the same reason be more extended than I had hoped to make it.

The entire force of employees at the end of the fiscal year (not counting about 71,500 enumerators and a temporary force of 3,496 in the Bureau of the Census) numbered 10,258, which is an increase of 327 over the previous year. This increase appears chiefly in the Census, Fisheries, and Immigration and Naturalization bureaus. It is to be explained by the fact that the Bureau of the Census, in view of its increased work, necessarily had to employ a larger permanent force; the Bureau of Fisheries was directed to take over the seal herds, and became responsible for the protection of the natives on the Pribilof Islands, which called for a larger force; and immigration has increased to such an extent that the force in this service had to be correspondingly enlarged. A few of the bureaus have reduced their forces. Most of them have, however, had slight increases, to be attributed as a rule to the new work provided for by legislation. Estimates for appropriations will be correspondingly increased.

An examination of that part of the report relating to appointments will show that the Department's force as a whole is very satisfactory. A number of incapable employees have been dropped. The spirit of the personnel is good, interest and even enthusiasm being manifested. Furthermore, it is shown that the important appointments without the classified service have been made with a view to merit. Three chiefs of bureaus, as well as a number of other important presidential appointments during this administration, have been

selected from the classified service on account of experience and attainments, and because of apparent fitness for the positions to be filled.

During the last year some important changes have been made by acts of Congress. Four acts relate to matters under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Navigation, one of them being the provision for a wireless system for passenger-carrying steamers and another the law relating to motor boats. The activities of the Bureau of Standards have been enlarged. The Bureau of the Census has carried out the provisions of the Thirteenth Decennial Census act. The Bureau of Fisheries has made arrangements for the protection of the natives on the Pribilof Islands, has taken over the control of seal herds, and has secured sealskins which it is estimated will increase the Government's income from that source at least threefold, making provision at the same time for more perfect conservation of the herds than in former years. The Light-House Service has been completely reorganized. The districts have been increased from 16 to 19, and Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico have been made separate districts. By concentrating the district offices and their forces, and by dispensing with the construction of some ships—for the present at least—it is expected to make a very substantial saving in the administration cost and to improve the efficiency of this Service.

Among the subjects discussed in this report the following may warrant particular attention:

The application of the merit system of promotion of employees.

The recommendation, under the heading "Division of Publications," to allow a more general sale of publications issued by the several bureaus.

The recommendations submitted in connection with the section devoted to the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. They refer more especially to improvements at immigrant stations, to the discontinuance of the use of jails for detention purposes, to the needed additions at Ellis Island unless immigration at that point is reduced or is diverted from it, to imposing fines on steamship companies for bringing aliens afflicted with insanity or contagious diseases, to the regulation and control of employees of steamship companies who seek to land without examination, to a provision for placing, for purposes of observation, inspectors and perhaps physicians on board the steamships carrying large numbers of immigrants, and to the question how immigrant families, some of whom are admissible and some of whom under the present reading of the law must be rejected, are to be dealt with.

The suggestion that appeals be allowed in naturalization cases so as to secure harmony in court decisions.

The reports made by the Bureau of Corporations, more especially the lumber report, which is substantially ready for submission.

The recommendation, in connection with the Bureau of Labor, for amendments to the government workingmen's compensation act, and the report on woman and child labor, which has been completed.

The recommendation for a larger appropriation for commercial agents in the Bureau of Manufactures.

The condition and needs of our foreign trade as presented in connection with the statistics supplied by the Bureau of Statistics.

The illustrations of a wholesome cooperation between the National Government and State authority furnished by the Bureau of Standards in the enforcement of the standards of weights and measures.

The recommendation in connection with the Bureau of Fisheries for wireless stations at points on the Aleutian Islands and the Pribilof Islands, and the suggestion that some of the Aleutian Islands be made reservations for the protection of fur-bearing animals.

The completion and operation of a tide-predicting machine in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, not only because of its practical value, but as an illustration of this class of development in a scientific bureau.

The recommendation that the force of the Steamboat-Inspection Service be increased sufficiently to secure proper supervision over the number of persons carried by passenger steamers; and the recommendation for a more perfect hull inspection.

The very substantial saving and the improved service secured by the reorganization of the Light-House Service.

The growing importance of the early consideration of measures looking to the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine.

The successful employment in the Bureau of the Census of several types of new machines, and the application of examination tests in the selection of some 71,500 enumerators.

Finally, I recommend that another Assistant Secretary be authorized for this Department. The activities of the twelve bureaus are so varied that it is extremely difficult for two men to exercise the supervision which the work requires and to give the time for consultations to which chiefs of the bureaus are entitled. Furthermore, the provision of the law which brings every immigration appeal case and every deportation case to the desk of the Secretary, and requires him or his Assistant to pass on the record so presented, practically absorbs the attention of either the Secretary or his Assistant, so that to all intents and purposes only one of them is free to devote his time to the general work of the Department.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CLERK.

The most important task accomplished during the year has been the acquisition of comparatively satisfactory rented quarters for the several bureaus of the Department. In view of the recent action of Congress with respect to the proposed new federal building for this Department, it is believed that the quarters now occupied by the Secretary's Office in the Willard Building, and by other branches of the service in the Adams Building (1333-1335 F street) and the Annex (462-464 Louisiana avenue), will be adequate, with small additions, until the proposed new building is ready for occupancy, and that in the meantime the rent appropriation of \$50,000 will not need to be increased.

During the fiscal year 1910 the Department secured the five upper floors of the Adams Building, and the Division of Naturalization, the Bureau of Statistics, and the Bureau of Manufactures have, for the present, ample space in the building in question. The Department now has control of the entire building above the first floor, including the elevator service.

Space in the Kellogg Building (1416 F street), at \$510 per annum, occupied by the files of the Division of Chinese Records, was vacated on May 1 last, and these files were moved on that date to rooms on the second floor of the Adams Building.

The Division of Naturalization was moved from rooms in the Munsey Building, rented at the rate of \$4,300 per annum, to the sixth floor of the Adams Building on February 1, 1910, with a resulting saving in rent of over \$2,000 per annum.

The Bureau of Labor moved from the National Savings and Trust Company's building at Fifteenth street and New York avenue on July 31, 1909, and now occupies the second and third floors of the Annex. The rental in the trust company's building was at the rate of \$7,500 per annum.

On March 1 the Department stable was moved from unsatisfactory quarters on Seventeenth street, at \$1,500 a year, and now occupies a newly constructed sanitary brick and concrete structure between M and N and Ninth and Tenth streets NW., the rental for this branch of the Department having been increased to \$1,800 a year.

Space which was under rental at \$1,500 per annum in the basement of the Merchants Transfer and Storage Company's building on E street was vacated on April 1, 1910, and a very satisfactory storage building has been secured at 470 Louisiana avenue. This building is ample in size to provide storage space for the entire Department and the rental is at the rate of \$2,400 per annum.

The average rental per square foot now paid by the Department and charged to the appropriation for rent is about 35 cents, and the total charge on the appropriation is \$46,042. The total area of the rented quarters named is slightly in excess of 130,000 square feet. Other branches of the service, including the Census Bureau, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Fisheries, and the Bureau of Standards, occupy between 400,000 and 500,000 square feet additional.

During the year the quarters in the Willard Building occupied by the Office of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and the Chief Clerk were painted and improved electric-lighting equipment was installed. Contracts were also made for the painting and renovation of the halls and rooms in the Annex. It is expected that a balance of about \$2,000 will be turned back to the Treasury from the appropriation for rent.

During the year material additions were made to the equipment of the Department, new desks, adding machines, computing machines, and other labor-saving devices having been purchased. A deficiency appropriation of \$7,000 for contingencies was secured to provide for the additional charges imposed upon the Department by the transfer of field officers to the Division of Naturalization on July 1, 1909.

In general, the quarters and equipment of the Department were in fairly satisfactory condition on July 1, 1910.

DISBURSING OFFICE.

The itemized statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund of the Department of Commerce and Labor and the appropriation for "General expenses, Bureau of Standards," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, required to be submitted to Congress by section 193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; the itemized statement of expenditures under all appropriations for propagation of food fishes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, required by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 523), and a statement showing travel on official business by officers and employees (other than the special agents, inspectors, and employees in the discharge of their regular duties who are required to travel constantly) from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, as required by the act of Congress approved May 22, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 244), will be transmitted to Congress in the usual form.

The following table shows the total amounts of all annual appropriations for the various bureaus and services of the Department of Commerce and Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, of all appropriations made for public works in the various services of the Department, which, under the law, may be disbursed without regard to any particular year, and of all permanent indefinite appropriations:

Object of appropriation.	Annual appropriations, 1910.	Appropriations for public works.	Permanent indefinite appropriations.	Total.
Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.....	\$272,540.00	.....	.....	\$272,540.00
Bureau of Corporations.....	254,120.00	.....	.....	254,120.00
Bureau of Manufactures.....	82,700.00	.....	.....	82,700.00
Bureau of Labor.....	172,570.00	.....	.....	172,570.00
Light-House Board.....	48,720.00	.....	.....	48,720.00
Light-House Establishment.....	5,491,800.00	.....	.....	5,491,800.00
Construction of oil houses, etc.....	.....	\$22,000.00	.....	22,000.00
Bureau of the Census.....	10,140,000.00	.....	.....	10,140,000.00
Bureau of Statistics.....	74,110.00	.....	.....	74,110.00
Office of Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat- Inspection Service.....	14,440.00	.....	.....	14,440.00
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	.....	.....	\$513,725.68	513,725.68
Bureau of Navigation.....	32,380.00	.....	.....	32,380.00
Shipping Service.....	12,250.00	.....	66,201.23	78,451.23
Refunding penalties or charges erroneously exacted.....	.....	.....	10,305.42	10,305.42
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.....	2,591,160.00	.....	.....	2,591,160.00
Immigrant stations, Ellis Island and Boston.....	.....	291,350.00	.....	291,350.00
Bureau of Standards.....	385,780.00	.....	.....	385,780.00
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	960,290.00	.....	.....	960,290.00
Bureau of Fisheries.....	890,790.00	.....	.....	890,790.00
Construction of fish hatcheries.....	.....	92,700.00	.....	92,700.00
Miscellaneous expenses:				
Judgments, United States courts.....	3,364.81	.....	.....	3,364.81
Refunds, trust funds, etc.....	4,195.00	.....	.....	4,195.00
Total.....	21,421,209.81	406,050.00	590,232.33	22,417,492.14

* Includes \$2,400,000 "Expenses of regulating immigration," formerly a permanent indefinite appropriation.

* Includes \$130,000 for testing machine, available until expended.

* Includes \$150,000 for protecting seal fisheries of Alaska.

The disbursements by the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, arranged according to items of appropriation and fiscal periods of accounting are as follows:

Bureau and title of appropriation.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.					
Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce and Labor, 1909.....	\$6,441.71	.....	.....	.....	\$6,441.71
Salaries, Office of Secretary of Commerce and Labor, 1910.....	31,333.46	\$36,320.35	\$38,115.67	\$38,450.02	144,219.50

Bureau and title of appropriation.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY—cont'd.					
Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce and Labor, 1908.....	\$0.50	\$0.96	.....	.....	\$1.76
Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce and Labor, 1909.....	13,178.47	8,716.23	\$254.07	\$20.94	22,169.71
Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce and Labor, 1910.....	8,878.57	21,530.15	30,145.79	41,516.07	102,070.58
Rent, Department of Commerce and Labor, 1909.....	5,006.02	200.00	.....	.....	5,206.02
Rent, Department of Commerce and Labor, 1910.....	8,847.12	11,536.54	10,940.67	11,079.44	41,912.77
Payment to Thos. Windridge et al.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
Payment to William Black.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324,522.06
BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.					
Salaries, Bureau of Corporations, 1909.....	3,218.08	.....	.....	.....	3,218.08
Salaries, Bureau of Corporations, 1910.....	14,938.39	19,302.82	19,248.38	19,383.00	72,872.59
Salaries and expenses, special attorneys, examiners, etc., Bureau of Corporations, 1909.....	5,748.72	106.47	.....	.....	5,855.19
Salaries and expenses, special attorneys, examiners, etc., Bureau of Corporations, 1910.....	27,137.22	30,837.75	28,157.82	29,078.43	115,211.22
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	197,157.08
BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES.					
Salaries, Bureau of Manufactures, 1909.....	1,416.70	.....	.....	.....	1,416.70
Salaries, Bureau of Manufactures, 1910.....	6,553.31	8,614.77	8,551.11	8,497.50	32,216.69
Collecting tariffs of foreign countries, 1909.....	304.65	.....	.....	.....	304.65
Collecting tariffs of foreign countries, 1910.....	1,502.49	1,755.82	977.23	2,067.52	6,363.06
Salaries and expenses, special agents, Department of Commerce and Labor, 1909.....	172.31	.56	.....	.....	172.87
Salaries and expenses, special agents, Department of Commerce and Labor, 1910.....	620.00	24.10	2.95	9.79	656.84
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,130.81
BUREAU OF LABOR.					
Salaries, Bureau of Labor, 1909.....	4,370.18	.....	.....	.....	4,370.18
Salaries, Bureau of Labor, 1910.....	21,584.44	26,022.75	25,972.56	26,052.99	99,632.74
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor, 1908.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	.....	2,000.00
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor, 1909.....	3,919.70	1,833.22	.....	.....	5,752.92
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Labor, 1910.....	14,646.09	13,976.98	14,398.15	14,624.27	57,645.49
Library, Bureau of Labor, 1909.....	121.54	98.69	.....	.....	220.23
Library, Bureau of Labor, 1910.....	128.10	125.08	280.69	212.53	746.40

Bureau and title of appropriation.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
BUREAU OF LABOR—continued.					
Investigating the condition of woman and child workers, 1909.....	\$363.17	-----	-----	-----	\$363.17
Investigating the condition of woman and child workers, 1909-10.....	3,698.50	\$176.90	-----	\$0.31	3,875.71
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	174,606.84
BUREAU OF STANDARDS.					
Salaries, Bureau of Standards, 1909...	5,856.04	-----	-----	-----	5,856.04
Salaries, Bureau of Standards, 1910...	32,947.18	40,333.03	\$40,587.82	40,081.90	153,949.93
Equipment, Bureau of Standards, 1909.....	3,337.98	7,006.28	-----	41.45	10,385.71
Equipment, Bureau of Standards, 1910.....	6,114.26	11,810.56	8,550.73	8,099.31	34,574.86
General expenses, Bureau of Standards, 1909.....	363.94	74.53	-----	-----	438.53
General expenses, Bureau of Standards, 1910.....	1,636.63	2,313.62	4,979.88	5,162.57	14,091.70
Improvement and care of grounds, Bureau of Standards, 1909.....	1,308.93	-----	-----	-----	1,308.93
Improvement and care of grounds, Bureau of Standards, 1910.....	545.16	740.78	622.85	745.78	2,654.57
Laboratory, Bureau of Standards.....	35,669.33	31,822.74	27,815.56	4,767.92	100,075.55
Testing machine, Bureau of Standards.....	10,433.63	25,408.69	7,921.40	26,407.13	70,170.85
Gas-light standards, Bureau of Standards, 1910.....	1,444.64	2,211.48	2,276.15	2,680.56	8,612.83
Weights and measures, Bureau of Standards, 1910.....	865.86	1,823.74	2,221.57	2,037.79	6,948.96
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	409,068.45
LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.					
Salaries, Office of Light-House Board, 1909.....	1,865.30	48.89	-----	-----	1,914.19
Salaries, Office of Light-House Board, 1910.....	9,476.46	11,879.00	11,930.00	12,091.42	45,376.88
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	47,291.07
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.					
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, 1909.....	4,145.51	-----	-----	-----	4,145.51
Salaries, Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, 1910.....	20,783.75	26,115.83	26,030.84	25,538.89	98,469.31
Expenses of regulating immigration (special fund).....	220,682.96	14,321.04	44,137.68	42,850.22	321,991.90
Expenses of regulating immigration, 1910.....	400,164.85	555,385.91	617,523.37	590,223.38	2,163,297.51
Enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion act, 1909.....	36,419.51	2,304.01	-----	-----	38,723.52
Immigrant station, Boston, Mass.....	-----	-----	-----	34,000.00	34,000.00
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, N. Y. (special fund).....	44,802.98	32,237.86	33,804.75	15,513.45	126,358.04

Bureau and title of appropriation.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION—cont'd.					
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, N. Y., 1910.....		\$80.55	\$16,231.10	\$61,533.52	\$77,845.17
Immigrant station, Philadelphia, Pa.....				100,000.00	100,000.00
Immigrant station, San Francisco, Cal.....	\$808.75	802.38	5,136.19	16,510.00	23,120.32
Ferry steamer, San Francisco, Cal.....			12.91	23.18	37.09
Special examiners, etc., Division of Naturalization, 1910.....	16,832.87	23,786.61	26,512.78	29,879.54	97,012.80
Additional assistants to clerks of courts in naturalization cases, 1910.....		283.34	1,087.91	5,820.55	6,891.80
Total.....					3,001,893.97
STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.					
Salaries, Office of Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service, 1909.....	601.69				601.69
Salaries, Office of Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service, 1910.....	2,999.98	3,571.67	3,610.00	3,610.00	13,791.65
Salaries, Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	107,237.48	106,810.41	106,724.30	106,691.28	427,463.47
Contingent expenses, Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	26,307.86	19,600.16	15,024.86	21,731.06	82,663.94
Total.....					524,510.85
BUREAU OF STATISTICS.					
Salaries, Bureau of Statistics, 1909.....	2,921.37				2,921.37
Salaries, Bureau of Statistics, 1910.....	14,289.93	17,256.32	17,374.86	17,430.00	66,951.11
Collecting statistics relating to commerce, 1909.....	280.89	15.27			296.16
Collecting statistics relating to commerce, 1910.....	823.05	538.33	1,052.10	1,008.75	3,722.23
Total.....					73,290.67
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.					
Salaries, Bureau of Navigation, 1909.....	1,349.21				1,349.21
Salaries, Bureau of Navigation, 1910.....	6,678.29	8,022.78	7,933.33	8,095.00	30,719.40
Contingent expenses, Shipping Service, 1909.....	1,350.08	.06			1,350.14
Contingent expenses, Shipping Service, 1910.....	424.25	1,933.19	1,792.31	1,620.27	5,770.02
Salaries, Shipping Service.....	10,801.66	11,274.75	10,644.94	11,571.28	44,592.63
Total.....					53,781.40
BUREAU OF FISHERIES.					
Salaries, Bureau of Fisheries, 1909.....	19,508.85				19,508.85
Salaries, Bureau of Fisheries, 1910.....	53,544.38	73,213.80	74,282.49	76,080.37	277,080.04
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, 1909.....	58,175.22	1,708.26	63.28	231.37	60,285.08
Miscellaneous expenses, Bureau of Fisheries, 1910.....	49,068.79	87,107.71	62,901.65	81,170.55	280,285.70

Bureau and title of appropriation.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	Total.
BUREAU OF FISHERIES—continued.					
Biological station, Mississippi River Valley.....	\$233.21	\$195.38	\$5,175.04	\$5,975.45	\$71,550.05
Salaries, agents at salmon fisheries in Alaska, 1910.....		520.83	574.99	625.05	1,620.83
Salaries, agents at seal fisheries in Alaska, 1908.....	605.34				605.34
Salaries, agents at seal fisheries in Alaska, 1909.....	3,400.00	2,076.67	240.00		6,216.67
Salaries, agents at seal fisheries in Alaska, 1910.....	973.33	1,551.25	1,368.75	1,507.07	5,291.34
Protecting seal fisheries of Alaska.....				6,788.04	6,788.04
Supplies for native inhabitants of Alaska, 1909.....	5,700.00		13,777.32		19,477.32
Supplies for native inhabitants of Alaska, 1910.....				2,745.70	2,745.70
Repairs to public buildings, Pribilof Islands, Alaska, 1910.....			2,985.62		2,985.62
Fish hatcheries, Alaska.....	1,425.01	604.75			2,029.76
Fish hatcheries, Puget Sound, Wash..		78.85	290.74		369.59
Fish hatchery, Boothbay Harbor, Me..	4,695.58	2,800.42	15.25	917.89	8,499.04
Fish hatchery, Cold Springs, Ga.....	52.43	178.30	100.81	15.41	347.94
Fish hatchery, Duluth, Minn.....	868.19	3,320.91	1,585.00	1,181.40	6,855.50
Fish hatchery, Green Lake, Me.....		3,014.87	140.11	328.81	3,473.79
Fish hatchery, Lake County, Colo.....		1,368.58	170.11	15.72	1,554.41
Fish hatchery, Mammoth Spring, Ark..	39.00	2,881.58	1,064.52	2,531.49	6,516.59
Fish hatchery, Montana.....	45.50	165.50	29.08	1,325.43	1,565.51
Fish hatchery, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.....		11.59	3.35	14,955.65	14,969.59
Fish hatchery, Tennessee.....	10.40	280.00	4,332.65	1,713.18	6,306.23
Fish hatchery, upper Mississippi River Valley.....		5,300.00	85.85	3,135.81	8,521.66
Fish hatchery, Vermont.....	16.80	5,403.50	8.15		5,428.45
Fish hatchery, Wytheville, Va.....	33.16				33.16
Total.....					761,355.92
Grand total.....	1,417,198.18	1,335,768.75	1,388,066.59	1,587,595.79	5,728,628.31

The following statement shows the expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, on account of all appropriations under the control of the Department of Commerce and Labor, giving the total amounts disbursed by the various disbursing officers of the Department and miscellaneous receipts for the same period:

By the Disbursing Clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor, on account of salaries and expenses of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, the Bureaus of Corporations, Manufactures, Labor, Statistics, Navigation, Immigration and Naturalization, Standards, and Fisheries, the Light-House Board, the Office of the Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service, expenses of regulating immigration, salaries and expenses of Steamboat-Inspection Service at large, and public works of the Immigration and Fisheries services (shown in detail in foregoing table of disbursements)..... \$5,728,628.31

By the engineer and naval secretaries of the Light-House Board, engineers and inspectors detailed from the Army and Navy to duty in the Light-House Establishment, and all other officers who disbursed money for the Light-House Establishment.....	\$5,565,415.24
By the disbursing clerk, Bureau of the Census, on account of salaries and expenses of the Bureau of the Census.....	4,451,722.91
By the special disbursing agent, Coast and Geodetic Survey, on account of salaries and expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey....	943,230.62
By the special disbursing agents of the Immigration Service.....	33,170.98
By the special agents of the Department investigating trade conditions abroad, as special disbursing agents.....	29,080.93
By customs officers on account of witnesses' fees in steamboat investigations.....	631.15
By special disbursing agents, Bureau of Fisheries.....	31,912.21
By special disbursing agents, Bureau of the Census.....	48,420.55
By special disbursing agents, Bureau of Corporations.....	5,467.15
By special disbursing agent, Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	93.90
By warrants drawn on the Treasurer of the United States to satisfy accounts settled by the Auditor for the State and other Departments.	375,937.74
Total.....	17,213,706.69

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 1910.

Coast and Geodetic Survey:	
Sale of Charts, Coast Pilots, and Tide Tables.....	\$12,707.83
Sale of property, outside work, etc.....	1,454.64
Bureau of Standards: Standardizing and testing weights, etc.....	6,951.89
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization:	
Head tax.....	4,164,966.43
Exclusive privileges.....	13,638.47
Naturalization fees.....	181,540.15
Bureau of Navigation: Navigation fees.....	135,249.72
Bureau of Fisheries: Sale of sealskins.....	153,378.00
Bureau of the Census:	
Transcripts of census records.....	60.09
Sales of publications.....	1,023.10
Light-House Establishment:	
Proceeds of sale of condemned property, damages, rentals, etc....	7,186.87
Sale of reservations.....	5,498.80
Proceeds of sale of condemned property, exclusive of Light-House Establishment.....	5,504.78
	4,680,157.79
Other receipts:	
Tonnage tax.....	1,081,526.70
Collected and paid into "trust fund".....	111.93
	1,081,638.63
Total.....	5,770,796.41

APPOINTMENT DIVISION.

The following table shows by bureaus the number of positions in the service of the Department on July 1, 1910, and the increase or decrease in each bureau as compared with July 1, 1909:

Bureau.	Statutory.	Non-statutory.	In District of Columbia.	Outside District of Columbia.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Office of the Secretary.....	137	.....	137	.....	137	.....	.....
Bureau of Manufactures.....	29	11	33	7	40	8	.....
Bureau of Corporations.....	65	54	119	.....	119	.....	1
Bureau of Labor.....	80	31	111	.....	111	.....	14
Bureau of Light-Houses.....	45	5,444	53	5,436	5,489	7	.....
Bureau of the Census.....	43	1,483	753	773	1,526	172	.....
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	242	104	203	143	346	.....	2
Bureau of Statistics.....	55	2	57	.....	57	.....	1
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	111	151	9	253	262	1	.....
Bureau of Fisheries.....	357	4	78	283	361	20	.....
Bureau of Navigation.....	23	52	23	52	75	.....	1
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.....	85	1,477	90	1,472	1,562	109	.....
Bureau of Standards.....	161	12	173	.....	173	34	.....
Total.....	1,433	8,825	1,839	8,419	10,258	346	19

* Does not include the following employees who were appointed during the Thirteenth Decennial Census period and were on duty at the close of June 30, 1910: 330 supervisors, 990 special agents, 1,842 clerks, 23 subclerks, 313 temporary employees limited to 60 days (total 3,496); also approximately 71,500 enumerators, who completed their work prior to the date mentioned.

† Net increase, 327.

Information in detail respecting the items given in this table will be found in the annual report of the Chief of the Appointment Division.

PRESIDENTIAL POSITIONS.

The foregoing table includes the presidential positions of the Department, which are as follows:

Assistant Secretary.
 Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures.
 Commissioner of Corporations.
 Deputy Commissioner of Corporations.
 Commissioner of Labor.
 Commissioner of Light-Houses.
 Deputy Commissioner of Light-Houses.
 Chief constructing engineer, Bureau of Light-Houses.
 Superintendent of naval construction, Bureau of Light-Houses.
 Director of the Census.
 Assistant Director of the Thirteenth Decennial Census.

Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.
 Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service.
 10 supervising inspectors of steam vessels.
 Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.
 Agent for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska.
 Assistant agent for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska.
 Commissioner of Navigation.
 Commissioner-General of Immigration.
 7 commissioners of immigration.
 Director of the Bureau of Standards.

During my incumbency the following presidential appointments have been made:

Assistant Secretary.	Commissioner of immigration at the port of San Francisco, Cal.
Deputy Commissioner of Corporations.	Commissioner of immigration at the port of Seattle, Wash.
Director of the Census.	Chief of the Bureau of Manufactures.
Assistant Director of the Thirteenth Decennial Census.	Commissioner of Light-Houses.
Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries.	Deputy Commissioner of Light-Houses.
Commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, N. Y.	Chief constructing engineer, Bureau of Light-Houses.
Commissioner of immigration at the port of Philadelphia, Pa.	Superintendent of naval construction, Bureau of Light-Houses.
Commissioner of immigration at the port of Baltimore, Md.	
Commissioner of immigration at the port of Boston, Mass.	

In six instances former incumbents of the positions were reappointed. In two instances persons outside of the service were selected on account of their well-known qualifications. In the remaining eight instances selections were made of persons who had been previously employed in the classified service. Thus, it will be seen that with respect to the positions which are entirely divorced from the civil-service system political considerations have been eliminated and the merit system installed.

THIRTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS.

Approximately 2,500 to 3,000 temporary clerks and subclerical employees will be employed during the census period ending June 30, 1912. The length of service of such appointees will range from six months to two years and will average one year. The collection of the statistics of manufactures, mines, and quarries required the employment of between 1,200 and 1,300 special agents, while the enumeration of the census of population and agriculture required the employment of approximately 71,500 enumerators.

The Department has put into operation a plan for the promotion of the clerks appointed from the special census registers. Promotion in accordance with this plan, as well as separation from the service as the needs of the Bureau demand, will depend upon the length of service and the efficiency of the employees as reported monthly by the division chiefs.

APPOINTMENTS BY SPECIAL EXCEPTION TO THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

The civil-service law and rules provide and declare that "as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant" open competitive examinations shall be held for testing the fitness of applicants for positions in the public service. The law and rules recognize the

probable necessity for exceptions in certain cases, and in order that proper publicity may be given them, thus in a measure forestalling possible abuses, it is required that these exceptions be set forth in connection with the rules, and the reasons therefor stated in the annual reports of the Civil Service Commission. Special exceptions in this Department are restricted to appointments to positions requiring peculiar qualifications with respect to knowledge and ability, or scientific, technical, or special attainments, which could not be fairly tested by the usual competitive course. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, nine executive orders affecting directly the personnel of the Department were promulgated. During the past year there were only five such orders.

APPORTIONMENT OF APPOINTMENTS AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

It is generally conceded that although far from being perfect the present civil-service method of securing employees possessing proper qualifications for the performance of the work required by the Government is the best system that has yet been devised for the purpose, but there are many restrictions imposed by law, rule, or regulation which do not make for efficiency and economy in administration. The provision of law requiring that appointments in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population may well be cited as an illustration. It is very doubtful whether the benefits of this particular provision of law outweigh its manifest disadvantages. While the civil-service tests undoubtedly furnish the best guaranty for appointment upon merit, the demand for geographical distribution necessarily restricts the freedom of choice. For some reasons it may be desirable to have the employees of the civil branch of the Government represent the various States and sections of the country, but it is a question whether such a policy is of sufficient importance to outweigh the tests which the law provides to determine the merits and qualifications of applicants. If the service is to be maintained on that high plane of efficiency which is so urgently demanded, it seems only fair to grant to the departments the privilege of selecting the persons who have attained the highest marks on examination, and not be compelled to consider eligibles with poor markings simply because they claim legal residence in States whose quotas are not in excess.

EFFICIENCY OF THE PERSONNEL.

The investigation into the efficiency of the personnel which was instituted in 1909 is now practically closed. Its scope, the manner in which it was conducted, and the great variety of conditions presented

were considered in the last annual report. In order that the results of the investigation might be more fully understood, the Department during the latter part of October, 1909, addressed communications to its bureau officers requesting an expression of their views as to what, if any, had been the effect of the investigation and the resulting readjustment of salaries, or other action, in the cases of the employees who had been reported as being below the required standard. Practically all of these officers were of opinion that the results had been far-reaching and highly beneficial. On April 15, 1910, the Department addressed letters to its bureau officers, stating that it would not undertake immediately another general inquiry into the efficiency of the personnel, but requesting that they report such cases of inefficiency then existing as might require separation, reduction, or other disciplinary action. Fourteen such cases have thus far been reported and appropriate action has been taken.

The original investigation, in so far as it affected the personnel of the Department, resulted in 7,119 efficiency reports being received, of which 1,023 indicated that employees might be below the required standard of efficiency. Upon thorough and critical examination of the reports indicating delinquencies on the part of employees, it was decided that in 382 cases no disciplinary or other action was required, while the remaining 641 cases were disposed of as follows:

Dismissed.....	30	Cautioned, warned, admonished, or	
Resignation accepted.....	39	reprimanded.....	357
Services discontinued.....	29	Furloughed.....	1
Demoted.....	147	Still pending.....	11
Transferred.....	12		
Transferred and demoted.....	15	Total.....	641

While the efficiency reports were being considered it was discovered that in a number of cases the employees had rendered long and faithful service, in some instances both military and civil, and that the inefficiency was due to causes for which the employees were not responsible. It is not unlikely that the bureau officers were somewhat reluctant about rating these persons solely upon their ability to render the quantity and quality of work expected of thoroughly efficient employees. Such cases naturally appeal to the sympathy of those who might be primarily responsible for any action looking toward demotion or separation from the service, and thus a difficulty is presented the only solution of which would seem to be the passage by Congress of some form of retirement legislation. In the absence of such legislation the Department has given the utmost consideration to cases of this character, although it has not retained an employee in a position in which he has been found to be practically useless.

PROMOTION OF EMPLOYEES.

Promotion of employees in the government service constitutes one of the most difficult questions presented in the actual everyday administration of departmental affairs, although practically there is but little restriction by the civil-service rules on this subject. Promotion without examination to a grade for which the entrance tests are higher or essentially different is prohibited, but for the great bulk of promotions, which are usually within a grade, the promoting officer is free to exercise his discretion. That difficulties attend the promulgation of practical regulations to govern promotions is shown by the several ineffectual attempts to enforce rules which have been adopted, and by the significant fact that the Civil Service Commission, which seems to be particularly charged under the civil-service law with the duty of formulating promotion regulations, has not been able after years of study to present anything workable and effective. The ideal system is one in which political, personal, and social influences are entirely eliminated, thereby insuring promotion solely on merit; and the purpose of any system should be to guide in determining who of a number of employees excels in special qualifications or general efficiency. A scholastic examination does not appear to be a means to this desirable end. It is well enough to provide a scholastic test for entrance to the service, but the conditions within the service call for an entirely different test for promotion. Employees work under the direction and observation of chiefs of bureaus and divisions; their capacity, efficiency, and resourcefulness are observed and judged by them; and in the final analysis their rights to advancement should be wholly determined by the opinions of these supervising officials, provided, always, that such opinions are judicious, well informed, and conscientiously reached.

During the spring and summer of 1909, when this Department instituted a thorough inquiry into the efficiency of its personnel, it was demonstrated that as an aid to arriving at a just estimate of the merits of employees for promotion chiefs of bureaus should be required to report from time to time on the efficiency of all under their charge. These reports should bear upon the quantity and quality of work done by employees as well as the interest manifested in it, and, upon the theory that the Government is entitled to a day's work for a day's pay, should show whether the employees are actually earning their salaries. After this information has been procured, recommendations for promotion from bureau chiefs should be considered in connection with the efficiency ratings previously submitted, and if it should appear that employees not having the highest ratings are recommended for advancement the bureau officers should be

called upon for an explanation. Under such a system there is no reason why promotions should not be justly made. It is barely possible that there may be an occasional instance in which an employee may be recommended by a chief of bureau on account of some personal or political influence, but in practically all cases the report and recommendation of the chief are based upon merit and are just as little open to criticism as they would be under a more elaborate system. It is not believed that any sort of mechanical and self-operative method of promotion could be devised, or any set rules established, which could possibly take the place of the discretion, fairness, and knowledge of the chief of a bureau.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL TRANSFERS.

There are many instances in which it is found to be impracticable to make selections for appointment from the civil-service registers. Prior to June 22, 1906, a department could select, after six months' service, an employee in another department or branch of the service having qualifications to fit the needs of a particular position, thus leaving a vacancy which very often could be filled advantageously from the eligible list, but by legislation enacted on that date such a transfer is prohibited if both positions are in Washington, D. C., unless the employee proposed for transfer has served at least three years in the department from which transfer is desired. This applies also to transfers to and from positions outside of the District of Columbia, unless the Civil Service Commission deems the action necessary in the interest of the service and waives the three-year requirement. That transfers, especially to positions requiring executive ability or scientific and technical training, are occasionally desirable and even necessary to the best interest of the Government can not be questioned. The transfer of an employee from a position not requiring the full use of his powers to one requiring a higher order of efficiency also is clearly not only in the interest of the service, but advantageous to the employee himself. It enables a department to fill properly a position which requires a special order of ability or imposes a high degree of responsibility by the appointment of a person whom experience has shown to possess just the qualifications of mind and temperament desired, as well as to retain in the service a valuable employee who might otherwise become dissatisfied with his environments and leave the service, but who, if given the proper encouragement and opportunity might rise step by step into the higher positions. A less direct but by no means unimportant advantage of the privilege of transfer is that it offers inducements to ambitious young men who would enter the service if they felt assured of a fair chance for advancement.

The civil-service act contains no specific authority for transfers. Presumably for this reason the Civil Service Commission considers the filling of a position by transfer such a departure from the general method of appointment prescribed by law as can only be justified when the conditions of good administration will be more fully met than by original appointment. Apparently also the Commission recognized the advantages of a certain amount of elasticity in the transfer rules, for it stated, shortly before the passage of the law establishing the three-year limit, that it believed that transfers had been "restricted to the fullest extent compatible with the best interests of the service."

Experience shows that interdepartmental transfers are perhaps unnecessarily hampered and restricted at the present time by the provision of law referred to. While its object was, unquestionably, to restrict the number of transfers made for personal and other reasons not connected with the best interests of the service, and to prevent persons from accepting appointments to undesirable positions with a view to securing early transfer through improper influence, in actual practice it appears to be merely an arbitrary rule for which no sufficient reason can be found, and an obstacle in the way of businesslike methods. It is not apparent why objectionable transfers could not be restricted by means less detrimental to the general service; why, if a time limit is deemed absolutely necessary, it should be placed at three years rather than at six months or one year; or why the Civil Service Commission should not be authorized to waive the requirement, even in transfers between departments in Washington, when the head of a department concludes and certifies that such action is required in the interests of the service. In pleasing contrast to interdepartmental transfers, and as really convincing illustrations of their usefulness with proper cooperation between the departments and fewer arbitrary restrictions, are the transfers between the various bureaus of this Department. During the past fiscal year there were 90 transfers of this kind. Many of these were made upon the application of the employee concerned; practically all were agreeable to the persons transferred; and all (even those made as the result of the efficiency records taken last year) had in view the ultimate good of the service.

REMOVALS.

During the year there were 115 dismissals in the Department. The causes which led to them may be grouped as follows:

Absence without leave.....	12	Intoxication.....	19
Desertion.....	9	Misappropriation of property.....	3
Destruction of property.....	1	Neglect of duty.....	13
Failure to pay debts.....	1	Tendering resignation without giving	
False statements.....	2	due notice	5
Gross misconduct.....	28		
Inefficiency.....	17	Total.....	115
Insubordination.....	5		

RESIDENCE RESTRICTION IN EXAMINATIONS FOR THE APPORTIONED SERVICE.

The Attorney-General has held that the provision in section 7 of the census act of July 2, 1909, requiring applicants for positions in the government service to be examined in the State or Territory in which they reside, is not limited to the Bureau of the Census, but applies to the entire apportioned service in Washington. The question now arises whether this restriction will not work to the detriment of the service, especially in examinations held for scientific and technical positions. Much difficulty has been experienced in the past in securing suitably qualified eligibles for certain positions of this nature, and the fear has been expressed that this will be increased by the new residence restriction. Thus, for instance, legal residents of the far Western, Southwestern, or Southern States who may happen at the time of examination to be attending scientific and technical courses in the advanced eastern universities would practically be barred from the examination on account of the great expense and inconvenience of returning to their distant home States to take it. This would result in depriving of many appointments those States and Territories which have not received their share under the law of apportionment and would consequently defeat the very ends for which the restriction was imposed. It would, therefore, seem that if the provision in relation to the apportionment is to remain in the civil-service law the proper remedy is to amend the law so as to permit, upon proper showing, legal residents of one State who are attending school in another, or who for other reasons are necessarily absent, to take the examination in the State where they may happen to be and be charged to the State of their legal residence.

SUPERANNUATION.

Probably no question dealing with the personnel of the service has been so seriously considered during the past year as that relating to superannuation. Most civilized countries now provide equitable means for the retirement of their employees, as do many of the state and municipal governments, as well as corporations and large industries, of this country. The problem was encountered and dealt with in the United States Army and Navy fifty years ago. It is now critically present and awaiting solution in the civil departments of the Government. While many unacquainted with actual conditions have frequently approached the subject in a spirit of humanitarianism, most of those in and out of the service now look upon superannuation as an unavoidable contingency which must be met by the application of modern ideas and strictly business principles. Until this is done department officials will continue to bear the burden of an inefficient force rather than place themselves on record as removing, or even reducing, a public servant who has become incapacitated while in the faithful performance of duty. Therefore, while humanitarian reasons may have at first suggested the advisability, and in fact the duty, of providing a system of retirement, it is now being recognized quite generally that the conditions are such as to more than justify it from a strictly economical point of view. The retirement of aged and superannuated employees under some liberal system would likely result in a positive financial saving by creating opportunity for the employment of young men who are able to do two to three times as much work for the salaries paid. It is therefore important that the subject have serious attention, to the end that the Government may be conducted in the most economical manner and at the same time provision be made for faithful servants who have devoted their entire lives to the transaction of the public business.

Reports recently submitted by the bureau officers show that there are 103 employees in the Department 65 years of age or over whom they would be willing to recommend for retirement if some suitable system of providing an annual income were in force. The aggregate salaries of these employees is \$110,645.46, of which \$28,100.77 is said to be unearned.

The following statement is quoted from the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on Reform in the Civil Service as indicating the extent of superannuation in the government service in the District of Columbia and the consequent amount of loss to the Government annually:

In its report for the year ending June 1, 1906, the Civil Service Commission estimated the annual loss of efficiency in the executive civil service in the District of

Columbia from superannuation at \$400,000. Census Bulletin 94, on the executive civil service, shows 1 government employee in 14 out of 23,254 in the District of Columbia to be over 65 years of age, while the proportion of employees over 70 is large.

It is apparent from the foregoing statement that 1,661 of the 23,254 employees were over 65 years of age. Assuming that the same percentage of superannuation existed in the 1,661 cases just mentioned as is shown by the reports of the bureau officers to exist in like cases in this Department, it would appear that 474 of these employees were superannuated. Dividing \$400,000, reported as being lost to the Government, by the number of superannuated employees (474), it is found that each of them could be paid an annuity of \$843.88 by the Government out of the fund reported as being now a loss.

Unquestionably compulsory retirement on account of age or disability should be authorized by law. It is not so certain, however, that the law should absolutely fix the retirement age, for it is conceivable that in many instances the employee would at the specified period show but little impairment of his physical vigor and might still retain more than a fair degree of mental activity. On the other hand, the fact should not be disregarded that unless the law compelled retirement at a certain age there would be many instances in which the element of human sympathy would control, and thus defeat the purpose of the law. Of the several plans that have been suggested for retirement, the so-called "contributory system" and the "straight pension system" have been given the most consideration. Almost any system which would retire superannuated employees upon an equitable basis would be, from the standpoint of the Government, acceptable as a means of relieving the unfortunate conditions which now exist throughout the service, but the heavy draft on comparatively low salaries under a contributory system would be a hardship and might work an injustice to the employees. If salaries are to remain as they are, it would seem that the Government can well afford as a strictly economical measure to provide a straight pension without contribution from the employees.

As bearing directly upon the question whether the employees should provide the means for their retirement, the following statement is quoted from the report of a bureau officer of the Department:

I strongly advocate a plan for the compulsory retirement of employees when they have reached a certain age (to be determined by proper authority), or when, because of physical or mental disability, they become unfit for service before attaining the age limit. Coincident with retirement for superannuation there should be provided a pension representing an adequate percentage of the salary of employees at the time of retirement. This pension should be given outright by the Government without an assessment levied against the salary of active employees. Owing to the small salaries paid in the civil service * * * the exaction of even a small percentage of the income for a pension fund would work hardship in many cases.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES AND CONVENTIONS. .

The State Department, upon invitations issued through foreign diplomatic representatives, frequently gives this Department an opportunity to recommend for appointment suitable persons to represent the United States as delegates to various international congresses and conventions. It is now generally recognized that these congresses are capable of securing results of great value, owing to the interest taken in the work by men of standing and position of the various nationalities and the official recognition vouchsafed by the governments of the countries in which the congresses have been held and by those of other states. During the past year invitations were received to recommend for appointment delegates to the following congresses: Congress on Commercial Instruction, at Vienna, under the patronage of the Austrian ministry of worship; Congress on Dwellings, at Vienna; Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations, at London; Conference on Social Insurance, at The Hague; Congress on the Production and Uses of Cold, at Vienna (the American Association on Refrigeration will make a special effort to secure the Third International Congress for the United States), and Third International Congress on Family Education, at Brussels. In all, 19 persons prominently identified with the matters under discussion were nominated by this Department and designated by the State Department to represent the United States at these congresses.

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS.

VOLUME AND COST OF PRINTING.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, there was allotted to the Department (exclusive of the Bureau of the Census, which operates under the appropriation for the Thirteenth Decennial Census) for printing and binding, \$375,000, to which should be added \$1,337.43 for certain printed supplies furnished the Bureau of the Census and reimbursed to the Department, making the total amount available \$376,337.43. Of this amount, \$361,530.43 was expended and \$14,807 was covered into the Treasury. The decrease in expenditures as compared with the fiscal year 1909 was \$13,409.48, or 3.58 per cent.

The statement presented below shows the quantity and cost of each class of work ordered from the Public Printer during the fiscal years 1908, 1909, and 1910.

Class.	1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.	Quantity.	Cost.
Blank forms.....	10,661,791	\$40,459.72	9,178,840	\$40,686.60	9,639,875	\$43,038.25
Reports, pamphlets, etc.....	2,996,420	257,631.88	4,261,069	288,079.38	3,118,330	263,873.06
Letter heads.....	1,373,500	7,835.26	2,165,250	6,847.30	2,056,500	5,432.36
Envelopes.....	101,122	317.00	78,824	232.95	85,677	230.80
Circulars and decisions.....	261,620	3,818.86	409,480	3,865.83	330,775	4,013.93
Index cards.....	376,300	591.45	600,350	715.05	994,000	1,035.97
Guide cards and folders.....	195,115	1,257.86	247,150	1,388.28	426,400	2,043.33
Memorandum sheets.....	2,593,500	1,917.39	2,399,500	2,313.93	3,802,900	3,135.06
Blank books.....	25,178	23,856.56	22,802	26,462.43	33,977	32,147.14
Miscellaneous books (binding)....	2,855	4,762.26	2,870	4,268.21	3,057	5,804.18
Miscellaneous.....		514.12		79.95		795.16
Total.....		342,962.36		374,939.91		361,530.43

An examination of the above figures shows that there was an increase in the quantity printed of each of these classes, except reports and pamphlets, letter heads, and circulars and decisions. The decrease in the number of reports and pamphlets was due largely to the suspension of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports during the months of March, April, May, and June and the issuing in lieu thereof of a weekly edition of that publication. Of blank forms there was an increase of 461,035, or 5 per cent; of envelopes, an increase of 6,753, or 9 per cent; of memorandum sheets, an increase of 1,413,400, or 59 per cent; of index and guide cards and folders, an increase of 572,900, or 68 per cent; of blank books, an increase of 30,475, or 135

per cent; and of miscellaneous volumes bound, an increase of 487, or 19 per cent.

The following table gives the expenditures for printing and binding for each bureau, office, and service (except the Bureau of the Census) for the fiscal years 1908, 1909, and 1910 and the increase or decrease in 1910 as compared with 1909:

Office, bureau, or service.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1910.	
				Cost.	Per ct.
Office of the Secretary.....	\$16,081.23	\$17,038.22	\$21,026.94	+\$3,988.72	+23.41
Bureau of Corporations.....	16,896.44	9,511.09	8,177.84	— 1,333.25	—14.03
Bureau of Manufactures.....	48,711.51	57,466.97	50,226.55	— 7,240.42	—12.00
Bureau of Statistics.....	83,630.12	84,226.61	90,258.97	+ 6,032.36	+ 7.16
Bureau of Labor.....	32,499.41	42,624.73	33,904.76	— 8,719.97	—20.46
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	21,927.16	39,291.42	31,138.93	— 8,152.49	—20.75
Bureau of Fisheries.....	8,421.20	9,378.22	14,916.45	+ 5,538.23	+59.05
Bureau of Navigation.....	16,628.94	10,616.20	9,034.08	— 1,582.12	—14.90
Shipping Service.....	3,502.88	2,012.05	2,494.04	+ 481.99	+23.96
Office Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	2,988.89	5,619.66	5,870.12	+ 250.46	+ 4.46
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	6,216.98	12,065.21	9,607.59	— 2,457.62	—20.56
Light-House Board.....	20,422.81	25,174.58	17,930.11	— 7,244.47	—28.78
Light-House Establishment.....	9,694.96	11,279.69	8,019.76	— 3,259.93	—28.90
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization...	4,380.86	4,843.66	5,999.70	+ 1,156.04	+23.87
Immigration Service.....	22,745.34	13,483.35	19,240.08	+ 5,756.73	+42.70
Division of Naturalization.....	(b)	(b)	755.24	} + 2,101.47	+21.50
Naturalization Service.....	6,189.32	9,769.78	11,116.01		
Division of Information.....	2,218.18	3,610.41	744.78	— 2,865.63	—79.37
Bureau of Standards.....	10,843.13	8,360.64	9,962.98	+ 1,622.34	+19.40
Customs Service.....	9,013.00	8,537.42	11,085.50	+ 2,548.08	+29.84
Total.....	342,962.36	374,939.91	361,530.43	—13,409.48	— 3.58

a Of this amount \$1,337.43 was for supplies furnished to the Bureau of the Census, which reimbursed the Department's allotment to that extent.

b Cost of work for Division of Naturalization carried under the Naturalization Service account.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRINTED SUPPLIES.

There were received and filled during the year 7,342 requisitions from the outside services of the Department, calling for 5,860,337 blank forms, as compared with 4,633,721 in 1909 (an increase of 1,226,616, or 26 per cent), and 269,418 books and pamphlets, as compared with 233,003 in 1909 (an increase of 36,415, or 16 per cent).

The Division filled also 650 requisitions for printed stationery, 331 of which were from the outside services. These called for 14,068,110 envelopes, 2,002,500 letter heads, 3,831,600 memorandum sheets, 10,140 stenographers' notebooks, 7,321 blank books, 1,154,350 index and guide cards, 62,150 vertical folders, 70,321 blank forms, 64,000 embossed letter heads, and 33,075 embossed envelopes. Practically

all of these figures represent increases as compared with the previous fiscal year.

PUBLICATION WORK.

During 1910 the Department, exclusive of the Bureau of the Census, issued 798 publications, of which 28 were printed in two or more editions. These publications contained a total of 42,125 printed pages, and there was printed of them a grand total of 3,363,323 copies.

The following table summarizes the publication work of each bureau:

Bureau.	Publications.	Pages.	Copies printed.
Office of the Secretary.....	31	1,180	227,650
Bureau of Corporations.....	11	1,746	22,040
Bureau of Manufactures.....	268	10,804	2,075,430
Bureau of Statistics.....	121	9,428	166,425
Bureau of Labor.....	23	3,912	136,800
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	27	2,907	30,150
Bureau of Fisheries.....	109	2,382	115,000
Bureau of Navigation.....	10	2,018	18,200
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	10	1,485	254,650
Light-House Board.....	80	3,008	163,728
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.....	43	1,315	99,100
Bureau of Standards.....	65	1,970	45,350
Total.....	798	42,125	3,363,323

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS

Considerable progress was made during the past year in the matter of centralizing in the Division of Publications the work incident to the care and distribution of the publications of the several bureaus of the Department. This movement, which had its inception during the fiscal year 1909, will proceed as rapidly as good administration will permit. At the present time the Division has under its direction the distribution for all the bureaus and services except the Bureaus of Fisheries, Standards, and the Census, and these, with the possible exception of the Bureau of the Census, will probably be relieved of this work within the next few months.

Experience during the year has very greatly strengthened the opinion that the concentration of this work is both practical and economical, and the delay in conforming to the provision of section 92 of the act of January 12, 1895, which requires that a competent person shall be designated by the head of each department to distribute all publications issued by it, has been due to the crowded conditions in the Department, which to a certain extent have been removed by the acquisition of the Annex at 462-464 Louisiana avenue, in which the Division of Publications is now located.

SALE OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Previous reports of this Department have indorsed the policy of limiting the free distribution of public documents. The general adoption of such a policy would appear to be wise, and would be a potent factor in reducing to a minimum waste and extravagance in government publication work. At the present time only a few of the publications of this Department are sold—notably, Tide Tables, Coast Pilots, and Coast Charts, issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Heads of Families, First Census of the United States, 1790, issued by the Bureau of the Census—but there are many upon which it would be practical and expedient to place a price sufficient to cover the actual cost of production, or at least sufficient to act as a deterrent to those who lightly consider their value and who thoughtlessly multiply requests for them without properly weighing personal needs. This is true particularly of scientific and technical publications, such as are issued quite frequently by the Bureaus of Fisheries and Standards and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and of many of the statistical publications issued by the Bureaus of Statistics, Census, and Manufactures.

Practically all European countries in this way confine the distribution of their public documents to those who have an actual need for them and at the same time not only keep their printing bills down but actually secure reimbursement for a large part of the expense to which they are put in producing the documents. In this country this policy has been pursued to only a very limited extent, but the success that has attended experiments in that line has converted many to the view that it should have a very much broader application. Congress during the past session provided that the International Commercial Directory, soon to be published by the Bureau of Manufactures of this Department, shall be supplied to those only who subscribe for it and pay the sum for which it is provided it shall be sold. This is a step toward a condition which it is hoped may be reached without much further delay, and which this Department will be pleased to see brought about.

CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY INTO DEPARTMENTAL PRINTING.

During the year the work of the Division of Publications was subjected to very close scrutiny on the part of the Congressional Printing Investigation Commission, which has for some time, by direction of Congress, been making a thorough inquiry into the operation of the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents with a view to recommending a revision, consolidation, and codification of such laws. On June 25, 1910, the

Commission submitted to Congress a preliminary report (S. Doc. 652, Sixty-first Congress, second session) of the result of its inquiries, together with certain recommendations designed to remedy some of the conditions which have brought forth criticism of existing laws. Under the heading "Departmental printing and binding and distribution of public documents," the various systems in operation in the several departments for handling their printing allotments are reviewed. The organization of the Division of Publications, its cost-keeping system, and the regulations adopted by this Department to govern its printing and binding are discussed, and commended.

The Commission also makes several recommendations, which, if enacted into law, would but slightly affect this Department. The Commission recommends that there be created by law in each department a division of publications; that the supervision of the printing and binding and distribution of public documents in each department be centralized; that all printing for the Government be done at the Government Printing Office; and that the Public Printer be prohibited from using any paper for printing and binding except that purchased by him, due consideration being given, in the purchase of paper, to recommendations of departments. These conditions already virtually obtain so far as the Department of Commerce and Labor is concerned, and favorable action by Congress on the recommendations will cause the Department no very serious inconvenience.

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

While the Bureau of the Census during the past fiscal year has carried on the usual annual investigations regarding statistics of cities, of production and consumption of cotton, of births and deaths, and of forest products, the greater part of the work of the Bureau has been connected with the Thirteenth Decennial Census, which, under the law, included an enumeration of population, agriculture, and manufactures, mines, and quarries. The work of collecting these statistics was substantially finished during the fiscal year.

FIELD WORK OF CENSUS OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

The census of population and agriculture was taken as of date April 15 by a force consisting of 330 supervisors and about 71,500 enumerators, in addition to special agents and clerks employed to assist the supervisors and a few special agents who had charge of the census of Hawaii and Alaska. The enumerators in cities of 5,000 inhabitants and over were allowed fifteen days in which to take the enumeration, and those in the country districts thirty days. It was found necessary, as is the case in all censuses, to allow a considerable amount of additional time for checking up and perfecting the returns, but the schedules began to reach the Bureau early in May, and much the larger part of them had been received by the end of the fiscal year, and all have since been received.

The supervisors were appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate, and the enumerators by the supervisors with the approval of the Director of the Census. For the purpose of facilitating the selection of competent enumerators examinations of a practical character were held throughout the United States. Much the larger proportion of the enumerators who were actually employed had successfully passed this examination, although in some cases where no candidate appeared for a given district it was necessary to select enumerators without examination. The test for enumerators was similar to the one used in 1900, but the method of conducting the examination was entirely different. The candidates for the present census were assembled in convenient places, and the conduct of the examination supervised by the supervisor of the census or his assistants, or by the civil-service examining boards, or in some cases by postmasters. At the census of 1900 the examination papers were filled out by the competitors at their homes.

Special efforts were made to secure a complete and accurate census. An extensive campaign of publicity was conducted for the purpose of acquainting the people with the fact that the census was to be taken, removing prejudice against furnishing information, and familiarizing the people with the questions to be asked. A proclamation by the President, printed in 23 languages, was circulated through the press and widely posted. The newspapers of the country very generally published numerous articles concerning the census, and circulars of information were distributed through the public schools and otherwise.

As another means of preparing the public for the census and of securing more accurate returns, advance schedules of population were distributed in large cities and advance schedules of agriculture in rural districts. There is no provision of law in this country, as there is in foreign countries, requiring the heads of families themselves to fill out the schedules. They were, however, requested to do so before the arrival of the enumerator. These advance schedules were not the official schedules, but every enumerator was required to make a complete enumeration on separate schedules carried in his own portfolio. As was to be expected, a large proportion of families failed to fill out the schedules, but the general opinion of the enumerators and supervisors is that the advance schedule of population served a very useful purpose in preparing the people for the enumeration and familiarizing them with the questions. Even where the schedules were not filled out, they saved time for the enumerators and increased the accuracy of the returns. Many of the more intelligent people carefully and fully prepared these schedules in advance. Where this was done, the work of the enumerators was greatly facilitated. Moreover, the advance schedule, when filled out, was likely in many cases to contain more accurate information than the enumerator could otherwise have obtained.

It is impossible as yet to determine with certainty whether the advance schedule of agriculture was an advantage or otherwise. While in many cases it served a useful purpose, it appears that in some cases the schedules, which had been filled out in a careless manner by the farmers, were, despite instructions to the contrary, copied by the enumerators on their official schedules without careful checking up. It is possible that in such cases the results were less accurate than would have been secured had the questions been asked orally by the enumerator in the first instance. It is the intention of the Director of the Census to make a careful investigation in due time as to the advantages or disadvantages of the use of the advance schedules.

The supervisors in large cities, where the work of the enumeration is much more difficult than in the country districts, were furnished

with a considerable number of special agents to assist in instructing the enumerators, in watching the conduct of their work, and in checking over the results to make sure of their completeness.

While in general the work of enumeration was performed with great care, and while it is believed that the present census is more accurate than any before taken, it has developed that the population was overcounted in a considerable number of cities and towns, partly through deliberate fraud and partly through unduly broad interpretation of the instructions with reference to the enumeration of floating population. The investigation of cases of "padding" the census had only begun at the close of the fiscal year and has not yet been completed, so that a definite statement on this subject can not be made at the present time.

The cost of the field work of the enumeration of population and agriculture, exclusive of printing schedules and instructions, will reach approximately \$5,735,000, consisting of about \$4,650,000 for enumerators, approximately \$585,000 for supervisors, and about \$500,000 for clerks and special agents to assist supervisors and for the travel and other miscellaneous expenses of the supervisors.

The greater part of the enumerators were paid on a piece-price basis at rates ranging from 2 to 4 cents per name for the population census, and from 20 to 30 cents per farm for the agricultural census. In the Western States, where the population is sparse, and in a few districts elsewhere for the same or other peculiar reasons, enumerators were paid at per diem rates ranging from \$3 to \$6. In nearly all cases enumerators were required to bear their expenses out of their compensation, but in a few districts of peculiar difficulty, mainly in the State of Nevada, a small additional allowance was made for traveling expenses. A limited number of enumerators were also paid at mixed rates; that is, a fixed sum per day plus a specified sum for names and farms.

Of the 69,023 enumeration districts in continental United States (a number somewhat smaller than the number of enumerators, because in some cases two enumerators were employed in one district) 60,412 were paid at piece-price rates, 7,637 at per diem rates, and 974 at mixed rates. Although the compilation has not yet been worked out, it is estimated that the enumerators on piece-price and mixed rates earned on an average between \$3.50 and \$4 per day actually employed.

Considerable difficulty was encountered in securing enumerators who were willing to work at these rates. The rates were little higher than in 1900, whereas there has been in many sections of the country considerable increase in the cost of living and in prevailing rates of wages. In view of the estimates laid before Congress by his prede-

cessor, however, and in view of the appropriations, the Director did not feel warranted in materially increasing the rates above those paid ten years ago.

By an amendment to the census act, passed March 24, 1910, the population schedules were made to include an inquiry with regard to the mother tongue of persons born abroad and of foreign-born parents of persons born in this country. This amendment was passed so late that the schedules had already been printed, and some difficulty was encountered in providing for the securing of this information. A considerable number of enumerators failed entirely to ask the question, but it was found possible in the Bureau to edit such schedules, in a large proportion of cases, with almost entire accuracy, by determining the mother tongue from the country of birth. While this, of course, is impossible for certain countries where there is a great variety of races, it can be done with substantial accuracy for other countries, such, for example, as Italy, Norway, and England.

By amendment to the census act, passed February 25, 1910, the Director was required to take a special census of irrigation enterprises. The regular schedules of agriculture used by the enumerators called for the quantity of irrigated land and the crops raised thereon, but additional schedules were prepared for the collection of information directly from the operators of irrigation enterprises. The work of collecting information on these schedules is now in progress and will not be completed until about the close of the calendar year.

FIELD WORK OF MANUFACTURES CENSUS.

Except in a limited number of sparsely settled districts where the enumerators were directed to collect statistics of manufactures, mines, and quarries in addition to the statistics of population and agriculture, the census of manufactures, mines, and quarries was collected through a force of special agents, appointed by the Director of the Census, and entirely independent of the supervisors of the census. These special agents were of two grades, the higher grade having supervisory duties or being employed to canvass the large establishments and the central offices of industrial combinations, while the lower grade performed the greater part of the field work. The number of special agents of the first grade was 79, and of special agents of the second grade 1,132. In addition to special agents of the first grade 106 regular employees of the Bureau were sent into the field mainly for supervisory work.

The census of manufactures, mines, and quarries related to the calendar year 1909. The work of collecting the statistics in the field was begun about February 1 and was nearly completed by the end

of the fiscal year, and since that time has been entirely completed. The returns covered about 345,000 establishments, and the cost of the field work amounted to about \$750,000.

The only innovation in the method of collecting the statistics of manufactures for 1910 as compared with 1905 consisted in mailing schedules to the manufacturers shortly in advance of the arrival of the special agent, with the request that they be filled out before his arrival. As was expected, comparatively few manufacturers actually filled out the schedule in advance, but the agents uniformly reported that the schedules served a very useful purpose as an introduction and in familiarizing the manufacturers with the scope and significance of the inquiries.

The schedules of manufactures for the present census were considerably simplified as compared with those previously used. This was especially true of the supplemental schedules used for obtaining detailed information concerning individual enterprises. This simplification of the schedules tended materially to increase the degree of accuracy secured.

By an amendment to the census act, passed February 25, 1910, the Director was required to secure an enumeration of the animals slaughtered for food and the number of hides taken from them. This involved a census of all small butchering establishments, which under the general definition of manufacturing establishments would not otherwise have been included. The work was done by the special agents of manufactures in most areas and by the enumerators elsewhere.

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE FORCE.

The office work in connection with the decennial census has required a very large addition to the force of the Bureau. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1910 the Bureau had on its rolls, as regular employees in Washington, about 650 persons. By June 30, 1910, the force had increased to about 3,000, and by October 31 to about 3,650, consisting in round numbers of 25 administrative officers, 90 special agents, 610 clerks on the permanent roll, 2,750 clerks regularly appointed on the temporary roll through civil-service channels, 115 emergency appointments on the temporary roll, and 65 employees in the machine shop. The latter were, in part, appointed without civil-service examination on account of the necessity of very prompt selections.

The greater number of clerks on the temporary roll were selected in accordance with the general plan provided in the Thirteenth Census act, namely, as the result of a competitive civil-service examination, appointments being apportioned among the States and the selections being made in all cases from the top of the register.

By authority of the provisions of the census act, however, a limited number of persons were employed on emergency appointments to meet the emergency in the rush work of punching population cards. These emergency appointments consisted partly of persons who had had previous census experience and partly of persons selected from the eligible register without regard to apportionment, because of their immediate availability. It is expected to drop this emergency force as soon as the punching work is completed in December.

OFFICE WORK OF THE POPULATION CENSUS.

The office work of the population census consists, in brief, of the following steps: (1) A count of the population direct from the schedules for the purpose of determining the pay of the enumerators and—after subsequent careful examination of the schedules to determine their accuracy—for the purpose of announcing the population of the various localities and States, and ultimately the United States as a whole; (2) such editing of the schedules as is necessary to prepare them for the punching clerks, particularly with reference to mother tongue and occupation; (3) punching of a card for each individual making up the population, showing all the facts appearing on the schedule concerning him, this being done by means of punching machines; (4) the comparing of the punched cards with the original schedules so far as is found necessary; (5) the verification of the cards by means of electrical machines which automatically reject cards in which any of the required holes have not been punched or in which the holes are inconsistent with each other, and the correction of such rejected cards; (6) the sorting of the cards by means of electrical sorting machines into main groups, as determined, for example, by sex, color, or native or foreign birth, several different sortings being required at the different stages of the work; (7) tabulation of the facts with regard to the characteristics of the population from the cards by means of electrical tabulating machines, it being necessary to run the cards through the machines several times in order to take off all of the facts; (8) assembling and publication of the results of the tabulation.

The 300 new electric keyboard punching machines referred to in my previous report, together with the 100 "semiautomatic" electric tabulating machines, were all received from the manufacturers prior to the end of the fiscal year, and most of the punching machines were in operation by that date. Considerable difficulty was experienced at first with the punching machines on account of minor defects in design or in materials or workmanship. Such defects were, perhaps, to be anticipated in a machine based on entirely new principles. The defects have at the present time, however, been

largely remedied by the machine shop of the Bureau, and the punching machines are now working very satisfactorily.

The average number of cards punched per day by each operator on the electric machines is about 1,800 at the present time, as compared with an average of 1,150 punched on the machines of the pantagraph type used in 1900. Because of the difficulties first encountered with the electric machines, about 140 of the old machines are also being used, for day work only. The electric machines are used in two shifts.

Operators punching cards are paid at the rate of 20 cents per 100 for those using the automatic machines and 30 cents per 100 for those using the hand machines. This system of payment is working with entire satisfaction.

The use of the semiautomatic tabulating machines was begun only to a small extent toward the close of the fiscal year, but a large proportion of them are in operation now and are proving most satisfactory. The operators are able, on the average, to tabulate about 16,000 cards per day, as compared with about 7,500 on machines used at the census of 1900. Operators are paid at the rate of 20 cents per 1,000 cards.

Since the close of the fiscal year the Bureau has completed a new automatic tabulating machine of remarkable efficiency. The cards are fed in by machinery instead of by hand, with a consequent increase of about eightfold in speed as compared with the semiautomatic machines. Several other machines of this type are now being constructed and it is expected that a large part of the tabulation will be done by them, with a very great saving in cost.

The sorting machines which are used by the Bureau were bought in 1900 from the Tabulating Machine Company, but have been widened to accommodate the wider card employed, and have been improved in certain other details, thereby greatly increasing their speed. The Tabulating Machine Company brought suit against the Director of the Census, claiming that the alteration of these machines was practically equivalent to the construction of new machines in infringement of the patents of that company. On trial, however, the preliminary restraining order was dissolved and the motion for a preliminary injunction denied. The motion for a permanent injunction has not yet been tried, but the Director of the Census is confident that there has been no infringement of patents.

Great care has been given by the Bureau of the Census to a consideration of methods of presenting the results of the population census, and it is believed that they will be rendered much more valuable to the public than hitherto. An important innovation will be the presentation of the statistics for each county, city, or State in a place by itself. In the volumes of the census of 1900 the facts in

regard to any particular locality were scattered in a large number of different places through several volumes. In addition to this presentation by locality there will be a presentation according to subjects in which the comparative statistics for all cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over and for States will be published. In other words, there will be a duplication of the principal figures in such a way as to facilitate the convenience, on the one hand, of the persons interested in a particular county, city, or State, and, on the other hand, of those interested in any particular subject.

Another innovation will be the presentation of percentages showing the relationship of the figures in practically all cases where such percentages are of any significance. This will greatly facilitate the interpretation and comparison of the statistics.

It is also proposed at the present census to work out from the returns on the schedules statistics with regard to the fecundity of the population, as indicated by the number of children born, and the number of children living, for women of different classes, in comparison with their age and the duration of marriage. A separate set of cards, in addition to those for the population returns proper, is required for this tabulation. A considerable amount of work on this subject was undertaken at the census of 1900, and a large number of cards were prepared, but they were never tabulated and no results were published. I desire to recommend to Congress that the Director of the Census be authorized to tabulate the more important information on this subject for the 1900 census, as well as that for 1910. In due time an estimate of the necessary expenditure will be laid before Congress. This subject is one of profound importance, and the census schedules furnish data by which conclusions of the utmost value can be readily drawn. A plan has been devised by which the expense of punching cards and tabulating the results on this subject for the census of 1910 will be much less than would have been necessary to complete the work on the lines begun in 1900.

OFFICE WORK OF THE AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

The present census of agriculture is being tabulated by radically different methods from those used in 1900. At that time a system of punched cards and electric tabulating machines was employed. This system, however, was found very expensive and is quite unnecessary in view of the fact that, unlike the population returns, the returns of agriculture need to be presented under only a few broad classifications. In order to secure the arrangement of the facts according to these classifications at the present census, the schedules themselves are sorted, first, according to the color of the farmer; second, according to his tenure, and, third, according to the size of the farm. The data from the schedules for each of these subclasses

are then taken off directly on listing adding machines. For certain purposes unusually wide adding machines, having 17 banks of figures, are used, thus enabling three columns to be added side by side, as, for example, the acreage, quantity, and value of a given crop. This arrangement permits the necessary editing of the returns to be made much more economically than by the method of editing the original schedules before tabulation, which was followed in 1900. The eye can readily pass down the column of figures, and if it is found that any item has been omitted (as, for example, the value of a crop where the quantity is given) an estimate of substantial accuracy can readily be made from the averages for the other farms in the group. Similarly, obviously erroneous figures, such as, for example, where a cipher is by mistake added or omitted, can be readily detected. It should be noted, however, that the practice of editing returns is confined to exceedingly narrow limits, and can not possibly result in any vitiation of the totals.

The total number of adding and listing machines used in the agricultural division is 263. In addition 23 typewriting adding machines are employed for summarizing results and for certain special tabulations which require a large number of columns side by side. These machines are proving highly satisfactory.

The work of tabulating the agricultural census had only just been begun at the close of the fiscal year, but at the present time the figures with regard to acreage and value of farms and buildings, number and value of live stock, and acreage, yield, and value of principal crops, have been tabulated for from one-third to one-half of the farms of the country. It is expected to complete these principal branches of the tabulation early in the spring of 1911, after which the less important data will be tabulated. The figures for these more important data for a number of States will be published before the end of the calendar year.

It is expected that very extensive changes will be made in the methods of arranging and publishing the figures of the agricultural census, by which the results will be more readily grasped and prove more useful to the general public. The changes in this respect in the agricultural census will be broadly similar to those mentioned with respect to the population census.

There has been no material change in the method of tabulating the results of the manufactures census. This is done chiefly by ordinary adding machines and wide-carriage typewriters. No radical changes will be made in the method of publishing the returns, but some changes of considerable importance have been determined which, it is believed, will render the figures more convenient and instructive.

APPROPRIATIONS.

As stated in my annual report for 1909, the estimate originally made of the cost of taking the Thirteenth Census and at the same time continuing the regular work of the Bureau of the Census for the three-year "census period" ending June 30, 1912, was \$14,117,000, of which \$12,930,000 was estimated as the cost of the Thirteenth Census proper. Although it was believed at the time I submitted my last annual report that this estimated expense would not be exceeded, it now appears probable that the estimated sum will not be sufficient, and that the expenditure for the Thirteenth Census period is likely to reach fully \$14,500,000. On June 29, 1909, an appropriation of \$10,000,000 was made by Congress for the salaries and necessary expenses of the Thirteenth Census. This appropriation was not limited to the fiscal year 1910, but the greater part of it was required during that year in paying supervisors of census, enumerators, special agents, and others employed in field work. On June 17, 1910, the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill carried an additional appropriation of \$2,000,000, which is to continue available until the end of the present census period. It is probable that the greater part of the sum now appropriated (\$12,000,000) will be expended before the end of the present fiscal year. Another appropriation of at least \$2,500,000 will therefore be necessary to cover the cost of tabulation and publication for the remainder of the census period. Of the \$2,500,000 asked for, \$1,000,000 should be available immediately on the passage of the act making the appropriation.

QUARTERS.

In order to provide for the large force necessary to compile the data for the Thirteenth Census, it was necessary to secure additional quarters. Therefore two additional buildings were leased about the first of the present calendar year; these together contain about as much floor space as the main census building. The aggregate rental of the three buildings now occupied is \$40,000 per annum. In view of this large expense, and still more by reason of the inconvenience of the buildings themselves and of the separation of the force, serious consideration should be given at the proper time to the question of constructing a special building for the temporary work of the next decennial census and those succeeding. While provision has been made in the plans of the proposed building for the Department of Commerce and Labor to accommodate the normal force of the Bureau of the Census during intercensal periods, it is inexpedient for obvious reasons to make provision in the proposed Department building for the larger force employed by this Bureau during the decennial census period only.

WORK OF THE BUREAU ASIDE FROM THE DECENNIAL CENSUS.

During the year the Bureau of the Census issued 28 publications, 8 being reports of some magnitude and 20 being bulletins and pamphlets. The Bureau now publishes annual statistics on four subjects, namely, (1) official statistics of cities having over 30,000 inhabitants; (2) statistics of ginning, consumption, and stocks of cotton; (3) vital statistics for those States and cities which maintain a system of registration of births and deaths; and (4) statistics of forest products, collected and published in cooperation with the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture.

The Bureau also publishes from time to time special reports on subjects not covered by the annual statistics or the regular decennial census. During the year the Bureau completed and published a report on religious bodies relating to the year 1906. The biennial edition of the Official Register, the second published by the Bureau since the transfer of that publication from the Interior Department, was for the first time issued within the time prescribed by law—December 1. The Bureau also published the results of its investigations of electrical industries covering the year 1907, continuing a series of quinquennial reports on the subject, initiated in 1902.

The Division of Vital Statistics of the Bureau during the year published the decennial revision of the International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death, which was translated and printed for the use of registration officials and others. The division has also completed the first collection of statistics of births ever made by the Federal Government. This special report, soon to be issued, covers certain States and cities which possess registration records affording satisfactory data in necessary detail. It is hoped that the areas in which such records of births are kept with proper accuracy may gradually be extended, as has been the case with the registration of deaths.

A report (now in press) on the census of fisheries for the calendar year 1908 has also been completed. Preliminary reports were given to the press for each of the separate fisheries of the country—the Pacific Coast, Great Lakes, Mississippi River and tributaries, Gulf of Mexico, and Atlantic Ocean.

In compliance with the requirements of Senate resolution No. 270, Sixty-first Congress, second session, there is now being prepared for the use of Congress a report on the cost of retiring superannuated government employees. The Bureau also completed the work of tabulating the reports from the national, savings and private banks and trust companies for the National Monetary Commission. Results of this investigation have been published in the reports of that Commission.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

IMMIGRATION IN GENERAL.

The report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration confirms the prediction of the report for the fiscal year 1909 that the trend of immigration was upward and was rapidly reassuming the large proportions which prevailed prior to the fiscal year 1908. During the past year the number of aliens coming as immigrants was 1,041,570. As the later months of the year show a greater proportionate increase than the earlier, it seems likely that the ensuing year will witness a still nearer approach to the largest record so far made—that for the year 1907, viz, 1,285,349.

Of the total of 1,198,037 aliens entering the country, 1,041,570 were, as above stated, of the immigrant class (i. e., had left a permanent residence outside the United States and were entering with the intent to reside permanently in this country), while 156,467 were of the nonimmigrant class (i. e., were either former residents of the United States returning after a temporary absence, or permanent residents of foreign countries entering for temporary purposes). In connection with this must be considered the fact that 380,418 aliens left the country, of whom 202,436 were of the emigrant class (i. e., were leaving a permanent residence in the United States with intent to reside permanently abroad), and 177,982 were of the nonemigrant class (i. e., were departing with intent to remain abroad temporarily, or returning to their native land after a temporary stay here). With these statements may be compared the figures for the fiscal year 1909, showing that 944,235 aliens entered the country, of whom 751,786 were of the immigrant and 192,449 of the nonimmigrant class, and that 400,392 left the United States, of whom 225,802 were of the emigrant and 174,590 of the nonemigrant class. It will be seen that the actual increase in the alien population for the fiscal year 1910 was 817,619, as against an actual increase in the fiscal year 1909 of 543,843, the increase for the past year exceeding that for the preceding year by 273,776.

AGES, LITERACY, AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF IMMIGRANTS.

Of particular interest with regard to the 1,041,570 immigrants entering the country are the following statistics: Of these, 120,509 were under 14 years of age, 868,310 were between the ages of 14 and 44, and 52,751 were 45 or over. As to literacy, 253,569 could neither read nor write and 4,571 could read but not write, these figures including no aliens under 14 years of age, which indicates a

decrease in illiteracy from 29 per cent of the total in 1909 to 28 per cent of the total in 1910. In 1908 the ratio was 26 per cent; in 1907, 30 per cent, and in 1906, 28 per cent. The total amount of money brought to the country by arriving aliens, calculated on the not altogether reliable basis of amounts shown at time of arrival, was \$28,197,745, or an average of about \$27 per person. There is no way, of course, to determine how much of this consisted of money sent the applicants by relatives or friends living in the United States. Concerning payment of passage, 755,453 claimed to have bought their own tickets, while 274,204 admitted that they had been assisted in this regard by relatives, and 11,913 that they had been so assisted by friends. According to the statement of the aliens themselves, it therefore appears that over 25 per cent of the total number admitted were assisted to reach this country.

AGES AND PERIODS OF RESIDENCE OF DEPARTING ALIENS.

During the year 202,436 aliens left the United States. Concerning 34,043 of these it has not been possible to secure a record of the period during which they have lived here, as they departed across the Canadian border. It appears that 13,741 were less than 14, 167,440 ranged from 14 to 44, and 21,255 were 45 years of age or over; while 136,159 had resided in the United States less than 5 years, 23,969 from 5 to 10 years, 3,877 from 10 to 15 years, 2,310 from 15 to 20 years, and 2,078 over 20 years.

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS AND EMIGRANTS.

Of common unskilled laborers, 214,300 immigrated and 89,393 emigrated; as compared with 138,570 members of the skilled trades immigrating and 21,574 emigrating. These should be compared further with the figures for the fiscal year 1909, as follows: Unskilled laborers, 174,800 immigrating and 118,936 emigrating; and skilled laborers, 87,160 immigrating and 21,919 emigrating.

SOURCES OF IMMIGRATION.

It is still true that the bulk of our immigration is being drawn from the countries of southern and eastern Europe. Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Turkey in Europe and the smaller principalities adjacent, and Russia supplied about 68 per cent of the immigrants admitted in 1910. In 1909 these same countries furnished 67 per cent. This is in marked contrast to the immigration of former times.

REJECTIONS OF ARRIVING ALIENS.

During the year it was necessary to turn back at the ports 24,270 aliens, or about 2 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The corresponding total and percentage for the year 1909

were 10,411, or 1.1 per cent. This important matter is presented very clearly by a comparative statement showing the principal causes of rejection for the years 1905 to 1910, inclusive, given in the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and here reproduced. It will be noted that the figures for 1910 show an increase in the number rejected on moral grounds from 777 in 1909 to 1,075 in 1910.

Cause of rejection.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Idiots.....	38	92	29	20	18	16
Imbeciles.....				45	42	40
Feeble-minded persons.....				121	121	125
Insanity (including epileptics).....	92	139	189	184	167	198
Likely to become a public charge (including paupers and beggars).....	7,898	7,069	6,966	8,741	4,468	15,927
Afflicted with contagious disease.....	2,198	2,273	3,822	2,847	2,308	3,083
Afflicted with tuberculosis.....				59	82	95
Criminals.....	44	205	341	136	273	580
Prostitutes and other immoral women.....	24	30	18	124	323	316
Procurers of prostitutes.....	4	2	1	43	181	179
Contract laborers.....	1,164	2,314	1,434	1,932	1,172	1,786

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

With respect to this feature of the immigration law, the Commissioner-General's report does not show any change from the satisfactory conditions of 1909. The Bureau and the Department have continued to enforce said provisions in a strict but at the same time fair manner. During the year 1,786 aliens were rejected at the ports on the ground that they were seeking to enter in violation of the alien contract labor provisions, and 78 were arrested and deported upon the same ground. This is about the same proportion of rejections and deportations as was shown for the previous year. Prior to 1909 there were in the service only two inspectors (stationed at New York and Boston) who were assigned exclusively to this class of duties, the enforcement of the alien contract labor provisions of the law having been vested in the immigration officers who attend to its general administration. During 1910 five more inspectors were assigned to this work exclusively, and were stationed at important labor centers. Thus, it is believed the general efforts of the immigration officers will be well sustained.

The Commissioner-General emphasizes the necessity for amending these provisions in such a way as to bring to justice parties responsible for the importation of contract laborers in a larger number of cases than is possible under the existing statute and so as to permit of a predetermination in those cases in which employers claim the privilege, under the exception to the statute, to import skilled help because of inability to obtain a sufficient supply in the United States.

ARRESTS AND DEPORTATIONS.

During the year 2,695 warrants of deportation were executed after granting hearings to the arrested aliens, compared with 2,124 for the previous year. These fall under the following heads: Those who were members of the excluded classes at the time of entry, 1,137; those who became public charges from causes existing prior to entry, 933; those who became prostitutes after entry, 53; those entering without inspection, 549.

The details with respect to the number of aliens actually returned to the countries whence they came on the various statutory grounds shown in the Commissioner-General's report need not be given here, but attention should be directed to the fact that the total number of aliens returned to the country of origin as physically, mentally, or morally below the standard set by the law was 6,612, this total being divided into 3,755 for physical, 1,088 for mental, and 1,769 for moral disqualifications. The corresponding figures for the year 1909 were 3,040 for physical, 1,078 for mental, and 1,138 for moral—a total of 5,256.

WHITE-SLAVE TRAFFIC.

The immigration law, as it affects the traffic commonly given the above designation, has been materially strengthened by two laws passed at the last session of Congress. One overcomes, so far as is constitutionally possible, the weakness in the general law which was pointed out by the Supreme Court in the Keller case, and also removes the three-year limit from the statute so far as aliens of this class are concerned. The other deals more particularly with interstate traffic in women for immoral purposes, and confers upon the Commissioner-General of Immigration additional powers with respect to the enforcement of the International White-Slave Agreement. The Commissioner-General's report shows that the efforts which were inaugurated in 1908 and continued in 1909, looking to an especially rigid enforcement of the law in this respect, have been continued and supplemented during the past year to the fullest extent possible with the limited appropriation available. It must again be pointed out that the federal officers are powerless under existing law to deal with more than a fraction of these cases. If the evil is to be met, the various States and municipalities must take a more active interest and adopt more rigid measures than heretofore.

JAPANESE AND KOREAN LABORERS.

The statistics furnished by the Commissioner-General regarding the enforcement of the President's proclamation of March 14, 1907, issued in pursuance of section 1 of the act of February 20, 1907, show satisfactory results. During the year 2,687 Japanese applied for

admission to continental United States, 2,598 of whom were admitted and 89 debarred. Of those applying, 2,442 were and 245 were not in possession of proper passports. Of those holding such passports, 2,393 were found on examination to belong to classes entitled under the proclamation and understanding with Japan to receive such credentials and only 49 were found not to be entitled thereto. The said 2,393 entitled to passports consisted of 722 former residents, 1,158 parents, wives, or children of residents, 512 new arrivals who were nonlaborers, and 1 settled agriculturist. The 49 not entitled to passports were laborers who were neither former residents nor the parents, wives, or children of such residents. During the same period 1,561 Japanese applied for admission to Hawaii, 1,527 of whom were admitted and 34 debarred. Of those applying, 1,545 had and 16 had not proper passports. Of those holding such passports, 1,454 were found to be entitled and 91 not entitled to them. Of the 1,454, 257 were former residents and 1,197 the parents, wives, or children of such residents.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The Commissioner-General again devotes considerable space to a discussion of the difficulties which attend the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, which difficulties, despite the most untiring efforts upon the part of the administrative officers, seem to be on the increase. He again emphasizes the necessity for so amending these laws as to bring them into general agreement with the more systematic provisions governing aliens of other races, and to give the executive branch control of administration so distinctly executive in character as the arrest and deportation of unlawfully entered persons. At the same time his report shows that there has been great activity in the apprehension of smuggled Chinese and of those engaged in the smuggling; also that more general success has attended the efforts to deport arrested Chinese than was the case in some previous years.

During the year the Department approved a revision of the Chinese regulations presented to it by the Commissioner-General. In revising the rules two purposes were especially had in view: First, to reduce them to simpler terms, so that they might be more readily understood and followed, and, second, to secure in every possible way the enjoyment of the privileges which are allowed by the statutes to Chinese of the exempt classes and to Chinese laborers lawfully residing in this country, making the entry and reentry as easy and certain as the necessarily drastic provisions of the law permit.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

The distributive work of this Division during the greater part of the year was confined to farm laborers and domestics. The number distributed was 4,283, showing an increase over the preceding fiscal year of 115.

To the alien, prior to the moment of landing, the Division can give no information. After he lands, however, the Division may inform him of actual conditions in any part of the country generally or specifically. The likelihood of his displacing a citizen or any other is lessened when he is impartially informed of the real industrial situation. The records of the office show that information was given to 18,239 applicants at the branch offices of the Division. It is safe to assume the information so imparted benefited over double that number, owing to the fact that callers represent groups of from two to ten who could not call in person to make inquiry, but who profited by the information given. As in preceding years, the precaution was taken not to list the same person twice, no matter how often he called.

Over one-half of those applying directly for information were made up from six nationalities from northern Europe, viz, German, 3,557; Polish, 2,657; Swedish, 1,424; Danish, 1,239; Russian, 1,233; and Norwegian, 1,014, making a total of 11,124. It appears that a greater interest in farming and farm work prevailed during the last fiscal year than during the preceding years, for the inquiries were nearly all concerning agricultural labor.

Nine hundred and fifty-two native born and 362 naturalized citizens of the United States applied for and received information during the last fiscal year. The Division has given information freely to citizen applicants who wish to learn where they can locate or find industrial conditions adapted to their wants.

Those who seek to inform themselves on industrial conditions are not attracted to it by any system of advertising adopted for that purpose. After being landed the alien is handed a leaflet printed in the following languages: English, German, Dutch and Flemish, Norwegian and Danish, Swedish, Italian, Spanish, French, Greek, Turkish, Syrian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Croatian, Bohemian, Polish, Ruthenian, Russian, Finnish, Magyar, Lithuanian, and Yiddish. This leaflet directs attention to the fact that information may be obtained through the Division of Information, giving the address of the branch office. The Division reports that the prevailing scale of wages for farm hands has increased about \$5 a month during the year and that wages for unskilled laborers have advanced in about the same proportion.

Attention is called to the fact that arriving immigrants may travel at a lower rate from the Ellis Island immigrant station than

residents of the United States pay in case they desire to proceed from New York to other parts of the country.

It is recommended that in each new immigrant station to be built and those in course of construction rooms be set apart for the Division of Information and that data collected by it be made accessible to arriving aliens. It is the intention during the coming year to collect and compile information by States so that a person wishing information concerning a certain locality in a certain State may not have to examine a mass of publications which may not interest him. With a large map facing the applicant for information in a room specially set apart for that purpose and data carefully compiled concerning the resources and physical characteristics of each State, there should be no reason why any person should want for work. A chief cause for idleness on the part of those who are willing to work is a lack of information. Through cooperation with other branches of the Government service, chiefly those of the States, information on all questions of interest to those seeking employment may be supplied through the Division of Information.

As in previous years, the greater number of those who were directed to employment went to New York and New Jersey. It is believed that by establishing branches in other large cities, including certain large inland cities, the number called from the ranks of the unemployed to profitable occupations would be greatly increased.

Such care was exercised in directing people to places of employment and in furnishing information that no complaint was made to the Division of nonarrivals or inaccuracy in information imparted.

The Division reports a growing tendency on the part of laboring men to seek farm work as a means of obtaining a livelihood, and it has devoted its principal efforts to creating a sentiment in favor of farm life and farm work.

IMMIGRANT STATIONS.

Generally speaking, progress with the construction of stations at the several ports has been extremely slow. At Galveston the final plans have not been accepted because of the difficulty encountered in bringing the cost of a proper structure within the appropriation. At New Orleans the site has been finally accepted, and preparations for construction are now being made. At Charleston, S. C., the ground has been selected, and the architects are now at work. At Baltimore the site has just been selected, and the work is entirely under the control of the Treasury Department. At Philadelphia the site has been selected and paid for, but the appropriation on hand is probably insufficient and substantially little progress has been made. At Boston a site was selected and paid for, but immediately afterwards the legislature of the State of Massachusetts authorized a change in the

harbor line, and considerable time has been lost in an effort to exchange the lot acquired for another on the proposed new line. At San Francisco the new station on Angel Island has been fully installed, and appears to be complete and adequate to meet every reasonable demand. At Ellis Island the station is, generally speaking, in good condition, but owing to the concentration of immigration at that point it is really inadequate to the demand. If immigration increases, the question will have to be met whether very considerable improvements shall be made at Ellis Island or immigration shall be diverted to other ports by effective measures looking to that end. If the latter course is adopted, it may serve to promote the general distribution of immigrants, which is now recognized to be desirable. Even under existing conditions, substantial improvements must be made for the accommodation of immigrants.

In the same connection it must be admitted that at many other points very inadequate provision exists for the detention of immigrants and persons held for deportation. At Seattle, for instance, the rented quarters do not contain sufficient space for the separation of different classes of detained persons. This is a serious condition, and it is strongly urged that an appropriation be made for the erection of adequate quarters at that point.

At the smaller points the Immigration Service is frequently compelled to detain people in jail for lack of other quarters. It is apparent that such detention not only imposes great hardship upon people who may prove to be entirely innocent, but frequently results in inflicting lasting injury by the mere force of association.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO LAWS.

Perhaps the time is not appropriate to urge amendments, because the Immigration Commission is about to make its report as the result of an exhaustive examination. It is proper, however, to refer to a few suggestions offered by Commissioner Williams at Ellis Island. Attention is called to the fact that it is common practice to have alien employees of vessels go on shore without being subjected to the examination required by the immigration law, and that this privilege is not infrequently abused. Again, the commissioner recommends that the fine imposed upon steamship companies for bringing in persons afflicted with a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease should be increased from \$100 to \$200. Not only is the presence of immigrants so afflicted dangerous after their arrival, but it is calculated to subject all immigrants upon the vessel to the danger of contagion. Furthermore, those who are subject to these diseases are put to useless expense and hardship and the entire service suffers an unnecessary cost and burden. Again, the commissioner

recommends that a competent immigrant inspector, and perhaps also a surgeon, be placed on board every vessel which brings large numbers of immigrants to our shores. The opportunity for careful observation, and for the detection of ailments which it is sometimes difficult to ascertain by one examination, would certainly prove of very great value to the service.

Finally, I wish to call attention to one phase of the administration of the immigration law which works great hardship and frequently puts upon the service a great burden. I refer to the separation of families, which so frequently results from an enforcement of the law as it now stands. It will probably be impossible to relieve the situation altogether, but no doubt a more equitable system could be adopted. It may be accepted that it is the purpose of the law to keep families together and not to separate them. In other words, the parent should be given an opportunity to fulfill his obligation to support and to bring up the members of his family. If an entire family arrives, some of whom must be excluded under the law, it may be subject to doubt whether those of its members who may be admissible as individuals ought not in certain cases to be rejected with the rest. The mere circumstance that those who are sound are willing to abandon those who are unsound seems in itself to furnish persuasive ground for their rejection. This can perhaps be regulated by the administrative officers without modification of the law. On the other hand, when only a representative member, as, for illustration, a father, asks to be admitted, it would seem that his case ought not to be determined upon his examination alone. He comes as the pioneer, and as a rule he will very soon be followed by the dependent members of his family. Having acquired the privilege to be here, sometimes by means of naturalization, at other times without it, he has a status which makes it extremely difficult to deny the admission of members of his family, however unfit they may be under the law. It appears to me that, having been admitted, some weight must be given to his right to support and to protect those who are necessarily dependent upon him. And in view of this right so acquired I suggest that some inquiry into the character of his family ought to be made at the time of his entry. If he comes alone, he ought to be prepared, by some method to be provided, to satisfy the authorities of the character and condition of those whom we may be subsequently asked to admit, and whose cases will necessarily be strengthened by the fact of his admission. In other words, experience with the cases that are presented upon appeal impresses me with the fact that the unit of the family ought to be more regarded than the letter of the law seems now to admit of, and that there ought to be a broader inquiry into the status of the whole family and a more general application of the rule of the law to the family as such.

DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION.

During the year there have been filed in the clerks' offices of the various courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction a total of 222,264 papers, consisting of 167,226 declarations of intention and 55,038 petitions for naturalization. This represents an increase, as compared with the number of declarations filed during the next preceding year, of 21,432, and a corresponding increase in the number of petitions of 11,877. For the same period 39,206 certificates of naturalization were issued, or 834 more than in the fiscal year 1909. The courts denied 7,781 petitions for various reasons, the majority for failure to comply with provisions of the law, but 159 because of immoral character, 1,634 for failure to produce competent evidence, 440 for ignorance of American institutions, 349 for insufficient residence, and others for miscellaneous reasons. The denials exceeded those of last year by 1,440.

As compared with the number of courts exercising naturalization jurisdiction in 1909, there was an increase of 70 state and 10 federal courts, making the totals of each 2,247 and 227, respectively. The proportions in which the naturalization business was handled by those two classes of courts are represented by the following figures: Declarations filed in state courts, 106,836; in federal courts, 60,390; petitions filed in state courts, 39,977; in federal courts, 15,061; certificates issued by state courts, 28,126; by federal courts, 11,080.

For various reasons, 397 certificates of naturalization were canceled by the courts upon proceedings instituted by the Department of Justice. At the close of last year 292 such cases were pending and during the year 295 were reported to the United States attorneys, 5 were dismissed by the courts, and 324 are still pending.

Nearly one-half of the entire naturalization business of the United States was transacted in the courts of six States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—and between one-fifth and one-fourth in the courts of New York City and Brooklyn. The bulk of the increase in naturalization as compared with that of last year occurred in the federal and state courts in New York City and Brooklyn during the last two quarters, and was due in a measure to the allowances made to the clerks of those courts for additional clerical assistants. The cost of additional assistants aggregated \$8,598.92, and the apparent resulting increase in fees transmitted to the Government was \$23,708. The statutory limitations on the granting of allowances from the specific appropriation made it impossible, however, to afford sufficient relief to completely silence the complaint that many persons who desire to file naturalization papers in those courts are subjected to delay and the necessity

of making repeated visits to the clerks' offices. As only some six or eight courts would be affected by such a change, this difficulty could probably be most effectively met by removing the limitations now prescribed in the law and permitting clerks of courts to retain one-half of the entire amount of fees collected, the amount so retained being made chargeable with all expenses incurred by them in discharging the various duties imposed upon them by the law.

The clerical force in the Division of Naturalization and the examiners in the field service must be increased to dispose promptly and effectively of the large addition to the papers filed and cases maturing for investigation and hearing.

The total expenditures on account of the Naturalization Service, consisting of \$46,121.04 for the Division, \$108,606.76 for the field service, \$8,598.92 for assistants to clerks of courts, and \$13,089.26 for printing for the courts, aggregated \$176,415.98. There was received from the fees collected the sum of \$221,766.38. Thus the Government was fully reimbursed for its expenditures on this account and received besides the sum of \$45,350.40.

Recommendation is again made for legislation that will provide for a review by appeal or writ of error of the decisions of the courts of original jurisdiction, so that conflicts necessarily arising may be reconciled.

BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

REPORTS PUBLISHED.

During the past fiscal year the Bureau of Corporations has continued to secure and publish information on industrial corporations for the use of the President and Congress, and the public.

In July, 1909, the Bureau published Part II of its Report on Transportation by Water in the United States. Part I, previously published, had described the physical characteristics of the waterways of the United States and the floating equipment. Part II set forth the facts of domestic water-borne traffic, stated certain conclusions therefrom, and pointed out lines of possible waterway improvement. These reports have been in constant demand, especially among the numerous associations interested in waterways.

In December, 1909, the Bureau published Parts IV and V of its Report on Cotton Exchanges, concluding therewith the work on that subject. These parts dealt with the effect of future contracts and of producers' organizations on prices of cotton. This entire report was largely used in the congressional debates and hearings on numerous bills relating to the regulation of speculation in farm products.

On July 6, 1910, the Bureau published Part II of its Report on Taxation of Corporations. This part dealt with the Middle Atlantic States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland—and also with the District of Columbia. Its arrangement was uniform with that of Part I, on the New England States, previously published, thus allowing the comparison of various state systems. The demand for this report has been very large and of a character that indicates its wide public and private usefulness, as is shown by a resolution adopted by the International Tax Association Conference of 1909, urging the continuance of the work. Reports on other sections of the country are now being prepared, and it is hoped ultimately to cover the majority, if not all, of the States, concluding the series with a comparative summary of state corporate taxation and the general principles involved, and conclusions to be drawn therefrom. The question of taxation is now so active that such a series of studies assembled in concise form, readily available to the public and state officials, will evidently be of much value.

PENDING INVESTIGATIONS.

At the end of the fiscal year the Bureau had on hand, as work still pending, investigations into the lumber, steel, and tobacco

industries, the International Harvester Company, transportation by water in the United States, and the concentration of water-power ownership, as well as corporate taxation. The investigation of the lumber industry has, by reason of the great importance of the subject, been given precedence, and it is expected that a report thereon will be issued in the latter part of December, 1910, or the early part of the succeeding January.

POLICY OF CORPORATE REGULATION.

Reliable information regarding business transactions is the first requisite to establish and enforce proper regulation. It has been peculiarly the work of the Bureau of Corporations to obtain such information. It has been its business, also, to put these facts in such concise, clear, and reliable form that every citizen can use them. These basic facts of business have been increasingly used in legislative and administrative action. Far more important, the statement of these facts has been an effective check upon improper business methods. The publicity given by the Bureau's reports on various industries has been frequently marked by the disappearance of railway rebates, unfair methods of competition, and divers forms of business oppression. Statements volunteered by numerous small business concerns furnish excellent evidence of this.

Such results have been possible only by the Bureau's use of the utmost care in securing its information. Considerable time has been necessary to complete each of its reports, since accuracy and completeness are essential in order that the information may be absolutely reliable. Probably the most effective single feature of its work is the reduction of vast masses of business facts to a few very important and plainly stated conclusions, in order that those conclusions may be brought before the public through the one effective and accepted means of publicity.

For this work the Bureau has developed through a series of years a highly trained force of specialists. It has had, as an almost invariable rule, access to the books of large corporations, and, more encouraging still, the increasing voluntary cooperation of corporate managers.

The working value of such publicity has thus been proved. It remains to extend its benefits as widely as possible. There should be an active and permanent system of publicity under the Federal Government, by which all important industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce shall report to one federal agency the essential facts of their business. Federal action of this sort is necessary because no state system can comprehensively cover the subject.

Thus, with a central agency of business information in continuous operation, the country would have reliable information on the management of our commercial forces, public opinion would be afforded a basis of intelligent action, unjust prejudice would be removed, and business interests would have a source of information on corporate facts covering the entire country. There would be a permanent and recognized point of contact between the Government and the managers of corporations. The relations of corporate action to public interest could be considered, cooperation could be increased, and uniformity of corporate accounting could be secured.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

REPORTS PUBLISHED.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, the Bureau published the following reports: Investigation of Telephone Companies; Increase in Cost of Food and Other Products; Civil-Service Retirement in Great Britain and New Zealand; Pension Funds for Municipal Employees and Railroad Pension Systems in the United States; and the Report on the Strike at Bethlehem Steel Works, South Bethlehem, Pa. A compilation of Laws Relating to Compensation for Industrial Accidents in Foreign Countries was also published, being part of the forthcoming Twenty-fourth Annual Report (Workmen's Insurance and Compensation Systems in Europe).

BIMONTHLY BULLETINS.

The bulletins of the Bureau have contained, in addition to one or more special articles in each number, digests of recent reports of state bureaus of labor statistics, digests of recent foreign official statistical publications, decisions of courts affecting labor, and laws of various States and of the United States relating to labor.

The special articles included in the bulletins for the past fiscal year are as follows:

Bulletin 83: Women's Trade Union Movement in Great Britain.

Bulletin 84: Accidents to Railroad Employees in New Jersey, 1888 to 1907, and The Minnesota Iron Ranges.

Bulletin 85: Review of Labor Legislation of 1908 and 1909, and Compilation of Laws of Various States Relating to Labor, Enacted Since January 1, 1908.

Bulletin 86: The Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of 1907; Phosphorus Poisoning in the Match Industry in the United States; List of Industrial Poisons; and Publications of International Associations for Labor Legislation.

Bulletin 87: Wholesale Prices, 1890 to March, 1910, and Wages and Hours of Labor of Union Carpenters in the United States and in English-speaking Foreign Countries, during the First Quarter of 1910.

Bulletin 88: Cost of Living of Families of Moderate Income in Germany in 1907-8.

REPORTS TRANSMITTED AND IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

The report on workmen's insurance and compensation systems in European countries is partly in type and will be issued shortly in two volumes, constituting the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor. Sickness, old age, and unemployment are considered in this report, as well as provisions in case of injury from accident.

Part I of the report on the condition of woman and child wage-earners in the United States was transmitted to the Senate in June, 1910, and will appear shortly as a Senate document. This part of the report relates to employment in the manufacture of cotton textiles, and covers four New England States and six Southern States. Other parts of this report will soon be ready for the printer, and will consider the clothing, glass, and silk industries and various special aspects of the employment of women and children.

A report on Civil-Service Retirement in New South Wales, similar in character to the report on Civil-Service Retirement in Great Britain and New Zealand, referred to above, has been transmitted to the Senate, and reports covering other countries are in course of preparation.

Work is in progress on a report showing the causes of disability and death as disclosed by reports on workmen's insurance and benefit funds in the United States, on a study of the wage scales and rates of wages in the tin-plate and sheet-steel industries, 1907 and 1909, and on the quinquennial report of the Commissioner of Labor on industrial and commercial conditions in Hawaii. The work of collecting material for a report on industrial education has begun. The purpose of this investigation is to secure information concerning schools that seek to furnish training for the skilled and unskilled occupations. The relation of these schools to the public schools and to industry will be especially considered, as well as the nature and methods of instruction, the requisites for positions as teachers, the courses offered, cost to pupils, financial support, and the industrial and economic value of the training given.

GOVERNMENT WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.

Under the law granting compensation to certain federal employees injured in the course of their employment, 2,568 claims were adjudicated during the year ended June 30, 1910, of which 122 were for deaths, the remainder being claims in nonfatal cases. Of the claims in nonfatal cases, 2,365 were found to be established, while 81 failed to show their right to compensation. In 23 cases of fatal accident no claim could be allowed, in the majority of instances because the claim had not been submitted within ninety days, as required by the statute.

The number of claims pending adjudication at the beginning of the fiscal year was 41. At the close of the year 16 newly received claims awaited action.

In connection with the administration of the compensation act, provision is also made for the reporting of injuries of all classes of employees of the Government not covered by the compensation act

which occur in the course of employment when the injuries cause incapacitation for one day or longer or result in immediate death.

Reports as to 4,922 injuries to government employees, including all classes, both those within and without the scope of the act, were received during the year. Injuries, the duration of which was fifteen days or less, to employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission, are not included in the foregoing figures, it being understood that data relative to such injuries will be transmitted by the Commission at a subsequent date.

Experience having shown the need of a revision of the regulations governing the application of the act which were formulated prior to its taking effect on August 1, 1908, also the need of closer cooperation in matters relating to its administration, each of the several executive departments and independent branches of the service affected by the operation of the law was invited to participate in a conference called for the purpose of framing new regulations. Copies of the tentative regulations adopted by the conference have been forwarded to each department and independent office included in the scope of the act, with a request that there be submitted any suggestions or comments that might appear appropriate. In addition to preparing the draft of new regulations, the conference adopted, for submission through the proper channels, a number of recommendations concerning desirable amendments to the present law.

BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES.

Since the organization of this Bureau, in February, 1905, each year has been marked by progress that has been logical and closely related to the increasing interest of manufacturers and merchants in the export trade of the country. This interest is plainly indicated by the volume of correspondence with the Bureau, which during the last fiscal year exceeded that of the preceding year by 20 per cent, over 36,000 letters and 10,000 miscellaneous papers and circulars having been received. This correspondence embraces every field of industrial activity and every avenue of commercial development.

PUBLICATION OF TRADE OPPORTUNITIES AND CONFIDENTIAL BULLETINS.

The various methods which have been developed by the Bureau for fostering and extending trade continue to broaden in scope and expand in usefulness. The publication during the year of 1,567 foreign-trade opportunities in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports and the issuance of 119 confidential circulars transmitting special information to interested firms in regard to demands abroad for products as various as war ships and harness or locomotives and shoes have been undoubtedly valuable factors in a material extension of our foreign trade. The value of this confidential work would be further increased, however, should provision be made by Congress for the acquisition of photographs, blueprints, drawings, specifications, and samples in sufficient numbers to make it possible for the Bureau to transmit such material promptly to classified firms. At present the meager facilities of the Bureau compel a system of distribution of this confidential information which causes delay, often defeating the purpose of the work and inviting serious criticism

WORLD TRADE DIRECTORY.

An important part of the equipment of the Bureau has been the development in its files of a directory of the names of business houses in foreign countries handling imported merchandise. The authority of Congress for the publication of this directory was granted in the sundry civil appropriation act for the current fiscal year, and the volume will be issued early in 1911. The price of the book was fixed at \$5, and subscriptions to the number of 2,300 have already been recorded. The publication of this directory will place at the service

of American firms a collection of names of the utmost value in their foreign trade, and will relieve the Bureau of a burden of correspondence which contains urgent requests for the material embodied in the book. It has heretofore been impossible to comply with many of these requests when they implied the copying of long lists of names, the clerical force of the Bureau being inadequate to the task.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

The special agents of the Bureau, who are now designated as "commercial agents," have been active in investigations in Europe, Central and South America, and the West Indies, their work covering general trade and industrial conditions and the special subjects of cotton, wool, and jute manufactures, laces, flour, the shoe and leather trade, cotton seed and its products, the Argentine Exposition, and other important matters. Recommendation is made for the extension of this work in scope and in the number of agents employed. Attention is invited to the fact that in 1906 Japan had 85 foreign agents investigating trade conditions abroad.

Furthermore, the need is now felt for the use of such agents here in the United States to consult with individual manufacturers and merchants, and with trade organizations, chambers of commerce, and similar bodies. The time has come when it is necessary to preach the doctrine of trade expansion and to make clear the essential present need of such expansion. The Bureau has already in its possession a volume of useful and pertinent facts in regard to foreign markets and the theories and principles which affect foreign trade, and it is plainly apparent now that a campaign of education and exposition by specialists through personal relations with American traders and manufacturers will supplement the work abroad in the most effective way. The present period is a most significant and important one with respect to the extension of our foreign trade in manufactured products. As our population increases the volume of exports of raw materials and foodstuffs is relatively materially reduced, and unfavorable trade balances, if they are to be avoided, must be prevented by the continued extension of our sales of manufactured products abroad. A study of statistics indicates that the relations between raw and manufactured exports are changing and a gratifying relative increase in manufactured exports is shown. To keep and extend this trade it will be necessary to fortify and promote it by every legitimate method, and a liberal support of the activities of the Bureau of Manufactures is strongly recommended. An appropriation of \$60,000 is asked to continue the work of commercial agents for the coming fiscal year.

TARIFF DIVISION.

The Tariff Division has carried on its important work of publishing translations of customs tariffs of foreign countries, a labor which is not duplicated in any other branch of the Government. This Division is essentially a publicity bureau of facts relating to tariff rates and to changes, either recent or impending, in such rates. It has no function of criticism or the development of theories of customs regulations, and it supplements in a very important manner the other lines of investigation in the Bureau. A wide field is open for the exercise of the technical knowledge available in this Division. A voluminous correspondence is maintained in supplying inquirers with information in regard to numberless details connected with tariff matters. It is hoped to further develop the service in this branch of the Bureau by the publication of special bulletins containing tariff facts relating to selected industries or products, and reports comprising current regulations affecting foreign trade, including such matters as port charges, tonnage dues, methods of handling cargoes, and similar factors in relation to exports.

The present appropriation of \$8,000 is inadequate to permit this very advantageous extension of service, and the Department recommends that for the coming year \$12,000 be made available. This sum can be judiciously expended to secure full return for the amount involved.

The tariff publications during the year include the French tariff, both as originally proposed and as amended in the Chamber of Deputies, the Customs Tariff of Mexico, Consular Regulations of Foreign Countries, and an extensive supplement to the compilation of the rates of duty on machinery and vehicles in foreign countries. To the above should be added a number of smaller supplements to the customs tariffs of Bahamas, Australia, Germany, and Italy. In addition to publishing separate tariffs and compilations, the Tariff Division made public, through the medium of Daily Consular and Trade Reports, much information bearing upon the subject.

CONSULAR DIVISION.

The editorial work of the Consular Division is becoming more exacting and increases in volume with the increasing interest shown by consular officers by their more frequent reports in regard to our foreign trade. The small increase in the personnel of the Division asked for by the Department is fully justified by the growth of the work. The appropriations for our consular service are now over a million dollars, and the Bureau of Manufactures affords the principal outlet for the reports of the consuls. It is obviously good business policy to equip this Division adequately so that the valuable material received from abroad may not be delayed in publication.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The existing law requires the presentation of the annual reports of consular officers in the form of a yearly volume known as "Commercial Relations of the United States," a limited edition only being published, with the result that the work is little known and comparatively unnoticed by the public. The prompt publicity which is now given through the pages of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports to the fresh and valuable information contained in these annual reports by consuls renders the issuance of this work in its present form of doubtful value.

PUBLICATIONS.

Fifteen monographs were issued by the Bureau during the year in addition to tariff publications. The question of the advisability of abandoning the gratuitous distribution of these publications has been considered in previous reports, and attention is again invited to this matter.

POSSIBILITIES FOR THE BUREAU.

The work performed by the Bureau of Manufactures, although little more than well begun, is considered one of the vital functions of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and no branch of the Federal Government offers a more promising opportunity for the useful extension of the public service. It should be developed to a standard which shall challenge favorable comparison with similar governmental activities in foreign lands. There is ample evidence of the value which our trade rivals ascribe to such work. Our expenditures for this service so far are almost trifling when we consider the vastness of the field which should receive attention if our foreign trade is to be increased rapidly and in a manner to retain in world commerce our proper relative position.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The foreign commerce of the United States in 1910, while showing a larger total than in any earlier year except 1907, exhibits certain characteristics which call for serious consideration. While the imports were the largest in the history of the country, the value of exports fell below that of 1908 or 1907 despite the fact that prices, especially of natural products, were especially high in 1910. The total value of merchandise imported in 1910 was \$1,556,947,430, against \$1,434,421,425 in the former high-record year, 1907. The total value of domestic and foreign merchandise exported in 1910 was \$1,744,984,720 against \$1,860,773,346 in 1908 and \$1,880,851,078 in 1907, the high record years in exports. The imports thus exceeded by \$122,526,005 the largest total of any earlier year, while the exports fell \$125,827,492 below the annual average of 1907 and 1908.

While the increase in imports occurred chiefly in manufacturers' materials, which exceeded in 1910 those of any earlier year and thus suggests unusual activity among the manufacturers of the country, the decrease in exports occurred chiefly in foodstuffs, which formed a large share of our export trade in those years in which the United States was the world's greatest exporter of domestic products. The total value of foodstuffs exported in 1910 was, despite the unusually high export prices, but \$369,087,974, against \$545,473,695 in 1900, ten years earlier, and formed but 21.59 per cent of the total domestic exports, against 39.80 per cent in 1900, 42.21 per cent in 1890, and 55.77 per cent in 1880.

DECLINE IN EXPORTATION OF FOODSTUFFS.

This decline in the exports of foodstuffs occurred in all the important articles forming that great group. Wheat exports, including those sent in the form of flour, aggregated but 87 million bushels, being little more than one-half the average annual export of the past twenty years and actually less than in any of the past thirty years, save the exceptional year 1905. Corn exports aggregated but 38 million bushels, being little less than one-third the average annual exports of the past twenty years. The value of meat and dairy products and food animals exported was but 143 million dollars, against 254 millions in 1906 and an annual average of 222 millions in the past ten years.

This falling off in the exportation of foodstuffs is apparently due, in a large part at least, to increased consumption at home, rather than to a decline in production. The wheat crop of 1909, the chief source of the 1910 exports of that article, was, with a single exception, the largest in our history, and this is also true of the corn crop of 1909; and while the supply of food animals is somewhat diminished by the gradual breaking up of the great stock ranges in the West and the transfer of the live-stock industry to farms, the relative decline in exportation of meats and food animals has been much greater than that in the number of food animals as reported from year to year by the Department of Agriculture. This shortage in the surplus of the greatest food-exporting country of the world, the United States, has been met in the world's markets by increased production and exportation of meats from Australia, New Zealand, and South America; of wheat from Russia, Roumania, Australia, Argentina, Canada, and India, and of corn from Argentina, Russia, and Roumania.

INCREASE IN EXPORTATION OF MANUFACTURES.

The reduction in the exportation of foodstuffs from the United States has been offset, in part, by an increase in the exportation of manufactures. The value of domestic manufactures exported in 1910 was larger than ever before, aggregating 767 million dollars, against 485 millions in 1900, 179 millions in 1890, and 122 millions in 1880; and forming, in 1910, 44.85 per cent of the domestic exports, against 35.37 per cent in 1900, 21.18 per cent in 1890, and 14.78 per cent in 1880. These figures include the two great groups "Manufactures ready for consumption" and "Manufactures for further use in manufacturing," but in each of them the total of 1910 is larger than in any earlier year, and the share which they respectively form of the total exports is also larger than ever before. Manufacturers' materials (chiefly cotton) show a large total, 566 million dollars, though somewhat below the figures of 1907 and forming a smaller percentage of the exports than in certain earlier years.

CHANGE IN TRADE CURRENTS.

With this change in the character of exports, from foodstuffs to manufactures as the leading feature thereof, has come a perceptible change in the currents of trade. Exports to Europe, the great food-importing section of the world, now form a much smaller share of the total than formerly. In 1880 the exports of the United States to Europe formed 86.1 per cent of the total; in 1890, 79.74 per cent; in 1900, 74.6 per cent; and in 1910, 65.1 per cent. The actual value of the merchandise exported to Europe in 1910 was 1,136 million

dollars, against an annual average of 1,260 millions for the three-year period 1906-1908, inclusive. On the other hand, with the steadily increasing share which manufactures form of the exports, the sales to those sections of the world which are large importers of manufactures show, in all sections except Asia, a material increase and a marked gain in their share of the total. To North America the exports of 1910, 385 million dollars, were larger than in any earlier year of our trade, and formed 22.1 per cent of the total exports, against 13.45 per cent in 1900, 10.98 per cent in 1890, and 8.31 per cent in 1880. To South America the exports of the year were 93 million dollars, or two and a half times as much as in 1900, and formed 5.3 per cent of the total, against 2.79 per cent in 1900. To Oceania the exports of 1910 were 51 million dollars in value, a total materially in excess of any earlier year.

DECLINE IN EXPORTS TO THE ORIENT.

To the Orient the exports of 1910 showed a continuation of the marked decline which has characterized that feature of our foreign trade during recent years. The exports to that part of the world, especially those to China and Japan, which made their highest record in 1905, have since that time steadily declined until they were, in 1910, less than half those of 1905. The total exports to all Asia in 1910 were slightly less than 61 million dollars, against 128½ millions in the high-record year, 1905, and an annual average of 80 million dollars during the decade 1900-1909, inclusive. To Japan the exports of 1910 were but 22 million dollars, against 52 millions in 1905 and an annual average of 31 millions during the decade 1900-1909; to China the exports of 1910 were 16 million dollars, against 53½ millions in 1905 and an annual average of 25 millions during the decade 1900-1909; to Hongkong the exports of 1910 were but 6½ million dollars, against 10½ millions in 1905 and an annual average of 8½ millions in the decade 1900-1909; while to Egypt, Aden, British East Indies, Dutch East Indies, French East Indies, Siam, and Asiatic Russia the figures of 1910 were below those of 1909. To Japanese-leased territory in China the exports have fallen from \$8,198,896 in 1908 to \$235,768 in 1910. The official records of China and Japan show a greater decline in imports from the United States than in those from other occidental countries. Imports into Japan from all Europe in 1909 show a decline of 16 per cent compared with the preceding year, while those from the United States in the same year show a decline of 30 per cent. The official returns of Chinese trade in 1909 show, in terms of native currency, a decline in imports from all Europe, including Great Britain and the European ports of Russia, of less than 1 per cent when compared with 1908, while those from the United States show a decline in the same period of 20 per cent.

A portion of this falling off in the oriental demand for merchandise from the United States is the result of general causes. The high prices of American cotton have, on this as on former occasions, been followed by a decline in importations of raw cotton from the United States into Japan and an increase in her purchases of cotton from India, and in a decline in the importation of cotton goods into China and an increase in her importation of cotton yarns from India. The high prices of wheat have been followed by a decline in our exportation of flour to Japan, China, and Hongkong, and a general decline in imports of flour into both Japan and China. The development in recent years of great oil-producing fields in sections of the world lying much nearer than our own to China and Japan has sharpened competition and been followed by a reduction in the share supplied by the United States in the oil consumption of the Orient. In certain other lines of manufacture, however, notably lumber, chemicals, machinery and other manufactures of iron and steel, the exports to China and Japan in 1910 show greater values than in 1909. The exports of cotton cloth from the United States to China in 1910 were but 95 million yards, against 140 millions in 1909, 499 millions in 1906, and 475 millions in 1905.

INCREASED IMPORTATION OF MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS.

The imports into the United States, as already indicated, were larger in 1910 than ever before, amounting to \$1,556,947,430, an increase of about 80 per cent over those of 1900. The chief growth occurred in manufacturers' crude materials, which amounted in 1910 to 566 million dollars, against 276 millions in 1900, an increase of over 100 per cent; manufactures for further use in manufacturing, which amounted to 287 million dollars, against 134 millions in 1900, an increase of more than 100 per cent, and finished manufactures, which amounted to 366 million dollars, against 203 millions a decade ago, an increase of about 80 per cent; while foodstuffs amounted to 326 million dollars, against 231 millions a decade ago, an increase of about 40 per cent.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES AND THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

It is thus apparent that the great growth in importations which has characterized our commerce in recent years is largely due to an increasing demand for materials from abroad for use in the manufacturing industry. It is equally apparent that the chief growth in exportation is in manufactures, which have increased about 60 per cent in the last decade, while foodstuffs declined about 30 per cent, and exports of manufacturers' crude materials were slightly less in 1910 than in 1907. It seems also probable that the future growth

of our export trade must almost necessarily be chiefly in manufactures. While the United States may be expected, through irrigation, drainage, and intensive cultivation, to sufficiently increase its agricultural production to meet for many years the requirements of its increasing population, it seems scarcely probable that the surplus of foodstuffs for exportation will materially increase, but rather the reverse; and while a single article of manufacturers' raw materials—cotton—may continue to increase as an article of exportation, the chief reliance for growth in the export trade must probably be upon manufactures.

It is thus important, if we are to continue our status as an exporting nation, that our manufacturers give serious attention to the work of enlarging their fields of operation in foreign countries. In this effort they will meet with sharp and constantly increasing competition from other manufacturing sections of the world. Our chief success in the exportation of manufactures thus far has occurred in those lines in which the manufacturers were willing to send their own expert representatives into the foreign markets to study conditions and supply the goods in condition and form suited to the local markets. Governmental aid in general studies of trade conditions in various parts of the world must prove valuable by indicating existing opportunities, but complete success in the various lines will be greatly facilitated by personal studies through expert representatives of those desiring to enlarge their foreign trade, and a willingness on their part to supply the manufactures in form and upon terms suited to the requirements of the local markets of the countries in which they are respectively offered.

The prospective opening of the Panama Canal will make the manufacturing section of the United States the nearest source of supply to the countries on the western coast of South and Central America, which now take but a small percentage of their imports from us, and should also facilitate our exports to the Orient; though in all of these markets complete success can only be obtained by the methods above indicated, of personal attention on the part of our manufacturers and a willingness to supply the requirements of those markets in forms and upon terms suited to local conditions and customs.

DECLINE IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS OVER IMPORTS.

The excess of exports over imports in the fiscal year 1910 was less than in any year since 1896, having been \$188,037,290, against \$666,431,554 in 1908, when the excess made its highest record. This marked decline in the excess of exports over imports is due to a combination of unusually low exports and unusually high imports in the year under consideration. Exports in 1910 were 116 million

dollars below those of 1908, while the imports of 1910 exceeded those of 1908 by 363 million dollars, the year 1908 having been, as a result of the financial depression of 1907, one of exceptionally large exports and exceptionally small imports. It seems improbable, however, with the decline in our surplus of foodstuffs for exportation and the increasing demand of our manufacturers for raw materials from abroad, that the annual excess of exports over imports will, in future, equal that of the last decade, during which the excess of exports averaged 493 million dollars per annum.

WORK OF THE BUREAU.

The Bureau of Statistics, which records the foreign commerce of the United States and such features of the internal commerce as is possible under the limited appropriations for that service, has devoted much attention during the year to a detailed analysis of the foreign trade in response to special calls for information upon this subject. The enactment of a new tariff law in the early part of the fiscal year was the occasion of an unusually large number of calls upon the Bureau for detailed information regarding both imports and exports, especially the former. These inquiries related to the importation, country of origin, port of entrance, duties collected, and ad valorem rates of duty upon thousands of different articles and classes of articles, with reference to both the new tariff law and prior laws of this character, and included requests for comparative statements in detail extending back over a long term of years. These inquiries, which required a large addition to the current work of the Bureau, were accompanied by requests for the quarterly publication of statements of imports for consumption, which in the past have been published annually only; and these requests have been complied with and preparations made for the quarterly publication of the imports for consumption, stating in detail import values and duties collected on the thousands of different articles enumerated in the tariff law. This increased interest in the details of the import trade, coupled with increasing demands for information regarding the export trade and the distribution of the various articles forming that trade, has added largely to the permanent work of the Bureau, and it has therefore become necessary to ask a material increase in its working force, to which no additions have been made during the past three years, despite the steady growth in the foreign commerce and in public demands for more detailed information with reference thereto. The marked growth in the exportation of manufactures, coincident with the steady decline in the exportation of foodstuffs, results in numerous inquiries from the manufacturers and exporters of the country, as well as others interested in the subject from the economic standpoint, for information regarding trade opportunities abroad, the consuming

power of the various countries, the sections of the world from which they at present draw their supplies, especially manufactures, and the requirements for the enlargement of our exports of manufactures, which, it is hoped, may offset the declining outward movement of foodstuffs. Meantime demands are being made upon the Bureau for a further enlargement of the scope of the internal-commerce reports, which now record domestic movements on the Great Lakes and, in some detail, the movements to and from the great interior centers. A growing interest in the development of transportation facilities along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts has resulted in many inquiries for detailed information regarding the coastwise commerce of the United States, of which no detailed periodical record is at present made or can be made without some additional appropriation therefor. A small increase in the appropriation for work of this character has been asked for in the estimates of expenses for the coming fiscal year.

BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

The work of the Bureau of Standards during the past year has been one of activity and interest. The testing, of which two-thirds was for the Government, increased 27 per cent over the preceding year; 48,488 tests were made, covering a wide range of standards, measuring instruments, and materials. Much of this work particularly bears upon the efficiency of purchasing, as the tests are used to determine the quality and suitability of materials purchased under contract. The work also furnishes data required to place the purchase of materials upon a scientific basis. The new industrial applications of scientific knowledge bring to the Bureau new kinds of standards, measuring instruments, and materials for test. The Bureau's facilities and experts are thus taxed to their utmost to keep pace with growing needs. The researches conducted by the Bureau upon methods of measurement of length, mass, capacity, density, time, heat, light, electricity, and the properties of materials emphasize the central position of precision as a factor in science and industry.

ELECTRICITY.

In order to secure international uniformity to a high degree of precision in the three fundamental electrical units, namely, the ohm, the volt, and the ampere, the Bureau arranged for an international investigation in cooperation with the Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt of Germany, the National Physical Laboratory of England, and the Laboratoire Central d'Electricite of France. Preparatory to this, the Bureau had conducted an extended experimental investigation upon the subject. The delegates came to Washington and with representatives of the Bureau of Standards carried out, during April and May, 1910, a careful series of experiments on the silver voltameter. Measurements on standard cells and standards of resistance were made, intercomparing those brought from the foreign national laboratories and those of the Bureau of Standards, and also comparing the types of silver voltameters used in the several countries. The numerical value for the Weston normal cell, to be recommended to the International Committee on Electrical Units and Standards, was agreed upon, and it is hoped will soon be adopted by all civilized countries of the world.

The conductivity and the temperature coefficient of copper have been determined, and the results will be published in the Bulletin.

The work on the absolute measurement of current is nearly completed after several years' careful experimental work. The importance of the accurate measurement of this quantity justifies the utmost care in its determination. The research on the properties of mica in standards of capacity is complete and ready for publication. Special electrical testing instruments, designed and built at the Bureau, are now in use and allow much more accurate and rapid measurement of current, voltage, and power. The methods of measuring magnetic permeability and iron losses adopted afford reliable results. The cooperation of commercial interests should bring about needed uniformity in such work.

At the invitation of the American Mining Congress, the Bureau made a study during the past year of the standardization of electric machines and electric practice in mines. The report is now in press and includes model regulations drafted to meet the technical requirements for such standardization.

PHOTOMETRY.

The incandescent lamps used in the government departments have been inspected and tested by this Bureau. Nearly a million carbon-filament lamps and many high efficiency metal-filament lamps are purchased by the departments jointly, thus securing economy and facilitating inspection. The revised specifications for purchasing lamps, published by the Bureau, are recognized by all manufacturers and have brought about a very desirable uniformity in the manufacture and sale of lamps. Such uniformity is of advantage to both the makers and users. The preparation of lamps to be used as standards is in progress, and the facilities for photometric work of the highest precision have been greatly improved.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The work in weights and measures has been very active during the year. Besides special researches, the actual tests made in this division numbered 18,972. About 550 length standards and measures of various types have been tested, such as steel and invar tapes, level rods, calipers and meters, lathe screws, yard and meter bars, cement sieves, micrometers, micrometer calipers, and gages.

During the year the Troy pound of the mint was verified. This weight, which was once the fundamental standard of the United States for all purposes, has been preserved at the Philadelphia Mint. The apparent change, only 0.005 grain, from the value given in 1827 indicates a remarkable constancy in eighty-three years. A set of platinum weights calibrated at the Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt of Germany for the work on the fundamental electrical

standards on test by the Bureau showed agreement with the results at the Reichsanstalt within a few thousandths of a milligram. This illustrates the extremely close agreement attained among the standards of those countries which refer their weights to the international kilogram.

Some urgently needed standards for work of moderate accuracy have been prepared upon which the efficiency of nickel plating was tested. Weights made of nickel steel have proven very constant and not easily oxidized.

The density and thermal expansion of alcohol and of its mixtures with water has been carefully studied, correcting the inexact tables now used in alcoholometry by density measurement. The results are of particular importance, as approximately \$200,000,000 of revenue are collected annually on the basis of such tables.

The volumetric testing increased 50 per cent over the prior year and the apparatus submitted, while not yet fully satisfactory, shows a steady improvement. Of the 20,512 pieces examined, 30 per cent were rejected by inspection on account of defects in construction, while 11 per cent of those actually tested for capacity were found to be inaccurate. Volumetric apparatus purchased by the National Government is submitted to this Bureau for approval. Other capacity measures tested included liquid and dry standards for States, city governments, and manufacturers.

The investigation of weights and measures authorized by Congress is of special interest. Two inspectors have visited 87 cities and towns in 27 States and will cover the Western States during the ensuing year. This work has stimulated public interest in local inspection and a higher standard of accuracy and honesty in commercial transactions. This work was intended primarily to assist state and city governments in the improvement of the laws, regulations, and practices concerning the weights and measures used in ordinary trade and commercial transactions. The results have been most gratifying, and demonstrate the great value of proper cooperation between the Federal and State Governments in matters of this kind.

The investigation of the cost per unit weight of commodities purchased in closed containers has developed interesting facts directly bearing on the increased cost of living.

HEAT AND THERMOMETRY.

During the year the volume of testing in thermometry and heat measurements was 25 per cent greater than in the preceding year, with a marked increase in tests requiring the highest accuracy. The work included the testing of some 15,000 thermometers, besides 138 miscellaneous tests and determinations, such as pyrometers, heats of

combustion, physical properties of oils, melting points of refractories, and similar work.

A large number of standardized heat samples were furnished for the standardization of calorimeters used in determining the heating values of fuels. This work has materially assisted in introducing uniformity in the results of tests carried out by industrial chemists and engineers, and on which large fuel contracts were based. Considerable progress has been made in calorimetric investigations, which, when completed, will enable the Bureau to furnish a variety of standardized heat samples, such as sugar, naphthaline, benzoic acid, and other suitable materials; also reliable data on the heats of combustion of the elementary constituents of illuminating and fuel gases for the use of the gas industries, and instructions as to the necessary precautions and order of accuracy attainable with the various gas calorimeters widely used in the industries.

The investigation of the specific heats of calcium chloride brines is of particular importance to the refrigerating industries. The work on application of radiation and optical pyrometers to the temperature measurement of molten metals is of value in foundry operations. The research on the behavior of platinum resistance thermometers at high temperatures, now finding increasing application in this country in the control of temperatures in many industries, is of value in numerous industries using high temperatures. The above investigations were published as technical papers and widely distributed among the industries concerned.

OPTICS:

Many lines of standardization require light sources of known fixed intensity at each wave length. Radiating gases—conducting hydrogen, argon, and helium—have been carefully investigated as such sources and the intensities of the brighter lines of their spectra determined in terms of energy input and gas density. Some results obtained in this new field are of wide interest and application. The relations of luminosity to temperature were investigated and the results published. The tests of photographic lenses, optical glass, refractometer standardizing plates, and spectroscopic tests showed a marked increase. The colored signal glasses for railway and marine purposes now largely depend upon and conform to tests made at the Bureau.

During the year a new vacuum bolometer was constructed, the spectrometric apparatus remodeled, and spectral radiation curves obtained, from which radiation constants were computed. This is the most important problem in radiation at the present time. A research on the reflecting power of metals, just completed, had for its object the exact determination of the spectral reflecting power of

various metals, including tungsten, tantalum, and molybdenum, which are of the highest importance in the incandescent-lamp industry. The results furnish a complete and convincing proof that the high luminous efficiency of such lamps is due to their selective emission in the visible spectrum, and a high reflecting power in the infra-red. A new radiometer and a new quartz spectrometer have been constructed and found to be more sensitive than any yet described in print.

An important research resulted in the development of a new apparatus for measuring light waves to be used as standards. This subject is of fundamental importance, since it underlies optical standardization and research. With the new apparatus the relative length of light waves may be determined with high accuracy and great facility.

POLARIMETRY.

In its polariscopic work this Bureau must produce sugar of high purity under controlled conditions. During the year standard samples of pure sucrose prepared at the Bureau with certificates of analysis were widely distributed for calorimetric and polariscopic purposes.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the determination of the correct basis of standardization of saccharimeters—a vital problem to the sugar industry, as it affects directly the government revenues from sugars as well as the market price of every pound bought and sold. The business of the sugar industry is transacted by means of the saccharimeter, yet no official investigation of the basis of standardization of this instrument has hitherto been made. During the year special apparatus has been developed to attain this end and very pure sugar was prepared from raw sugars of widely different origins and compared with the pure sugar of other investigators in this country and abroad.

The present methods of testing molasses are being improved, a number of unusually dark samples being sent to the Bureau for test. As the tariff is six times the usual duty for imported molasses testing 40 per cent and above, the problem is vital to the customs service. The problem of increasing the accuracy of the sugar tests made at the ports of entry on imported sugar has received much attention and changes in apparatus and methods have been made, with gratifying results. The work of the Bureau has lowered the differences between the five sugar ports to less than 0.2 per cent, a concordance which is quite satisfactory. In all 1,339 polarimetric tests were completed during the year, besides the investigations in progress.

ENGINEERING.

The work of testing of engineering instruments and structural and other materials has steadily advanced. Additional space for the work has been provided and the erection of machines and instruments is now under way in the new laboratory. A 100,000-pound universal testing machine, already erected, has shown accurate and reliable results. The Bureau has also installed a 1,000,000-pound Riehle crushing machine for testing stone, brick, terra cotta, cement, and concrete, and for determining the moduli of elasticity of building materials and structural forms. A 2,400,000-pound Emery machine will soon be installed for investigating physical properties of materials and the constants required by engineers in computing structural designs. The construction of the large Emery machine for testing full-sized structural members and shapes is well advanced and the foundation is in place. Freezing chambers and special furnaces for fire tests of ceramic materials are being built. Investigations are also in progress as to methods of testing torsion, cold-bending, alternating impact, alternating stress, and hardness.

A new method of determining stresses and strains in large structural members used in bridges and buildings has been devised and tested on the Rock Creek Bridge, at Washington, D. C., and on the Ohio River Bridge, at Beaver Falls, Pa. This new method promises fruitful results in testing the safety of bridges and buildings while under construction and without the use of large testing machines. The method is also applicable to a study of lap-welded boilers and the deformation resulting from stresses.

The bureau tests have covered a wide range of metals and structural materials and have been made for all the government departments, and for the Public Printer, Panama Canal Commission, Superintendent of the Capitol, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The number of tests of miscellaneous materials, such as paper, textiles, cordage, belting material, hose, packing, and lubricants, has increased 50 per cent. With special equipment the Bureau is to make investigations and assist in preparing standard specifications for government materials and to aid in the adoption of uniform standards in the industries.

The Bureau tested four times as many engineering instruments as in the previous year, including anemometers, pressure gages, paper testers, and water-current meters. The Geological Survey has transferred to the Bureau the Chevy Chase Lake station for calibration of water-current meters. The station has been improved and an investigation of Price meters is now in progress.

CHEMISTRY.

There has been a large amount of chemical testing of materials supplied under contracts of the General Supply Committee. Related to this is the work of testing important reagents. The systematic reporting of discrepancies to the manufacturers will result in greater care in the manufacture and increased accuracy in the analysis of reagents.

The Bureau cooperates in movements looking to higher standards of excellence of materials whose value largely depends upon their chemical nature and purity. The Bureau is represented on important committees of the American Chemical Society, such as the committee on specifications for rubber goods, the committee on the nomenclature of inorganic compounds, the committee on the analysis of fat and oils, and the committee having general oversight of the various special committees of that society.

The demand for the analyzed and certified standard samples of iron and steel is still increasing, the number distributed having been 717. These are used as a check upon the accuracy of industrial analyses. Two new Bessemer steel standards have been issued, several are in preparation, and renewals of two of the basic open-hearth samples are being prepared. The demand for the original standard irons is such that renewals of three of them have been prepared in large quantity. A manganese ore and three iron ores have been added to the list of standard samples. A red cast brass standard has been prepared and a method of preparing sheet-brass samples has been worked out.

During the year there were completed about 1,757 tests and analyses, such as printing inks, paper, mucilage, pastes, and sealing wax; metals, especially type metal and similar alloys; reagents; paints, oils, and greases; rubber hose, valves, etc., and miscellaneous, such as submarine cable, book cloths, bricks, etc. These were largely contractual tests, but in cases where existing methods of test are inadequate, new methods are being devised. Progress has been made in standardizing such materials and the methods of test, although much remains to be done.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

The fortieth fiscal year of the Bureau's existence, which came to a close on June 30, 1910, has been its most successful one as measured by the volume and variety of its activities. The natural development of its older functions and the execution of the newer ones with which it has been recently invested have each operated to bring it into more important relations to the fisheries in both their local and national aspects.

PROPAGATION OF FOOD FISHES.

In fish culture there have been no radical departures from former methods, but as a result of experience and effort it has been possible to secure greater accomplishment with essentially the same appropriations and equipment that were available in the preceding year. Operations have been conducted at 35 hatcheries and 86 field stations located in 32 States, and no part of the country has been omitted from participation in the benefits of the work.

That the public generally, and especially that part of it interested in the commercial and sporting fisheries, is keenly alive to the benefits of stocking virgin waters and restocking depleted ones with the fishes hatched by the Bureau is shown by the 10,635 applications for fish received during the year, an increase of 523 over those received in the preceding twelve months. In addition to the fish planted in response to these requests, by far the larger part of the output, especially of the more important commercial species, was planted by the Bureau on its own initiative in the waters subject to the heaviest fisheries.

Despite the generally unfavorable climatic conditions, resulting in the curtailment of egg collections, the total output of fish and eggs was over 3,230,000,000, the greatest in the history of the service, and nearly 125,000,000, or 4 per cent, in excess of the output of the preceding year. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the work, it can be extended to advantage, and there appears to be a promising field by increasing the facilities for stocking small ponds and streams so as to furnish a local or home fish supply in rural communities which are now deficient in that respect. There is probably no undertaking better adapted to bring the Bureau into closer and more profitable relations with the public at large.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHES AND EXPERIMENTS.

To supply data necessary for purposes of legislation in connection with the fisheries, the governor of Virginia at the instance of the state fish and oyster commission early in 1909 preferred a request for a

survey of the public oyster beds of James River. The field work was carried on from July 1 to September 15, the season when the beds are in their optimum condition, and a comprehensive report with elaborate charts showing in detail the extent and character of the beds was issued and placed in the hands of the legislature at its session in January. It is regretted that the highly desirable legislation which the state commission recommended upon the basis of this work and proposed to the legislature failed because it was supposed to be in conflict with certain constitutional provisions.

A similar survey of the public oyster beds of Delaware, in the prosecution of which the State bore a share of the expenses, was undertaken in June, 1910, and was in process at the end of the fiscal year. The survey of the oyster grounds in Maryland, in which the Bureau is cooperating with the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Maryland Shell-Fish Commission, was continued and the field work was nearly completed at the close of the fiscal year.

The experiments in fattening oysters under artificial conditions at Lynnhaven, Va., produced encouraging results, and in the latter part of the season there were practically no fat oysters produced in that region excepting those coming from the Bureau's experimental plant.

At the request of the state authorities the oyster beds of Alabama and Mississippi received a preliminary examination, and a survey in the interests of oyster culture will be made during the coming year.

Investigations of the pearl-mussel beds of the Mississippi Valley, the material depletion of which threatens the prosperity of the important pearl-button industry, have been prosecuted in ten States with a view to opening new sources of supply for the manufacturers and for the purpose of laying a foundation for the protection, conservation, and improvement of the existing beds. The recently authorized station at Fairport, Iowa, should be of great value in helping to maintain and develop the button industry; and it is gratifying to be able to report that at the end of the fiscal year construction was so far advanced as to permit the beginning of practical experiments on a small scale.

Diseases of fishes under the artificial conditions necessarily attendant upon operations at hatcheries appear to be growing, or at least the Bureau is more frequently called on by state officials and private persons and by its own service for advice and assistance in their diagnosis and treatment. The work is much hampered by the lack in the United States of either public or private facilities for the study of the problems involved, and but little progress is being made. In some cases the epidemics are disastrous and in a short time negative the results of years of work. Not only are the United States, the States, and individuals annually sustaining heavy financial losses through ignorance of the nature of the troubles, but there is a

suspicion that in some cases the diseases may be related to similar disorders in man. There is therefore abundant reason why the Bureau should be provided with special laboratory facilities for the prosecution of these studies, as was urged in a special message of the President to the last session of Congress.

The special examinations of lakes and streams in the interests of the fisheries and fish culture have been continued. Special importance is attached to the determination of the dissolved air in waters and its quantitative relation to the possibility of the existence of fish life.

The investigation of the fishery resources of the Philippine Islands by the steamer *Albatross*, which has been in progress since 1907, has been concluded. The economic and practical data collected are highly valuable and the scientific results important.

The biological laboratories have been open as usual and their operation has facilitated many and varied investigations.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES.

The commercial fisheries of the United States, which have an annual value to the fishermen of \$62,000,000, are, with few exceptions, in a prosperous condition. One of the most noteworthy of these exceptions is the mackerel fishery, which for a considerable period has been much less productive than formerly, and in the year just closed exhibits a material decrease as compared with the preceding twelve months. The causes for this decrease have long been debated. It is hardly credible that a fish having the habits of the mackerel could be seriously decimated by the operations of the fishery, and the facts at command appear to indicate that the fish still exist in large bodies, but that there has been some change in habit. The matter is of high pecuniary importance to the fishermen, and, as stated in last year's report, the Bureau undertook an investigation in the spring of 1909 at the urgent request of the New England fishery interests. The *Grampus*, which was detailed for the duty, under the direction of an experienced mackerel fisherman, continued her operations until about October, covering the usual haunts of the fish from Cape Hatteras to the south coast of Newfoundland. The cruise was productive of good in furnishing to the fishing fleet information of the immediate whereabouts of mackerel schools and added something to knowledge of the habits of the fish, but did not shed much light on the main question.

The shad fishery of the Atlantic coast is also gradually waning despite extensive work in the propagation of the fish. The inquiry commenced in the last fiscal year was continued. The results of this work, which were directed principally to Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries, show rather conclusively that the cause of the decrease

is the intensity of the fishery and the obstruction which some of the apparatus employed presents to the migration of the fish to the spawning grounds in the headwaters of the streams. In 1909 there were fished in Chesapeake Bay 3,332 pound nets, some of the strings extending in a practically unbroken line 4 or 5 miles from shore, 12,768 gill nets, and a considerable number of other nets. Certain streams are almost cut off to the access of fish, and in some cases the fixed apparatus is so placed as to be an impediment to navigation. The latter phase of the matter is the subject of inquiry by the War Department, which has been furnished with charts and memoranda exhibiting the data collected by the Bureau. The Bureau several years ago was largely instrumental in bringing about the correction of similar conditions in North Carolina, with the result that its collection of shad eggs at the Edenton hatchery increased from about 6,748,000 in 1905 to about 70,000,000 in 1910.

The oyster fishery of the United States, the most valuable fishery of any kind possessed by any nation of the world, was made the subject of comprehensive statistical inquiry during the latter part of the fiscal year, and it is the purpose to continue the work. No complete data of this industry, the product of which has a first value of \$16,000,000 annually, have ever been collected, and most of the matter which is available is involved with the general statistics of the fisheries as a whole. For the information of the trade, but more especially to supply a basis for rational regulation and administration of the oyster grounds of the several States, it is highly important that full data of the fishery should be available. The lack is felt on every occasion when the oyster question comes up for consideration.

ALASKAN FISHERY INTERESTS.

Salmon-inspection service.—As a result of the vigilant enforcement during the preceding year of the laws for protection and regulation of the salmon fisheries, there were comparatively few violations during the fiscal year just ended. The Bureau has given effect to several additional regulations, which have put a stop to certain minor abuses. Efforts to prevent the waste caused by the rejection of edible portions of fish of which the more desirable parts have been utilized have been successful; and an endeavor is now being made to stop the use of food fishes for the manufacture of fertilizer and to encourage the utilization in their stead of scraps and wastes. This will serve the dual purpose of economy and the prevention of water pollution through the discharge of putrescible materials.

The total yield of the salmon industry during the year was valued at \$9,796,000, a decrease of \$887,000 from the preceding year. There were employed 11,440 persons and an invested capital of \$9,007,000.

The cod and halibut fisheries yielded a product valued at \$314,410 and employed 550 persons and \$503,800 fixed capital.

Fur-seal fisheries.—The act of Congress approved April 21, 1910, made fundamental changes in the administration of the Pribilof Islands, and on the expiration of the lease recently in force the Bureau assumed control of all matters relating to the seal herd and the care, control, and general welfare of the native population. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was appropriated to give effect to the law, and under its provisions necessary additional employees have been appointed and negotiations have been entered into for purchasing the plant of the former lessees on the islands.

At the time when the Bureau took charge the seal herd, owing mainly to the notorious abuses of pelagic sealing, was in a condition which required the utmost care to save it from practical extinction. The Bureau therefore moved cautiously and adopted no policy until it had called a meeting of practically all naturalists and officials who have visited the islands in the last twenty-five years and had received their advice. On the unanimous recommendation of this board, based on an intimate understanding of the habits of the fur seal and a knowledge of the facts of pelagic sealing, it was deemed advisable to authorize the killing of a reasonable number of the excess of immature males. The number to be killed is left to the discretion of the Bureau's agents on the islands, governed by rigid limitations as to age, sex, size, and an ample breeding reserve of the most vigorous and perfect specimens, selected with a view to improving the herd.

Under the provisions of the law, regulations relating to the killing or capture in Alaska of certain fur-bearing animals other than seals have been promulgated.

The data relating to the seal herds during the year 1910 now available justifies the statement that approximately 13,000 sealskins were secured, from the sale of which we may expect to realize the sum of about \$450,000, as against about \$150,000 received under the contract system last year. At the same time measures for the conservation of the seal herds have been strengthened.

Recommendations.—Communication with some of the points in Alaska at which the Bureau of Fisheries has important interests—is so difficult that relief ought to be provided as far as conditions allow. I recommend more especially that wireless stations be established at Dutch Harbor or Unalaska, and also on the Pribilof Islands. This would go far to protect the inhabitants of the islands, who are wards of the Government, and would also aid in protecting the seal herds on the islands. The commanders of the revenue cutters join in this recommendation on the ground that their operations for the protection of the seal herds against pelagic sealing would be distinctly strengthened.

Upon the Aleutian Islands different varieties of fox and other fur-bearing animals have up to this time been abundant. The supply has been much reduced because substantially no protection has been exercised. To all intents and purposes these animals have been subject to general slaughter, and it is claimed that frequently large numbers of them are poisoned by strangers, among them aliens, for the mere purpose of procuring the skins. If these islands, or some of them, were declared to be reservations, and could then be leased under proper conditions, it is believed that these fur-bearing animals could be fairly conserved, giving the natives reasonable means of self-support, and resulting in an industry of some value.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERY RELATIONS.

At the request of the Department of State the Bureau again detailed a representative to act as observer of the operations of the *modus vivendi* adopted pending the final determination of the rights of American fishermen on the coast of Newfoundland. At the end of the fiscal year the case was under adjudication before the international tribunal at The Hague, two representatives of the Bureau being present as advisers on technical fishery matters to the counsel of the United States. As in the preceding year, assistance was rendered to the International Fisheries Commission in connection with regulations to give effect to the treaty of April 8, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain, providing for joint control by the United States and Canada of the fisheries in waters contiguous to their common boundary line.

LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

In my report for the fiscal year 1909 reasons were presented in advocacy of the reorganization of the Light-House Service with a view to securing therein more direct, simple, and economical methods of administration.

This matter received consideration at the last session of Congress. The act approved June 17, 1910, which became effective July 1, 1910, discontinued the Light-House Board and created in lieu thereof a Bureau of Light-Houses, under a Commissioner of Light-Houses, to be appointed by the President. The act made provision also for appointment by the President of a Deputy Commissioner, a chief constructing engineer, and a superintendent of naval construction in the Bureau of Light-Houses. The act also provides as follows:

That the commissioner of light-houses, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as soon as practicable, shall rearrange the ocean, gulf, and lake coasts and the rivers of the United States, Porto Rico, and the naval station in Cuba into not exceeding nineteen light-house districts, and a light-house inspector shall be assigned in charge of each district. * * * The President may, for a period not exceeding three years from the taking effect of this section, assign army and navy officers to act in lieu of the appointment of civilian light-house inspectors, but such army and navy officers shall not receive any salary or compensation in addition to the salary or compensation they are entitled to as such army or navy officers: *Provided*, That in the districts which include the Mississippi River and its tributaries the President may designate army engineers to perform the duties of and act as inspectors. The President may detail officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress.

In pursuance of the provisions of this law a Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner were appointed to take office on July 1, 1910. Congress made no appropriation during its last session for salaries of the civilian light-house inspectors authorized in the act, and therefore no steps have been taken toward the appointment of such inspectors.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, the Light-House Service, which is charged with the maintenance of, and has jurisdiction over, all aids to navigation, established 49 lights above the order of post-lantern lights, 16 fog-signals, 7 submarine signals, 78 daymarks, 751 buoys, and 215 post-lantern lights, and completed the erection of about 18 oil houses. The appropriation for light-keepers' dwellings was applied during the year to the construction of dwellings at 13 stations.

The incandescent oil-vapor system, which produces a light much superior in intensity to the ordinary oil light, and is a strong rival of electricity and acetylene gas, was installed at 45 stations during the fiscal year. Experiments were made toward adding to the reliability of this light, and diminishing the expense of oil consumption, while retaining the efficiency of the lamp within satisfactory limits. Further installation of this system will be made as rapidly as practicable at stations where it is considered practical and desirable. Experimental tests are now in progress for the purpose of improving the fog-signal apparatus now in service, which it is believed will develop valuable results in the near future.

The progress and improvements made in buoyage during the past year were in the further extension of the use of gas buoys of both the Pintsch and acetylene systems, and equipping such buoys with either whistles or bells (aerial or submarine) for particular stations where such combinations are required. Further improvements in the buoys will be in the increased intensity of lighted buoys and their combinations with sound signals, aerial or submarine.

Investigation of acetylene gas as an illuminant in connection with the special apparatus designed and used in connection therewith justifies the statement that it is especially well adapted for light-house purposes.

Experiments have been in progress during the year with a view to improving the incandescent mantle now in use on Pintsch gas buoys, and it is hoped that further valuable results may be obtained in the near future.

A system of buoyage for Ambrose Channel, New York Harbor, which is approaching completion, has been adopted which will, it is believed, meet the requirements of this important deep-water approach to New York. It consists of the establishment of 24 buoys, 4 of which are combination gas and whistling buoys, 4 combination gas and bell buoys, and 16 gas-lighted buoys. This ample provision for the safety of navigation through the channel is made complete by the establishment of what is probably the best light-ship in the world, the Ambrose Channel Light-Vessel No. 87, off the entrance to New York Lower Bay, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the gas and whistling buoy which marks the intersection of the axes of Ambrose Channel and Gedney Channel. The present illuminant of this vessel is an electric arc light, which was substituted for the incandescent light in previous use; her fog-signals are a 12-inch steam whistle and a submarine bell.

By the act approved June 25, 1910, Congress authorized the employment of not to exceed 1,750 light-house and fog-signal keepers and laborers attending other lights for the fiscal year 1911, an increase of 50 over the preceding year. It is considered that the number thus authorized will be sufficient to meet existing demands.

Subsequent to the close of the fiscal year covered by this report, the following action has been taken in carrying out the intent of the act approved June 17, 1910:

The light-house districts have been rearranged and their number increased from 16 to 19, and an inspector assigned to the charge of each district. One of these new districts comprises Alaska. The growing importance of this territory warrants an increase in the aids to navigation, and a number are now being installed. The other two new districts are Porto Rico and Hawaii. Officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army have been assigned as inspectors in the districts which embrace the Mississippi River and its tributaries; officers of the Navy have been continued as inspectors and have been given general charge in the other districts.

Officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army have been continued on duty with the Bureau of Light-Houses in these districts also, as provided in the act, but have been relieved of the charge of routine repair and construction work. In each district the office forces and light-house tenders have been combined under a single head.

The reorganization under the act of June 17, 1910, promises to result in a considerable economy, and to this end plans have been made for a consolidation under one officer in each district of the office forces, light-house tenders, and the entire routine management of the affairs of the district.

The estimates will be submitted in a form which will permit of the purchase of all supplies for the Light-House Service under a single item of the appropriation, which should result in economy in office work and in the use of the appropriations.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

FIELD WORK.

Good progress has been made in the collection and preparation for publication, in the form of Charts, Coast Pilots, Tide Tables, and Notices to Mariners, of all obtainable information useful to navigators and relating to the coast of the United States and to the coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The demand for surveys in Alaska continues, and all of the vessels and men available for the purpose have been employed in charting unsurveyed waters in that Territory. Surveys were made in Portland Canal, Tongass Narrows, Cordova Bay, Controller Bay, Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Nushagak Bay (in Bristol Bay), and in the vicinity of Kodiak.

In the Philippine Islands the charting of the unsurveyed portions of the coast is making rapid progress and 10 per cent of the entire general coast line was covered during the year. The work is being done in cooperation with the insular government, as in the past. Surveys were made on the west coast of Samar, north and south coasts of Leyte, north and south coasts of Mindanao, south coast of Masbate, west and east coasts of Mindoro, in Surigao and Tanon straits, and around the Tablas Islands.

Several detached surveys were connected by covering the intervening spaces, and the survey of nearly one-half of the general coast line of the archipelago was completed before the close of the fiscal year.

The improvement of the long wire drag was continued and a drag more than 8,000 feet long was used in open water. This greatly increased the area possible to be examined in any given time and consequently decreases the cost of the work without any loss of accuracy in making the examination of channels and harbors.

Details in regard to the work assigned to the Bureau and to the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey as Commissioner representing the United States in recovering and marking the international boundary between the United States and Canada and in the demarcation of the Alaska boundary are given below.

Reference monuments were established along the United States and Canada water boundary west of Point Roberts to the Pacific Ocean. These monuments were placed in the United States and were connected by triangulation with each other and with the triangulation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The survey and re-marking of

this boundary was also extended eastward from the summit of the Rocky Mountains, westward from the west end of Lake Superior along Pigeon River, and along the St. Croix and St. John rivers, on the borders of the State of Maine.

In the survey and demarcation of the Alaska boundary in southeast Alaska progress was made at the head of Portland Canal and at the crossing of the Unuk and Salmon rivers. The survey and demarcation of this boundary along the one hundred and forty-first meridian was completed south of the Yukon River to the Natazhat Mountains, a distance of 200 miles, and considerable progress was made in extending the work north of the river.

In 1908 and 1909 the Superintendent called attention to the importance of extending a triangulation from the initial point of this boundary on the Yukon River down the great valley to its mouth, but no appropriation has been made for this purpose. I approve this recommendation and have made provision for the work in the estimates which have been submitted to Congress.

Work at the latitude observatories at Gaithersburg, Md., and at Ukiah, Cal., maintained by the International Geodetic Association under the direction of the Superintendent, was continued during the year.

An officer continued on duty as a member of the Mississippi River Commission and another was continuously employed in cooperating with the Maryland State Board of Shell-Fish Commissioners as authorized by law.

The water boundary between the States of Louisiana and Mississippi in Lake Borgne and Mississippi Sound as established by a decree of the United States Supreme Court was indicated by placing buoys in position and referring them to the marks previously established on shore.

Observations to determine the relative force of gravity were made in 14 States and Territories and in the District of Columbia.

The standard levels were extended in 4 States and Territories and topographic surveys were made in 7.

Triangulation was done in 13 States and Territories and supplementary triangulation, including the determination of the geographic positions of aids to navigation, was continued along the coasts of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and the west coast of Florida. This work was completed on the west coast of Florida.

An examination of navigable waters on the coasts of Maine and New York and of Mayaguez Harbor, in Porto Rico, was made with a long wire drag, and other hydrographic work was done in the waters of 11 States.

The magnetic survey of the country was continued by making observations at 238 stations distributed over 39 States and Territories and numerous observations were made at sea on board the surveying vessels on their cruises to and from their fields of work in various portions of the country. These observations were made in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and in the waters of the Philippine Archipelago. A continuous record was also obtained of the variations in the force of terrestrial magnetism at five observatories equipped with self-registering instruments.

A continuous record of the tidal changes was obtained at 8 stations on the Atlantic coast and at 4 stations on the Pacific coast, including 1 station in Alaska. Self-registering gauges were also maintained at 2 stations in the Philippine Islands. The record of some tide observations of more than ordinary interest were received during the year. These observations were made in the Arctic Ocean by Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U. S. Navy, and a discussion of them in connection with all the other available data in that region has been made and is ready for publication.

Special surveys were made of the Delaware Breakwater Speed Trial Course and of selected localities in the Hawaiian Islands at the request of the Navy Department, and work was done at the request of the governor of North Carolina to aid in enforcing the fishery laws of that State.

The attendance of two officers of the Survey at the Sixteenth General Conference of the International Geodetic Association, held at London and Cambridge, England, September 21 to 30, as the delegates of the United States, was noticed in my last annual report.

OFFICE WORK.

Progress was made in the various branches of the office work, including computation, plotting, and discussion of the results of the work in the field and the preparation of data for publication by chart or otherwise.

A discussion of the Figure of the Earth and Isostasy from Measurements made in the United States prior to 1906 was published and was received with favorable comments by the foreign geodesists assembled at the Sixteenth General Conference of the International Geodetic Association in September, 1909. A supplementary discussion of this same subject, utilizing additional data to 1909, was also published.

Tables of predicted tides for numerous ports on the coasts of the United States and in foreign countries for the year 1911 were prepared and published.

Three volumes containing the results of observations at the magnetic observatories in past years were also published, and the annual report for 1909 was prepared for transmission to Congress.

On account of the territorial expansion of the United States and the consequent extension of the sphere of the Survey's operations, there have been urgent and continually increasing demands on this Bureau for surveys and new charts. Each year adds to the number of charts published, and all of these exact time and energy to keep them up to date. The Navy Department has urgently requested that the charts of this Bureau be constructed on the mercator projection. In view of these conditions the Superintendent has appointed a board to fully consider the whole subject of chart construction and publication.

The first charting of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States having been practically completed, and considerable progress having been made on the work in our distant territories, it is possible to consider the subject in its broadest aspect. The later charts of the Survey are examples of the best modern usage in chart construction, and they will only need in some cases a rearrangement of limits and the further simplification of some details to perfect them from an economical standpoint. With respect to the charts of earlier date, the changes will have to be more radical. On these charts a great amount of detail was represented, which under modern conditions is not considered necessary, and its rendering was also much more minute and elaborate than accords with present practice. Their correction involves an adherence to the same time-consuming method of representation. For twenty years all new charts have been oriented with the meridian, but there still remain a number of the earlier charts which were oriented diagonally with a view to include greater sea area. But for this feature they are as useful and accurate as any others.

Formerly on many charts a double unit for depths was employed, fathoms for deep water and feet on dotted surfaces for the shoal areas. During the last decade the practice has been to employ a single depth unit for a chart, either feet or fathoms, depending on which unit will best suit the area represented. The difference between the mercator and polyconic projections is imperceptible on the large-scale charts, but there are small-scale charts where it is apparent.

The board submitted a report fully covering all these points with recommendations, which the Superintendent has approved, wherein a definite programme is outlined for eliminating the old-style charts and for replacing them with a smaller number on the mercator projection, simpler in character, on which the latest information can be more readily shown.

The demand for charts was greater than in any previous year, except the preceding fiscal year, when the issue was abnormally large.

A notable event of the year was the completion of a tide-predicting machine in the instrument shop of the Survey, which embraces many new features and utilizes the increase in the knowledge of the constituents of tidal fluctuations since the machine previously used was completed, in 1883. The construction of this machine has been incidental to the regular repair work of the Survey, and consequently it has been many years in progress. It was completed in February and has been tested in predicting the most complicated known tides, and the quantities obtained have been compared with the results of computation and found to be satisfactory from every point of view.

The amount appropriated for the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, and accounted for by the bureau disbursing agent was \$997,290 (exclusive of the allotment for printing), of which \$245,000 was for manning and equipping the vessels of the Survey, \$40,000 for repairs and maintenance of vessels, and \$50,000 for office expenses. The remainder of the appropriation was divided between the expenses of parties in the field, \$326,400, and salaries of field and office forces, \$335,890. In addition to the above sums, the appropriations to the State Department for marking the United States and Canada boundary (except a portion of the water boundary) and for locating and marking the Alaska boundary are disbursed under the direction of the Superintendent as Commissioner through the bureau disbursing agent, as special disbursing agent of the Department of State.

A detailed description of the work of the year with maps illustrating progress can be found in the Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, which is required by law to be submitted to Congress in December of each year.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

The importance of beginning preparations for the opening of the Panama Canal is again impressed upon American shipowners and shipbuilders. The trade through the canal between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States will be restricted to American vessels. Unless the vessels are available to accommodate this trade at reasonable rates, a demand may arise for the repeal or amendment of the coasting law, which has very largely contributed to the ship-building industry of the United States. That law has already been the object of attack partly by alien interests, which have absorbed the transportation of our exports and imports and are eager to enter into the reserved sphere of our domestic transportation. The question of Panama Canal tolls is now under consideration, and in view of the fact that the entire cost of the canal is assumed by the people of the United States every consideration consistent with our treaty obligations should be shown to American ships.

Five navigation measures were recommended to Congress in this report last year, of which four were enacted into law. The act of June 24, 1910, requires all ocean passenger steamers carrying 50 or more persons on routes of 200 miles or more to be equipped with efficient wireless apparatus and operators after July 1, 1911. I deem this an important measure in the interest of safety to life at sea. The act also requires the different wireless systems to interchange messages with one another, and thus carries out in part the Berlin Wireless Convention of 1906, generally ratified by other maritime nations, but not yet approved by the Senate of the United States. Regulations for the enforcement of the act will be prepared in due time and a very small appropriation will suffice. A bill for the general regulation of wireless telegraphy, which all departments concerned favored, passed the Senate and awaits the action of the House.

A reasonable law for the regulation of motor boats was signed on June 9, 1910. That act has been generally commended by those concerned, and minor embarrassments in its enforcement have been overcome. The loss of life on the myriads of these boats was much less last summer than during previous seasons, and while this result is doubtless due to better construction and more exact knowledge of builders and owners the law, I believe, has contributed to the result. The general deficiency appropriation act of June 25, 1910, carried an appropriation of \$15,000 to enable collectors of customs to enforce on the water the navigation and inspection laws administered by this

Department. In consequence these laws, which look to safety of life on federal waters, have been more generally and carefully enforced than ever before. The appropriation is an economy for reasons set forth in last year's report, and it has been included in the estimates of this Department.

The act of June 23, 1910, provides at last a uniform federal law relating to liens on vessels for repairs, supplies, and other necessities, and effects a reform which the Bar Association, the Maritime Law Association, and shipping interests generally, with the approval of the federal judiciary, have favored for many years.

The Brussels International Conference on Maritime Law in September agreed on two draft conventions, covering damages in case of collision and concerning maritime assistance and salvage, which will doubtless be submitted to the Senate of the United States.

The recommendation for an extension of the ocean-mail act of 1891 has not yet been acted upon, and is most earnestly renewed. The necessity for it appears to be second only to that for an adequate navy, and the reasons for each are in many respects similar. For a period of over thirty years every President has favored legislation to promote the merchant marine, and our lack of ocean steamships must be regarded as an element of national weakness.

The output of our shipyards for the past fiscal year met the moderate anticipations expressed in this report a year ago. Recovery from the depression of 1909 was gradual, and during the current year thus far steady progress has been shown, so that barring adverse conditions now unforeseen this year's output should equal the normal annual average construction, except on the Great Lakes, where the output will be less than usual. During the fiscal year merchant vessels built and documented numbered 1,361, of 342,068 gross tons. As usual, more than half the construction was on the Great Lakes.

On June 30, 1910, the total documented merchant shipping of the United States comprised 25,740 vessels of 7,508,082 gross tons, of which nearly 2,900,000 tons are employed on the Great Lakes. Our tonnage registered for foreign trade amounts to only 791,825 gross tons, and of this scant amount much is antiquated and out of commission. Last year American vessels carried only 8.7 per cent of our exports and imports.

Tonnage duties during the fiscal year amounted to \$1,081,526.70, an increase of \$29,152.33 over the previous year, and the largest amount collected from this source since 1884. The tariff act of August 5, 1909, reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents the rate per ton on vessels entering from near-by foreign ports. By the act of March 8, 1910, vessels trading on the Great Lakes with the Province of

Ontario, which to an extent compete with railroads, were exempted from these taxes, an exemption granted reciprocally to American vessels by that Province. The policy of the United States in the matter of federal charges on shipping, domestic and foreign, for many years has been progressively liberal.

Shipping commissioners at 17 seaports have shipped, reshipped, and discharged 356,448 seamen on American vessels during the past year, an increase of 14,468 men over the previous year. In ten years the number of men shipped, reshipped, and discharged has increased from 160,377 to 356,448, and the cost to the Government from \$59,379.84 to \$65,539.19—reasonable evidence of economy in administration. Section 7 of the sundry civil appropriation act of June 25, 1910, does away with the permanent annual appropriation for this service and detailed estimates, accordingly, are submitted. The change probably will not lead to any greater economy in administration, but hereafter shipping commissioners' offices can be established only when Congress has specifically appropriated for them.

By the act of December 21, 1898, the penalty of imprisonment for desertion of seamen from American vessels in domestic ports and in near-by ports was abolished. That act covered more than nine-tenths of the seamen on American vessels, and was twelve years in advance of the resolution of the International Seamen's Congress at Copenhagen last August, favoring the abolition of imprisonment for desertion wherever prescribed by the laws of maritime nations. In this respect, as in most other respects, American laws are more favorable to labor at sea than the laws of other nations. The law permitting imprisonment for desertion from American ships in remote foreign ports, which still remains, is practically a dead letter, and its repeal is recommended.

The subjects mentioned and others are considered in detail in the report of the Commissioner of Navigation.

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, there were transported on vessels which, by law, are required to report the number carried, 328,666,255 passengers. The total number of accidents resulting in the loss of life during this period was 55, a decrease from the previous year of 19, and the number of lives lost 379, including passengers and crew, an increase of 101 over the previous year. Of the total number of lives lost 160 were from causes not incident to perils of navigation, leaving 219 lives lost that can be fairly chargeable to accidents, collisions, or foundering. The total number of 379 lives lost, when compared with the 300 odd millions of passengers that were carried, makes a ratio of 1 life lost, including passengers and crew, for every 867,193 passengers carried.

The number of vessels inspected and certificated in the fiscal year 1910 was 8,429, an increase of 48 in number, with an increased tonnage of 746,084 as compared with the previous fiscal year. Of the vessels certificated 7,114 were domestic steamers with a tonnage of 4,879,236, a decrease of 38 steamers and an increase of 469,495 tons; and 464 were foreign passenger steamers with a tonnage of 3,129,872, an increase of 45 in number and of 238,969 tons. Sail vessels and barges to the number of 38 were inspected, with a tonnage of 21,140, an increase of 2 in number and 3,013 tons over the previous year, and also 480 seagoing barges of 427,932 gross tons, an increase of 32 in number and 16,192 tons over the previous year.

Motor vessels with a tonnage of 16,526 were inspected and certificated to the number of 333, an increase of 7 in number over the previous year and a decrease of 1,585 tons.

Licenses were issued during the year to 13,156 officers of all grades, while of 1,016 applicants who were examined for color-blindness 18 were rejected and 1,000 were passed. As compared with the previous fiscal year these figures show a decrease of 344 in the number of applicants examined and 326 in the number of applicants passed.

At the various mills 4,526 steel plates for the construction of marine boilers were inspected, an increase over the previous year of 1,467, and of this number 329 were rejected. In addition to these plates there were inspected at the mills a large number of steel bars for braces and stay bolts in marine boilers, and also several hundred plates for stock and repair purposes. Many requests were received from other branches and departments of the Government for tests of boiler material at the mills. These received the attention of the Service, and prompt reports were rendered to the proper officials.

During the year there were examined and tested at various manufacturing factories 156,837 life-preservers, of which 1,063 were rejected.

The total expenses of the Service were \$528,119.02, an increase over the previous fiscal year of \$1,295.23. Its personnel at the close of the fiscal year consisted of 259 officers and clerks and 1 messenger, while 2 vacancies existed in the clerical grades of the service at large.

COUNTING OF PASSENGERS.

For many years the responsibility for the counting of passengers on excursion steamers has been divided by reason of the small number of inspectors in the Service, and most of the counting of passengers has been done by customs officers under the authority of section 4496, Revised Statutes. Every season, however, the old question arises as to who shall count passengers, and the same answer is given, that the inspectors of this Service will count them as far as they are able [and the balance of the counting must be done by the customs officers. It is apparent that with this divided responsibility it is possible for many steamers upon which passengers ought to be counted to escape observation. It is believed, therefore, that the counting of passengers should be brought entirely under the Service, and that there should be appointed a sufficient number of additional inspectors, employed during the season of navigation, to count passengers, particularly on excursion steamers. If this is done, the Service will be able to control the action of such inspectors and to make sure that passengers of every steamer are counted. As the demand for supervision of motor boats grows, an increase in the inspectors' force will in any event become necessary.

HULL INSPECTION.

For some time it has been required that the manufacturers of boilers submit to the local inspectors blue prints showing in detail the proposed construction of the boiler or boilers which they are about to build. Inspectors have thereby been enabled to ascertain whether the boilers are to be constructed in conformity with the requirements of the General Rules and Regulations and of the United States statutes upon which these rules and regulations are based. Before approving the blue prints the inspectors confer with the boiler manufacturers, pointing out to them the details with respect to that part of the construction which does not comply with the General Rules and Regulations.

It is believed that the time has come when blue prints of hull construction should also be submitted, not with a view to imposing unnecessary burdens upon shipbuilders and the owners of steam-vessels but in order that the inspectors may know whether the hulls

of the vessels proposed to be built are constructed in accordance with safe practice. At present the inspectors of hulls ascertain exactly whether the necessary life-saving and fire-fighting equipment is aboard the boat, whether the fire hose is in good condition, whether the necessary life preservers are on board and in good condition, and other matters relating to the hull in inspection of a vessel, but having ascertained all of this they are often in ignorance as to the details of the original construction of the hull. An important item of information with which inspectors should be furnished when the hull of a steamer is built is the thickness of the material and the size and weights of the scantling used in the construction thereof. It is well known that there is a general deterioration of hulls, with the result that as the years go by and the vessels go from one district to another the inspectors really have to depend absolutely upon surface indications as to the condition of the hull. The condition of a steel or iron hull is ascertained by the hammer test and general indications, and of wooden hulls by boring, scraping, etc. Those familiar with hull construction know that quantities of rust accumulate on the inside of the iron or steel hull if not properly cared for, with the result that each year the material of the hull becomes thinner, or the wooden hull softens and rots. If inspectors were furnished with detailed information regarding the original construction of a hull, they would then be accurately informed as to just how much the vessel may have deteriorated since her construction. It is therefore proposed to recommend a bill which will make necessary a more detailed hull inspection than that which now prevails.

UNIFORM ADMINISTRATION OF LAW.

During the fiscal year last ended the Supervising Inspector-General has made extraordinary efforts to obtain that uniform administration of the law with which he is charged. While it is true that different conditions prevail upon the coasts from those which exist on the lakes and on the western rivers, it is also true that there are certain conditions that prevail generally. The Supervising Inspector-General has therefore endeavored to make uniform the administration of the statutes governing the operation of the Service, as well as the rules and regulations based upon those statutes. To this end there has been inaugurated the custom of furnishing at the end of each month a bulletin showing the rulings of the Bureau, and these bulletins are sent to all of the inspectors of the Service, to customs officers with whom this Service has business, and to most of the steamboat companies and marine-boiler manufacturers in the United States. This has been much appreciated by the marine interests of the country, as

testified by numerous letters received. It is believed that this practice will promote that uniform administration of law which is so desirable, and indeed necessary.

CONCLUSION.

More detailed information will be found in the reports of the Chiefs of Bureaus.

Respectfully,

CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary.

REPORTS
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS	BUREAU OF FISHERIES
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND	LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE
NATURALIZATION	COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS	BUREAU OF NAVIGATION
BUREAU OF LABOR	STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE
BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES	APPOINTMENT DIVISION
BUREAU OF STATISTICS	DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS
BUREAU OF STANDARDS	

REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, December 31, 1910.

SIR: The fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, was the first of the three years which constitute the decennial census period, as defined by law. Within this period of three years the Thirteenth Decennial Census must be taken and the results thereof compiled and published; and during this time the organization and operations of the Census Bureau are governed in the main by the act providing for that census, passed July 2, 1909.

During the fiscal year 1910 the work of taking the census was organized and substantially completed, but naturally the work of compiling the results was hardly more than begun.

The present annual report will therefore deal mainly with the work of collecting the census statistics, although a brief outline of the methods of tabulating and publishing the results is also presented.

The passage of the census act only nine months before the date of the enumeration of population and agriculture, which was fixed at April 15, 1910, allowed very little time for the heavy task of organizing the field force and preparing the schedules. Had it not been for the fact that the Census Bureau was a permanent organization, having in its employ many officials and clerks experienced in the work of prior censuses, it would have been practically impossible to arrange properly for the taking of the census. At each of the three preceding censuses the census act was passed at least 15 months before the date of the enumeration, and it had been the desire of the Census Bureau that in the present case an even longer time should be allowed. It can not be too earnestly urged that any new legislation which may be required for taking the census of 1920 should be passed much more promptly than was done at the present census.

The Thirteenth Decennial Census embraces three principal fields: Population; agriculture; manufactures, mines and quarries. The statistics of deaths, which were called for by the Twelfth Census, were not covered by the Thirteenth, as much more accurate statistics on this subject are now annually compiled by the Census Bureau from the returns of those States and cities which have an efficient system of registration. Minor topics covered by the decennial census are dependent, defective, and delinquent classes, and irrigation enterprises.

From the standpoint of the organization of the field work the census of population and the census of agriculture belong together, while the census of manufactures stands by itself. Statistics of population and agriculture were collected by enumerators, under the direction of supervisors, while, with comparatively few exceptions, the statistics of manufactures were collected by special agents not under the direction of the supervisors.

FIELD WORK OF THE CENSUS OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

SCHEDULES AND INSTRUCTIONS TO ENUMERATORS.

While the census act specifies the scope of the interrogatories concerning each subject, the "form and subdivision" of the interrogatories is, necessarily, left to the Director of the Census. A great deal of time and thought was devoted by the Census Bureau to careful consideration of the form and phraseology of the schedules of population and agriculture and of the instructions to enumerators regarding the conduct of their work and the interpretation of the schedules. Aside from the regular officers and employees of the Bureau, a number of statistical experts and agricultural experts were called to Washington temporarily for consultation. The aim was to simplify the schedules and instructions as much as possible, consistent with securing the information required by law in the degree of detail considered essential.

The schedule of population adopted was a large sheet, providing spaces, on the two sides taken together, for the return of 100 persons. Aside from columns showing the location and the order of visitation of dwellings and families, the schedule provided 30 columns of interrogatories with regard to individuals. Three of these columns, as applied to foreign-born persons or foreign-born parents of persons born in this country, required a double entry, namely, mother tongue, as well as country of birth. The interrogatories asking for mother tongue; for industry (as distinguished from occupation) in which employed; whether employer, employee, or working on own account; whether unemployed on the census date; and whether a survivor of the Union or Confederate Army or Navy, are new interrogatories which did not appear on the schedule for 1900.

In the case of the census of agriculture a separate schedule was provided for each individual farm. This schedule also was a large sheet, printed on both sides. It contained several hundred spaces for possible answers, comprised under two main sections, the first covering an inventory of farm property as of April 15, 1910, and the second the operations of the farm during the calendar year 1909. The schedule was necessarily extensive because of the wide variety of agricultural conditions in the different parts of the country. Ordinarily, however, only from 20 to 50 of the interrogatories would apply to any one farm.

Aside from these general schedules of population and agriculture, several minor schedules were necessary for particular purposes. For example, there were for population returns an advance schedule of population hereafter more fully described, a special schedule for Indians, and an absent family schedule. The supplemental schedules for agriculture related to domestic animals not on farms or ranges, irrigation enterprises, plantations in the South, and to florists' and nursery establishments; advance agricultural schedules were also provided.

Some of the more fundamental instructions for the enumerators with respect to these schedules of population and agriculture appeared on the schedules themselves; but others, by reason of their extent, had necessarily to be presented in a separate book of instructions which contained 64 pages. The greatest care was used to express the instructions clearly and to arrange them so that the instructions on any given point could readily be found when that point came up in the course of the work.

The number of general population schedules printed was 1,900,000, and the number of general farm schedules, 9,950,000. Besides these, the advance schedules, special schedules, instructions, and other documents printed in connection with the collection of the statistics numbered in the aggregate more than 15,000,000 copies.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERVISORS.

The statistics of population and agriculture were collected by enumerators, under the direction of supervisors of census. The census act authorized not to exceed 330 supervisors, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The number actually appointed was 329 in continental United States and 1 in Porto Rico.

The supervisors were residents of the districts from which appointed. This is of course desirable, not only because of the need of knowledge of local conditions on the part of the supervisors, but also because of the feeling among the people of each district that no person from outside would be quite so zealous in securing a complete enumeration of the population. On the other hand, the selection of residents of the districts as supervisors necessarily meant that in nearly all cases they were entirely lacking in previous experience in census work, and had to be carefully instructed in their duties. Very full written and printed instructions were issued and, moreover, several conventions of supervisors were held in convenient cities in different parts of the country. At these conventions the Director or the Assistant Director, accompanied by the chief statistician for population or the chief statistician for agriculture, gave oral instructions to the supervisors and answered their numerous inquiries. But notwithstanding the pains taken to instruct the supervisors, and notwithstanding the fact that nearly all of them were men of high ability and character who devoted themselves with great energy to the work, the experience of this census shows the need of having the work of preparing for and taking the census conducted under the more constant and direct supervision of experienced employees of the Bureau detailed from Washington for that purpose.

The supervisors' districts were prescribed by the Director, under the limitation of the census act that, so far as possible, they should correspond with congressional districts. In general, the policy followed was to make each supervisor's district correspond with a congressional district, except in the case of large cities comprising more than one congressional district, each of which cities was constituted a single supervisor's district. Each of the New England States, moreover, was constituted a single supervisor's district, except that in Maine there were two supervisors' districts.

The average population of the supervisors' districts was about 280,000, but the population of most of the districts was between 175,000 and 250,000, the average for all being increased by the large population of a few districts, such as Massachusetts, Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs of New York, Brooklyn Borough and adjoining territory, Chicago, and Philadelphia. Each of the five supervisors' districts last mentioned had a population exceeding 1,500,000.

The supervisors' districts were determined upon almost immediately after the passage of the census act, and a considerable number of supervisors were appointed by the President as early as August, 1909, and most of the remainder in September. Even though the appointments were made thus promptly, the supervisors had scarcely enough time to prepare satisfactorily for the enumeration of their respective districts.

APPOINTMENT OF ENUMERATORS.

In order to prevent the overlapping of territory on the one hand or the omission of territory on the other, it is necessary that, before the enumeration begins, every supervisor's district shall be divided into accurately bounded enumeration districts. These districts must be small enough to permit the enumerator to complete the canvass within the prescribed limits of time, but, on the other hand, not so small as to reduce unduly the amount of work and the consequent compensation for each enumerator. On account of the rapid increase of population in many cities and in some entire sections of the country, it was found very difficult to establish enumeration districts all of which satisfied these requirements. The enumeration districts were laid out, in the first instance, by the geographer of the Census Bureau, and the tentative plans were submitted to the supervisors for consideration and modification. The supervisors, particularly in the country districts, found a large amount of correspondence and considerable travel necessary to secure the required information for the perfection of the plans of division, and the time in some cases was too short for the completion of this work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

The number of enumeration districts finally established in continental United States was 69,025. The districts had on an average, therefore, about 1,300 inhabitants. The average population of the enumeration districts in the rural sections, however, was less than this number, while in towns and cities it was larger, notwithstanding the fact that the time allowed for enumeration was only half as long. This difference was due not merely to the fact that country enumerators have a larger area to cover in order to enumerate a given population, but still more to the fact that they have to collect statistics of agriculture as well as of population. The average population per district in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants was about 1,485 and in smaller towns and rural districts about 1,245. In general, there was of course one enumerator for each enumeration district, but in a considerable number of districts in the South a white enumerator was appointed to canvass the white population and a colored enumerator to canvass the negro population, so that the total number of enumerators employed in continental United States was about 71,100.

Under the census act, the enumerators were designated by the supervisors of the census, subject to the approval of the Director. As a means of aiding the supervisors in selecting competent enumerators and also of enabling the Director intelligently to exercise the power of approval, the Bureau prescribed a method of examination for candidates for the position of enumerator. This examination was of a strictly practical character. It consisted of a direct test as to the ability of the candidate to fill out the census schedules according to instructions. Each candidate was furnished in advance of the date of the examination with a census schedule of population and a schedule of agriculture precisely similar to those subsequently employed in the actual enumeration, together with instructions as to the method of filling the schedules substantially similar to the instructions used in the actual enumeration. These papers the candidate was instructed to study carefully in advance. On the day of the examination he was furnished with a printed description, in narrative form, of a number of typical families, such as he was likely to encounter in the actual work of enumeration, and a description of a typical farm. He was then required to transfer the information regarding these families and farm to the schedules in proper form, according to the instructions. Not only was the examination thus practical in its testing of the ability of the candidate, but it also served an extremely useful purpose in instructing him in his subsequent duties, if appointed.

The examination papers described were substantially like those used at the census of 1900. In 1900, however, the candidates were allowed to fill out the papers at their homes, and there was thus a possibility of their receiving assistance. At the present census the candidates were assembled on a given date—February 5, 1910—and took the examination in the presence of a supervising officer. In order to avoid imposing hardship upon the candidates, it was necessary to hold these examinations in a very large number of places—about 5,300 in all. As far as possible the examinations were presided over, either by the supervisors themselves, or by expert special agents in their employ, or by the regular civil-service examining boards who conduct ordinary Federal civil-service examinations. In order to provide a sufficient number of places, however, it was necessary to make use also of the services of several thousand postmasters to preside at the examinations. Due precautions were taken to prevent the candidates from securing advance information regarding the examination, and to prevent assistance to or collusion among the candidates.

More than 160,000 candidates appeared at the examinations. The papers from each place of examination were forwarded to the supervisor of the district and were first examined and rated by him in accordance with precise instructions furnished by the Census Bureau. The supervisor was then allowed to designate from among the candidates one person to serve as enumerator for each district, a resident of the district being preferred, if possible. It would not have been to the best interests of the service to insist, in all cases, that the candidate in a given district who made the highest rating in the examination should be appointed. There are important qualifications which no written test can determine. Supervisors were authorized and instructed to give due consideration to the age, sex, character, habits, and standing in the community of the candidates,

but were expressly instructed not to allow political considerations to influence their selection. It is doubtless true that a considerable number of supervisors did not strictly adhere to this instruction, but, so far as can be ascertained, the great majority of them either disregarded or subordinated political considerations and conscientiously sought to select the best candidates, as indicated by the examination and by other information regarding their fitness.

After designating the candidate preferred for each district, the supervisors were required to forward the papers for all the candidates to the Census Bureau. The papers of candidates recommended were carefully examined in the Bureau, and where found satisfactory the designations were approved without examination of the papers of competing candidates. It would have been impossible for the Bureau, with any reasonable expenditure of time and money, to examine the papers of all the candidates. Where, however, the candidate's papers were unsatisfactory, the papers of the other candidates in the same or neighboring districts were examined, and the supervisors were required to change their designations.

The great majority of the enumerators ultimately appointed had satisfactorily passed the examination. In a limited number of districts, probably not exceeding 10 per cent of the entire number, it was found that no candidate living in or adjacent to the district had satisfactorily passed the examination. In such cases, inasmuch as the time was too short to permit of additional examinations of a formal character, supervisors were permitted either to appoint candidates who had fallen slightly below the required standard, or to appoint persons who had not taken the examination. In the latter case, in general, the new candidates were required to fill out the test papers at their homes. Broadly speaking, the examination proved highly advantageous, and the great majority of the enumerators were quite as competent and trustworthy as could be expected, in view of the short time of service and the limited pay. The conditions, however, are such that it is exceedingly difficult to obtain thoroughly satisfactory enumerators, and careful consideration should be given to the question of the possibility of radical improvements in methods of enumeration and of selecting enumerators.

SUPERVISORS' CLERKS AND SPECIAL AGENTS.

The census act authorized the Director to make an appropriate allowance to supervisors for clerk hire and also authorized him to designate special agents to assist supervisors. The Director accordingly allowed each supervisor to have at least one clerk. In most cases an additional clerk was allowed during the period of most active work, and in the large cities and other large supervisors' districts a considerable number of clerks had to be employed. The clerks in all cases received their appointments from the Director, but were named on the recommendation of the supervisors and without any special form of examination. The confidential personal relations between the supervisors and their clerks rendered it necessary that the supervisors should be allowed a free hand in these appointments. Supervisors' clerks were mostly paid about \$75 per month, but a few in large districts received considerably more.

The special agents appointed to assist the supervisors were intended to perform other and, in some respects, more responsible functions than those falling to the clerks. It would have been highly desirable, if the appropriations had permitted, that each supervisor should have been allowed at least one special agent to assist in selecting and instructing enumerators and in directing their work. It was not, however, deemed practicable in most cases to employ special agents, except in cities of considerable magnitude. In general, at least one special agent was employed in each city of 50,000 inhabitants or more. In the larger cities the supervisors were usually allowed one special agent for from 30 to 50 enumerators.

Special agents were of two classes, distinguished by the character of their duties and the compensation and duration of their employment. In the larger cities a limited number of special agents were employed for a considerable period of time. They aided the supervisors in the conduct of the examinations of the enumerators, in the subsequent selection of enumerators, and in preparation for the work generally. In addition to these more permanent agents, there were employed for a shorter period special agents, called inspectors, whose duty it was to watch and assist the enumerators during the actual enumeration and to check over the results after its completion.

Special agents of both classes were appointed by the Director on the recommendation of the supervisors. No method of examination was prescribed. The rates of pay ranged from \$3 to \$6 per day.

CONDUCT OF THE ENUMERATION.

Publicity campaign.—Considerable difficulty is experienced at every census in securing a complete enumeration and full answers to the interrogatories, by reason of indifference on the part of many people and distrust or fear on the part of a considerable number. People who do not understand the purpose of the census not infrequently fear that some injury may come to them from furnishing information, and consequently try to evade the enumerator, or refuse to answer his questions, or answer them incorrectly. This attitude is of course especially likely to appear among recent immigrants. Others, even of the native born, dislike to take the trouble to furnish the information properly. Difficulty is encountered in connection with the agricultural census, partly because farmers are often unwilling to take the trouble to answer the rather numerous inquiries, but more especially because during the short time of the visit of the enumerator they are unable to recall all the facts required with regard to their business during the preceding year. With a view to reducing these difficulties to a minimum, the Census Bureau undertook an extensive campaign of publicity, designed to inform the people with regard to the scope and purpose of the census, to remove prejudice, and to induce people, especially farmers, to prepare in advance for the visit of the enumerator. The most important feature of this campaign was a proclamation by the President of the United States, calling upon all persons to furnish information freely and promptly, assuring them that no possible harm could come to any individual by doing so, and that the information required had no other than a statistical purpose. This proclamation was published in the press generally, and was posted in all post offices

and many other places. It was translated into 24 foreign languages for posting in the communities in which the respective classes of foreigners were most numerous.

In addition to this proclamation, numerous articles regarding the census were furnished to the newspapers and other periodicals. To the agricultural papers, in particular, full information was furnished as to the scope of the inquiries regarding agriculture, and also articles urging farmers to prepare memoranda in anticipation of the visit of the enumerator. The press of the country very generally cooperated most thoroughly in disseminating this information. Circulars were also addressed to persons who come in contact with large numbers of the people—such as school teachers, preachers, employers of labor, and the like—urging them to inform those with whom they came in contact regarding the census. These circulars were furnished to the supervisors for such distribution as they should find desirable. An even more important method of preparing for the census was by the use of advance schedules, which are described more fully later.

Instruction and supervision of enumerators.—Aside from the regular printed instructions appearing on the schedules and in the pamphlet of instructions, arrangements were made to give oral instructions to a large proportion of the enumerators. It would have been desirable to provide for such oral instructions in all cases, but in the more sparsely settled rural districts this was impossible, as it would have involved either a great deal of time and travel on the part of the supervisors in visiting numerous places throughout their districts, or a corresponding burden upon the enumerators in going long distances to meet the supervisors at a smaller number of places. Supervisors were, however, authorized and instructed to visit the principal places in their districts, and to assemble for instruction as many enumerators as possible. In the larger cities practically all of the enumerators were thus assembled and given oral instructions either by the supervisor himself or by his special agents.

These preliminary instructions were given to the enumerators in most cases a few days or, at the most, a few weeks prior to the beginning of the enumeration. In addition, arrangements were made in the cities for a continuous personal supervision and instruction of the enumerators during the progress of their work. In rural districts this was impossible, for obvious reasons, but as a substitute enumerators were instructed to send a copy of part or all of their first day's work to the supervisor by mail. The supervisors and their clerks examined these schedules and returned them to the enumerators with corrections and instructions. In the cities the enumerators were divided into groups and placed under the supervision of special agents, known as inspectors. Each enumerator was expected to report to the inspector in charge of his district within a day or two after beginning work, and the inspector then examined his schedules and gave such instructions as were found necessary. The inspectors also kept in constant contact with the enumerators during the further progress of their work, answering such questions as arose from time to time, checking the work of the enumerators at random, and otherwise assisting and directing them.

Advance schedules.—At this census, for the first time, use was made of advance schedules distributed to heads of families before the regular visit of the enumerator. The principal object of these

advance schedules was to prepare the way for the enumerator by announcing his approaching visit and informing the people precisely of the questions to be answered. A secondary object was to save time for the enumerators and to secure more accurate returns by having the advance schedules filled out by the families themselves so far as they were willing and able to do so.

As the advance schedules were in the nature of an experiment, they were not used universally. Advance schedules of population were used in practically all cities of 100,000 inhabitants or more, but not elsewhere. Advance schedules of agriculture were used in the rural districts throughout a large part of the country. The advance schedules of population were distributed by the enumerators themselves, usually a day or two prior to April 15, the day on which the actual enumeration began. It would have been impracticable to require the enumerators in rural districts to traverse their entire territory to distribute the advance schedules of agriculture, and the method was consequently adopted of sending an adequate number of the schedules to postmasters, who, through the courtesy of the Post Office Department, were instructed to distribute them as completely as possible to the farmers obtaining mail from their respective post offices.

The enumerators were not allowed to accept the advance schedules, even when fully filled out by the families, as the final record of the enumeration, but were required to transfer the information, after duly inquiring as to its completeness and accuracy, to their regular official schedules.

It is impossible at this time to state just to what extent or how accurately the advance schedules of population and agriculture were filled out by the heads of families and farmers. The number of advance schedules returned to the Census Bureau was sufficient to permit a subsequent compilation of reasonably precise information on this subject. It may be stated at the present time, however, that in the opinion of most of the supervisors who used it the advance schedule of population served a very useful purpose. While, as was expected, a large proportion of the schedules were not filled out at all, and others only imperfectly, they were found advantageous in preparing the way for the enumerator; and in those sections of the cities where the people are the most intelligent a large proportion of the schedules were actually filled out, thus both increasing the accuracy of the returns and saving time to the enumerator. The conclusion as to the results accomplished by the advance agricultural schedule is less certain. A much smaller proportion of these were actually filled out than in the case of the advance schedule of population, and it appears that, in some cases where they were filled out, the information was decidedly inaccurate. Nevertheless, it appears probable that, on the whole, these schedules tended to improve the quality of the agricultural census and to reduce the work of the enumerators.

Revision of schedules.—By the terms of the census act the enumerators for city districts were allowed two weeks in which to complete their work, and in rural districts and places of less than 5,000 inhabitants 30 days. In most cases enumerators completed their work in somewhat less time than was allowed by law, but in a considerable number of districts, owing to disproportionate size, or to climatic or other special conditions, it was necessary to extend the

time a few days, and in rare instances the enumeration was not completed for several weeks after the prescribed period.

The schedules, as soon as completed by the enumerators, were forwarded to the respective supervisors, who were required to examine them as to their completeness and accuracy, and to return them to the enumerators for correction, where necessary. In the cities the special agents and inspectors aided in this work. This checking of the results of the enumeration is one of the most important features of the census. In some cases a considerable percentage was added to the names originally returned, as the result of investigations by the supervisors and special agents. Various means were used in different districts to make sure of the completeness of the enumeration. In some cases comparisons were made with city directories and with insurance maps, which show individual buildings. Houses reported by the enumerators as closed at the time of their visit were, so far as possible, revisited, and in the case of families absent from the city or locality schedules were sent by mail. Very generally throughout the country the newspapers published notices urging all persons who had not been enumerated to send their names to the supervisors, who were instructed to investigate such cases, and to add the names if entitled to enumeration.

This work of revising the census returns in the field was finished by some of the supervisors within two or three weeks after the close of the period of enumeration, but in some of the larger and more difficult districts it required from two to four months. The first schedules of population were received at the Census Bureau at Washington from the supervisors on May 3, and during the month of May the returns from a total of 15,260 districts out of approximately 70,000 were received. By the end of June the returns had been received from 55,311 enumeration districts, and by the end of July from 68,137. With a few exceptions the returns from all districts were in the hands of the Census Bureau by the 1st of September. The figures just given relate to the population returns, but the agricultural schedules were received in substantially the same relative number from month to month.

COST OF THE ENUMERATION OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES.

By the census act each supervisor of the census was paid a lump sum of \$1,500 for his services, plus \$1 for each thousand of the population enumerated. The lump-sum payment to the 329 supervisors in continental United States, therefore, aggregated \$493,500, and the additional payments based on population amounted to about \$92,000, making a total of \$585,500. The expenditures of the supervisors for rent, supplies, travel, clerical assistance, and special agents, totaled about \$360,000, making the aggregate cost of the supervision of the census in continental United States about \$945,500.

The enumerators were paid according to three different methods. Some were paid strictly on a piece-price basis—a given amount for each person, farm, inclosure containing live stock, or industrial establishment reported. The rates ranged from 2 to 4 cents per capita, and from 20 to 30 cents per farm and were fixed at 10 cents for each inclosure containing live stock and 30 cents for each indus-

trial establishment. Other enumerators were paid a fixed rate per diem, ranging from \$3 to \$6; still others were paid at mixed rates—a fixed amount per diem plus a piece-price payment for each person, farm, or establishment enumerated.

Much the larger proportion of the enumerators were paid the strictly piece-price rates. The per diem rates were largely confined to the Western States where the population is so sparse that an enumerator could not earn adequate compensation on a piece-price basis. Only where conditions were peculiar were enumerators paid at the mixed rates, and the districts in which such payments were made were quite widely scattered over the country.

The following table shows the various classes of piece-price and mixed rates which were paid, and the number of enumeration districts in continental United States in which each rate was paid. Appendix III shows the same items for each State. In preparing this statement the piece-price rates paid to enumerators for inclosures containing live stock not on farms and ranges and for establishments of productive industry are omitted, as these rates did not vary in different classes. The uniform rate for inclosures containing live stock was 10 cents each in the case of enumerators receiving piece-price rates. Enumerators on straight piece-price rates received 30 cents for each establishment of productive industry reported in connection with the census of manufactures and those on mixed rates received 20 cents; but only a few of the enumerators were called upon to report such establishments, since, as already explained, the taking of the census of manufactures was mainly assigned to special agents.

RATES OF PAY OF ENUMERATORS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1910.

Designation.	Description.			Number of enumeration districts.	Per cent of total number of districts.
	Per diem.	Per capita.	Per farm.		
Piece-price rates:					
A.....		<i>Cents.</i> 2	<i>Cents.</i> 20	9,864	14.3
B.....		2½	22½	26,123	37.8
C.....		3	25	16,868	24.4
D.....		3½	27½	6,227	9.0
E.....		4	30	1,321	1.9
Total.....				60,403	87.5
Mixed rates:					
F.....	\$1.00	2	15	169	.2
G.....	1.25	2½	17½	71	.1
H.....	1.50	2½	17½	225	.3
I.....	1.75	2½	20	184	.3
J.....	2.00	3	20	332	.5
Total.....				981	1.4
Per diem rates:					
\$3.00.....	3.00			36	.1
\$3.50.....	3.50			36	.1
\$4.00.....	4.00			546	.8
\$4.50.....	4.50			885	1.3
\$5.00.....	5.00			3,454	5.0
\$5.50.....	5.50			949	1.4
\$6.00.....	6.00			1,735	2.5
Total.....				7,641	11.1
Grand total.....				69,025	100.0

It will be seen from this table that straight piece-price rates were paid in 87½ per cent of the districts, mixed rates in 1½ per cent, and per diem rates in 11 per cent. More than three-fifths of the enumerators received the piece-price rates designated as B and C. Rate B (2½ cents per name) was the usual rate in medium-size and large cities throughout the country, while C (3 cents per name, 25 cents per farm) was the most common rate in the agricultural districts. Rate A, the lowest, was usually confined to small towns or thickly settled agricultural districts. The most common per diem rate was \$5, but in the Mountain and Pacific Coast states it was usually necessary to pay \$6.

The rates paid enumerators at the census of 1910 were somewhat higher than at the census of 1900. The increase was in part provided for expressly in the census act. Whereas according to the act covering the census of 1900 the minimum rate for collecting agricultural statistics was 15 cents per farm and the maximum rate 20 cents, the corresponding minimum and maximum by the Thirteenth Census act were 20 cents and 30 cents, respectively. Moreover, the maximum fixed by law for enumerating individuals was 3 cents at the census of 1900 and 4 cents at the census of 1910. A part of the increase in the rates, however, was due to the action of the Director under the discretion given him by law. The Director is authorized to prescribe the rates within the specified limits, and a somewhat larger number of enumerators were given the higher rates at this census than 10 years ago. This increase was found absolutely necessary in order to secure competent enumerators at all, in view of the quite general increase in the cost of living and in rates of wages.

The following statement shows the various classes of rates prescribed at the census of 1900 and the number of enumeration districts in which rates of each class were paid:

RATES OF PAY OF ENUMERATORS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES: 1900.

Designation.	Description.		Number of enumeration districts.	Per cent of total number of districts.
	Per capita.	Per farm.		
Piece-price rates:	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
A.....	2	15	7,718	14.6
B.....	2½	17½	29,085	55.0
C.....	3	20	10,892	20.6
Total.....			47,695	90.2
Per diem rates:				
\$3.....			144	0.3
\$4.....			2,971	5.6
\$5.....			1,501	2.8
\$6.....			572	1.1
Total.....			5,188	9.8
Grand total.....			52,883	100.0

In very few enumeration districts was an allowance made for travel expenses, the total of such allowances in 1910 being only about \$2,000.

The total payment to enumerators in continental United States as compensation for their services and travel expenses at the Thirteenth Census aggregated about \$4,870,000. The corresponding expendi-

ture at the census of 1900 was about \$3,540,000. The increase was thus 37 per cent, as compared with an increase in the population of 21 per cent. While a considerable part of the cost of enumeration, estimated at about one-third, is attributable to the agricultural statistics, nevertheless a broadly significant comparison may be made by dividing the cost of the enumeration at each census by the number of inhabitants. This division shows the compensation of the enumerators as equal to 4.7 cents per capita in 1900 and 5.3 cents in 1910, an increase of about 13 per cent.

The average earnings per enumeration district at the census of 1910 amounted to about \$70.50. Inasmuch as there were somewhat more enumerators than enumeration districts, the average earnings per enumerator were a trifle less. The corresponding average earnings per enumeration district in 1900 were \$66.94.

The entire cost of the field work of collecting the statistics of population and agriculture in continental United States at the census of 1910 was about \$5,850,000. The main items are presented below, in comparison with the 1900 census:

	1910.	1900.
Compensation of supervisors.....	\$585,500	\$385,650
Expenses and assistance to supervisors.....	360,000	301,585
Compensation and expenses of enumerators.....	4,870,000	3,540,095
Interpreters.....	40,000	40,064
Total.....	5,855,500	4,267,394

The cost of the field work in 1910 was thus about 37½ per cent more than in 1900.

CENSUS OF PORTO RICO, HAWAII, AND ALASKA.

All the statistics with regard to the number of districts and cost of the census of population and agriculture above presented relate only to continental United States. In addition, a census of population, agriculture, and manufactures was, under authority of the census act, taken for Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska. Although in continental United States the census of manufactures was usually taken by special agents altogether independent of the supervisors, the work of collecting the statistics of manufactures in the outlying possessions and territories was handled by the persons who collected the statistics of population and agriculture, and it is impossible to distinguish the expenses of the respective branches of the work.

For Porto Rico a supervisor of the census was appointed, and the work of collecting the statistics was done by enumerators who were practically all paid at a per diem rate of \$4. In Alaska and Hawaii the direction of the census was placed in the hands of chief special agents, and the detailed work was also done by persons designated as special agents. An expert special agent was sent from Washington to take charge of the census of Hawaii, and another was sent to take charge of one of the four districts into which the Territory of Alaska was divided. The other three districts in Alaska were placed in charge of three superintendents of schools, employed by the Bureau of Education, who were long residents of Alaska and thoroughly familiar with conditions there.

It was found that in order to make a complete census in Alaska under the extremely difficult conditions it would be necessary to take it in the winter, as travel in many sections is impossible at other times. The work was therefore performed during the winter of 1909-10, preceding the enumeration in continental United States. In view of the fact that a considerable number of people who have Alaska as their usual place of abode leave there during the winter and return in the spring, the plan was adopted of meeting the steamers at their arrival at the Alaskan ports during the spring of 1910. The names of persons arriving on the steamers and claiming to reside in Alaska were taken, and if, on examination of the schedules secured in the regular canvass, it was found that they had not been already enumerated they were added to the population.

The following statement shows the approximate cost of the enumeration in these three outlying possessions:

Alaska.....	\$74, 000
Porto Rico.....	74, 000
Hawaii.....	32, 000
Total.....	180, 000

OVERCOUNTS THROUGH ERRORS AND FRAUDS.

After the returns of the enumeration of population had been received in the Census Bureau, it was found necessary to recheck or reenumerate in a number of cases, either because of undercounting, due to carelessness of enumerators, or because of overcounting, due to unduly liberal interpretation of the instructions or to deliberate fraud. It is not believed that the errors and frauds in the present census in any way exceeded those in previous censuses; on the contrary, it is very likely that they were less extensive. Greater attention, however, was given at the present census than at any preceding to the investigation of the correctness of the returns, and consequently errors and frauds were discovered in a larger number of cases than at any preceding census.

Scrutiny of returns in Census Bureau.—With a view to detecting internal evidence of overcounting in the schedules themselves, a number of experienced clerks were employed to critically examine the schedules received from the cities. There is so much less likelihood of overcounting in rural districts that it was not considered necessary or practicable similarly to scrutinize the returns from such districts. Where enumerators “pad” their returns at all extensively, it is usually possible by careful analysis of the schedules to detect the fact. Examining clerks were instructed to watch for enumeration districts in which unusually large numbers of persons were enumerated, or in which exceptionally large numbers of boarders and lodgers were reported, or in which there were exceptionally large numbers of families of unusual size. Detailed memoranda of the results of this examination were made for each district which looked at all open to suspicion. In no case, however, was any correction made in the returns without careful investigation in the city itself.

Investigations in the field.—In some cases these investigations were intrusted to the supervisors of the census, but in general they were conducted by expert employees sent from Washington. In some in-

stances, as might be expected, it was found that, although the schedules indicated a somewhat peculiar composition of the population, nevertheless they were correct or substantially correct. But in other instances it was found that the population had been materially exaggerated, either through deliberate fraud or through improper interpretation of the instructions as to what persons were entitled to enumeration.

Notwithstanding the criticism which, as might be expected, arose from cities whose population was reduced, it can be asserted positively that these field investigations were made in a manner so careful as to quite preclude the danger that the names of persons actually entitled to enumeration would be rejected from the schedules. A preliminary house-to-house canvass was made in each instance. Where this canvass showed that the original returns were entirely incapable of direct correction, a complete new enumeration was taken. In other cases the names improperly enumerated were eliminated by a process of checking, each individual house in the district being visited and careful inquiry being made to discover which persons there enumerated were entitled to enumeration and which were not. The employees who made the investigation were instructed in all cases to be as liberal as possible and not to eliminate any persons who by the broadest construction of the census rules could be considered as resident in the district.

General character and methods of overcounting.—It would require too much space to present in detail a description of the census frauds and errors of overcounting in each of the individual cities in which they were found. A general statement of the principal forms of fraud or error must suffice. It is also impossible in many cases to distinguish clearly between deliberate fraud and misjudgment. It is undoubtedly very difficult in many individual instances for an enumerator to decide whether a given person is or is not entitled to enumeration in his district. The difficulty arises chiefly in connection with the floating population. How complicated the problems are which confront the enumerator in this regard, may be judged from the fact that the Bureau considered it necessary to devote four printed pages of instructions to the one point of who should be enumerated, and even thus was forced to state in the instructions that much must be left to the judgment of the enumerator. In considering, therefore, the list of cities in which overcounts were discovered and the number of enumeration districts in which they were found, it must be understood that the charge is not made that in all of these cities or districts the overcounting amounted to deliberate fraud. On the other hand, it is scarcely possible to definitely exonerate of fraudulent intent any one of the enumerators concerned, although the probability is that in a considerable number of cases there was no such intent.

The names improperly enumerated in the various cities and districts concerned may be roughly grouped under the following classes:

- (a) Purely fictitious names, probably comparatively few.
- (b) Persons who were residents of the city, but who did not reside in the enumeration district in which fictitiously reported and who were already enumerated at their true residence.
- (c) Persons formerly residents of the city, but who had permanently left it, or who, in some cases, had died; names in such cases

having been at times taken from old directories or from pay rolls of employers.

(d) Persons who had never had a permanent residence in the city and were not there at the time of the enumeration, but who previously, at one time or another, had been temporarily present in the city.

(e) Persons temporarily present in the city on the census day (April 15), but whose usual place of abode was elsewhere.

(f) Persons perhaps having no usual place of abode and who were not present in the city on the census day, but only at some subsequent time—in some cases several weeks after the census day.

In order to understand the significance of the errors and frauds of the last three classes above mentioned, it should be borne in mind that the census act provides that the enumeration shall be taken as of date April 15, and that each person shall be enumerated at his "usual place of abode." For example, a person who has a home and family in Michigan or some other state and who is temporarily present in New York City, for business or pleasure, on the census day, is not entitled to be enumerated in New York City, but is supposed to have been enumerated at his usual place of abode, the information regarding him being secured from other members of the family, or, if necessary, from neighbors.

It is true, however, that there are large numbers of persons who can not in any true sense be said to have any usual place of abode, and who must, therefore, if the census is to be complete, be enumerated at the place where they happen to be on the census day, however temporary their stay there. In some cases even a person of this character, who was not present on the census day but who arrived shortly thereafter, may be properly enumerated, because he has not been enumerated anywhere else. It is evident, however, that persons who in no true sense can be said to have ever had a usual place of abode in a given city, but who have merely been there temporarily at some previous time and who were not present on the census day or thereafter, can not properly be enumerated in that city. Such persons, if they have no usual place of abode, are, under the law and the instructions of the Census Bureau, to be enumerated where they are found, and to enumerate them in a city where they were not present would, under these conditions, clearly result in duplication. It is also evident that, while it is perfectly legitimate to enumerate in a given city the floating population—that is, those who can not be said to have a usual place of abode—present on the census day, or even in some cases such persons arriving after the census day, it is not at all proper to enumerate all those of this class who arrive from time to time over a period of many days or weeks. Still less is it proper to enumerate in a given city those who are only temporarily present, either on the census day or afterwards, and who clearly have a usual place of abode elsewhere. In either of these cases duplications are bound to occur. If all transients arriving in a city, even though they have no usual place of abode, are counted over a long period of time, there are bound to be many who have already been enumerated elsewhere, especially if the enumerator deliberately refrains from inquiring whether they have been enumerated or are likely to be enumerated elsewhere, and still more if the enumerator counts them despite knowledge of the fact that they have already been enumerated elsewhere.

To take the simplest illustration: A considerable number of enumerators made repeated visits to ordinary transient hotels day by day throughout the period of enumeration, and sometimes many days after the end of that period, and placed on their lists everyone who was registered at the hotel at each visit, excepting in some cases, but not always, those whom they had already previously enumerated at the same place. Persons who were present in the hotel only a single day were often enumerated with no attempt to ascertain whether they had usual places of abode elsewhere or whether they had been enumerated elsewhere. It is clear that, in view of the large numbers of persons who pass into and out of hotels in a period of two or more weeks, this practice results in an improper overcounting of the population.

As already stated, in some cases the action of the enumerators in listing persons belonging to the three classes designated above as (d), (e), and (f) was doubtless in good faith, through a misunderstanding of the instructions and of the theory of a census based on usual place of abode; but in other cases enumerators knew perfectly well that they were violating instructions. In fact, a number of enumerators, in order to deceive, assigned to vacant lots or other fictitious addresses names of persons whom they had actually found as transients at hotels and lodging houses, and who were clearly not entitled to enumeration.

Unauthorized interference of private individuals.—In a considerable proportion of cities in which overcounting took place, it was due largely to the unauthorized activity of private individuals in collecting names and turning them over to the enumerators. In other words, many enumerators permitted information obtained by private individuals and judgment exercised by private individuals as to the claim of persons to enumeration to be substituted for information secured and judgment exercised by themselves. These private individuals, subject to no responsibility, usually entirely ignorant of the census rules as to persons entitled to enumeration, and often actuated by the illegitimate desire to pad the returns, could not of course properly do the work of enumeration.

In a number of cities committees were constituted by boards of trade or other commercial organizations, or were otherwise formed, to assist in the census. The nominal purpose in all cases was merely to make sure that the enumeration was complete, and in some instances the activities of these committees were actually helpful to the census. In other instances, however, even where the purpose and the methods of these committees were legitimate, the result was an overcount of the population, and in still other cases the purpose and methods of at least individual members of committees and those employed by them were conspicuously illegitimate and fraudulent.

In several cities these private organizations caused slips to be printed containing the census questions and employed a large number of persons to collect names on these slips. A very large proportion of names collected on these slips, in nearly every city where they were employed, were names of persons not entitled to enumeration for one or another of the reasons above specified. In some cities these private organizations established booths in the streets, and every person who passed by was invited to fill out a census slip. Canvassers went to stores, offices, and factories to

secure names of persons present or appearing on the pay rolls, often indicating such store, office, or factory as the place of residence, or at least failing to secure the true place of residence. Hotels, lodging houses, restaurants, and saloons were visited. Naturally in this process the names of many, who, although not otherwise enumerated in the city, were not entitled to enumeration, were secured. Naturally also not a few persons desiring to inflate the population allowed themselves to be repeatedly listed on these slips under the same or different names and addresses, or gave in the names of their neighbors and acquaintances, without any knowledge as to whether they had actually been enumerated or not. The reckless manner in which names were collected on the slips is illustrated by the fact that one enumerator, to whom a large number of slips were turned over as representing persons in his district who had not been enumerated, found his own name appearing on five different slips; there is no reason to suppose that this was a joke, but rather that one or more persons, not knowing that he was an enumerator, but knowing him to be a resident of the district, turned in his name in the hope that it might be added to the lists.

Had the slips collected by private individuals all been turned over in the proper manner to the supervisors of the census and their special agents; had proper investigation been made by them and by the enumerators to ascertain whether the names had already been enumerated in the city; and, finally, had proper investigation been made to ascertain whether those not enumerated were entitled to enumeration, no padding of the census would have resulted from this use of privately printed slips, however carelessly or fraudulently they had been originally collected. As a matter of fact, however, there were a number of enumerators who failed to make any proper investigation of the names turned over to them on these private slips, but out of hand entered the names and answers to the various interrogatories on their schedules, sometimes in exceedingly large numbers. In most cases the supervisors certainly did not connive in this practice or have knowledge of it, and in no case has definite evidence been secured which implicates any supervisor in fraud. In fact, with perhaps one exception, the supervisors appear to have done their best to prevent padding. But even in cases where slips passed through the hands of supervisors, they had to turn many or all over to the enumerators for investigation, and in some cases the enumerators took slips which had not passed through the hands of supervisors or special agents.

It is a strong temptation to an enumerator to add such names to his schedules, both for financial reasons and in order to make the population of his city appear as large as possible. By entering a name without investigation, he can in the work of a single minute secure the compensation provided, usually $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 cents per name; while it might require many minutes or even an hour or more to investigate the claim of a person to enumeration, with the possible result of finding that he should not be counted. In a few cases special agents connived with enumerators in fraud, or even instructed them to commit it.

It appears clearly desirable at the next census that the law should explicitly prohibit the printing and circulation by private persons of slips containing the census questions. This would not prevent private individuals from furnishing, for the purpose of investigation, names and addresses of persons who claim to be entitled to enumeration, but if the enumerator had only the name and not the answers to the interrogatories, he would be compelled to make an actual visit to the residence in order to secure the required information, if the person was found entitled to enumeration.

In several cities there seems to have been a deliberate conspiracy between private individuals and some of the special agents or enumerators, or both, to fraudulently inflate the census returns. It would be inadvisable to present the evidence of such conspiracies in any individual case at the present time, as only after investigation by the Department of Justice and the possible ensuing prosecutions will the facts be fully known.

Prosecutions.—By direction of the President, the Bureau has already laid the facts thus far ascertained with regard to several cases of census padding before the Department of Justice, and other cases will shortly be brought to the attention of that department. Up to the present time indictments have been brought and convictions secured in the case of three enumerators in Great Falls, Mont., and indictments have been secured, which are now pending trial, in the case of one enumerator in Seattle, Wash., and of three enumerators and one special agent in Fort Smith, Ark.

Results of investigation of cases of overcounting.—Below are listed the several cities in which, as a result of reenumeration or rechecking, the population, as finally determined by the Census Bureau, was less than that originally returned by the enumerators. This table shows for each city the number of the original and of the corrected enumeration, and the difference; also the number of enumeration districts in which changes were made, as compared with the total number of enumeration districts in the city. As before stated, it is impossible to assert as to every one of these cities whether the excess in the original enumeration was due to deliberate fraud on the part of the enumerators or others, or to misjudgment only. It may be stated, however, that there is less evidence of conscious fraud in the case of the districts in San Francisco, Duluth, Minneapolis, Boise, Rawlins, Laramie, Havre, Ogden, and Everett than in the case of most of the other cities. In certain cities in which some of the enumerators were undoubtedly guilty of fraud, others who overcounted the population apparently did so without fraudulent intent.

CITIES IN WHICH POPULATION AS FINALLY DETERMINED WAS LESS THAN THAT
ORIGINALLY RETURNED BY ENUMERATORS.

City.	As originally enumerated.	As corrected.	Difference.	Number of enumeration districts changed.	Total number of districts in city.
Arkansas:					
Fort Smith.....	30,430	23,975	6,455	6	21
California:					
San Francisco.....	420,234	416,912	3,322	6	315
Idaho:					
Boise.....	19,782	17,358	2,424	3	16
Minnesota:					
Duluth.....	82,022	78,466	3,556	14	55
Minneapolis.....	306,076	301,408	4,668	6	196
Montana:					
Billings.....	12,428	10,031	2,397	5	8
Great Falls.....	22,324	13,948	8,376	3	12
Missoula.....	14,688	12,869	1,819	2	8
Havre.....	5,044	3,624	1,420	2	2
Oregon:					
Portland.....	222,969	207,214	15,745	60	132
Utah:					
Ogden.....	26,145	25,580	565	14	15
Washington:					
Aberdeen.....	15,566	13,660	1,938	5	7
Bellingham.....	27,194	24,298	2,896	7	17
Centralia.....	8,065	7,311	754	3	3
Everett.....	25,762	24,814	948	11	15
Hoquiam.....	9,154	8,171	983	5	6
Montesano.....	2,984	2,488	496	1	2
Seattle.....	248,382	237,194	11,188	15	170
Spokane.....	109,695	104,402	5,293	15	62
Tacoma.....	116,270	83,743	32,527	(b)	(b)
Walla Walla.....	20,273	19,364	909	2	11
Wisconsin:					
Superior.....	51,395	40,384	11,011	17	17
Wyoming:					
Rawlins.....	4,461	4,256	205	1	2

^a Supervisor rechecked and eliminated 2,668 names in six districts; Census Office found 2,000 duplicates in other districts.

^b The population of Tacoma as originally enumerated (116,270) was reduced to 82,972 by the rechecking work done in September, covering only 38 districts out of the 73 districts in the city, representing the elimination of 33,298 names. The recount in November, covering the entire city, showed a population of 83,743, or a net difference of 771 from the population as first announced, namely, 82,972.

The enumeration in Tacoma.—The case of Tacoma, Wash., calls for special mention. The frauds in the original enumeration there were peculiarly flagrant and extensive. During August an expert special agent was sent to Tacoma to investigate, and later another was sent to join him. With locally chosen assistants they entirely reenumerated 10 enumeration districts and rechecked 28 others (the total number of districts in the city being 73), in 24 of which the process resulted in the elimination of names. It was found that enumerators in all of these 24 districts had added to their lists large numbers of names of persons taken from privately collected slips, making no investigation whatever to ascertain whether they were residents of their districts.

The original returns of the enumerators had amounted to 116,270. This investigation in August and September gave a corrected total of 82,972. A delegation representing the commercial organizations of the city shortly thereafter visited Washington and protested against the revised figures. While admitting that there had been frauds and errors in the original count, they claimed that the population was at least 100,000. They insisted that among the names which had been improperly added to the lists in certain districts and had subsequently been eliminated, there were the names of many who, although not

entitled to enumeration in those particular districts, were entitled to enumeration elsewhere in the city, having been omitted in the districts where they resided. They also claimed that in the districts reenumerated in August and September there was then actually a smaller population than had been present in April.

In view of these representations, the Bureau sent to Tacoma Mr. William C. Hunt, the chief statistician for population, who made an entire reenumeration of the city to ascertain the population actually there in April. This reenumeration took place in November and early December. It was performed most carefully. The chief statistician assembled at Tacoma several expert employees of the Census Bureau who had been working in the various Western States; and the chief statistician personally and these employees were charged with the responsibility of finally deciding all disputed cases. The local trade organizations were given an opportunity to examine the returns of this reenumeration and to produce evidence of additional names which should be included. As the result of this most thorough reenumeration, the population was finally determined to be 83,743 or only 771 in excess of the number found by the previous rechecking and reenumeration, a difference practically negligible. While some names were found to have been omitted in the September count, these were nearly offset by names which it was found necessary to eliminate in districts which had not been recanvassed in September.

CASES OF UNDERCOUNT OF POPULATION.

It would be impossible for the Census Bureau by any investigation at Washington of the schedules of the enumerators to ascertain cases of undercounting of the population through the carelessness or inefficiency of the enumerators. As already stated, the supervisors of the census and their assistants were instructed to make such investigation as was possible before sending in the schedules, and to adopt all available means for perfecting the returns. It is impossible, however, for the most efficient supervisor to guarantee the correctness of the enumeration throughout his entire district. The only way in which the office at Washington can be informed of the probable incompleteness of the returns in any case is by evidence submitted from the city or other locality concerned. Prior to the time of the announcement of the total population of the United States, whenever a complaint that the census of any place was incomplete was presented and supported by any evidence worthy of consideration, due investigation was made. It is evidently impossible for the Census Bureau to consider any complaint based on mere dissatisfaction with the rate of growth, or supported only by arguments based upon the number of names in city directories, the increase in post-office receipts, the number of registered voters, or other similar facts. Experience shows that absolutely no conclusion of value regarding the number of inhabitants or the increase thereof can be drawn from such indirectly related facts. Complainants were therefore required to submit some tangible evidence, usually in the form of lists of persons claimed to have been omitted or in the form of the results of private reenumerations. In most instances where complaints were made, such tangible evidence could not be produced. In several cases where lists of sup-

posedly omitted names were submitted, the schedules showed that all or most of them had been duly enumerated. Expert employees of the Census Bureau were sent to investigate wherever it seemed likely that material error had occurred. In several cases a rechecking or reenumeration of all or parts of a city was deemed necessary, and in eight of these cases the result was to show that there had actually been an undercount, and the figures were accordingly corrected. These cases were as follows:

CITIES IN WHICH THE POPULATION WAS INCREASED AS A RESULT OF RECHECKING OR REENUMERATION.

City.	As originally enumerated.	As corrected.	Difference.	Number of enumeration districts changed.	Total number of districts in city.
Alabama:					
Montgomery.....	37,978	38,136	158	14	19
Talladega.....	5,767	5,854	87	4	4
Georgia:					
Augusta.....	37,826	41,040	3,214	24	24
New Jersey:					
Atlantic City.....	44,458	46,150	1,692	25	25
New York:					
Newburgh.....	25,473	27,805	2,332	11	21
Port Jervis.....	9,314	9,564	250	5	8
Oklahoma:					
Woodward City.....	2,171	2,696	525	1	1
Tennessee:					
Memphis.....	130,422	131,105	683	23	200

In only four of these cities—Augusta, Atlantic City, Newburgh, and Woodward—did the addition to the original figures exceed 3 per cent. In each of these four cases the investigation indicated that there were special conditions, not to be found in most cities, tending to make the original enumeration imperfect. It was found that one or more enumerators had seriously failed in their duties, or that there had been entirely inadequate supervision on the part of the supervisors or their special agents. There is absolutely no reason to believe that the margin of error shown in these four cases would be in any degree approximated in the great majority of cities and towns throughout the United States.

This is indicated, for example, by the fact that, although vigorous complaints were made from Montgomery, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn., the Census Bureau, after rigid local investigation, reached the conclusion that the original enumeration was substantially as nearly correct as it is possible for a census in a large city to be made.

Numerous complaints were received by the Census Bureau after the announcement of the population of the United States, which were not investigated because it would have been impossible in any case to correct the figures. While the great majority of these complaints were almost certainly without foundation, it is quite possible that in some few cases undercounts occurred.

It is not to be expected that a census covering such a vast territory and enormous population as the United States possesses can be taken everywhere with absolute accuracy. However carefully supervisors may seek to select competent enumerators, there are bound to be among the more than 70,000 some who are incompetent

or untrustworthy. There is every reason to believe that greater care was exercised at the present census than at any preceding, and that the margin of error is less.

GENERAL MARGIN OF ERROR AND ITS PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

It would be futile to attempt to make any general estimate as to how near the census of population for the country as a whole arrives at the correct number of inhabitants, and still more with respect to individual States, cities, or localities. Conspicuous cases of overcounting or undercounting which are investigated form no basis for conclusions as to the work of the great body of the enumerators. That in no locality of any size is the census absolutely accurate is certain. Those who have had the most experience in census work realize this the most thoroughly, but anyone on considering the nature and difficulties of the task will appreciate the utter impossibility of a mathematically exact enumeration. No enumerator, no matter how conscientious, can be expected to spend an unlimited amount of time in going over and over his district to find the last possible person. An exceedingly close approach to accuracy could, however, be secured by conscientious enumerators were it not for the fact that the requirement that the people be enumerated at their usual place of abode involves in hundreds of thousands of cases questions of judgment which can not possibly always be determined with absolute correctness.

Doubtless most of the enumerators are disposed, when there is a question of judgment as to whether a person should or should not be enumerated, to lean slightly in favor of enumerating him, and this tendency is perfectly legitimate. Nevertheless, it is probable that, in most cities and in many entire States, the duplications due to counting those who strictly ought not to have been counted are not sufficient to offset the omissions. This statement, of course, would not hold true for those cities where the enumerators extensively padded the returns. It is probable that, taking the country as a whole, the population is slightly understated by the Census Bureau, but whether the margin of error is a fraction of 1 per cent, or amounts to as much as 2 per cent, no one can possibly know. That it should exceed 2 per cent is certainly extremely improbable.

Aside from errors in the counting of the actual numbers of the inhabitants, there are additional errors in answers to the interrogatories on the population schedules. Errors of this class, however, tend to offset one another in large measure, at least with respect to most of the interrogatories. For example, if the age of one person is overstated, this is likely to be balanced by an understatement of the age of some one else. It is probable that the results of most of the interrogatories are sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes, but this is not true of two or three of the interrogatories which are peculiarly difficult for the people themselves to answer correctly.

What has just been said with regard to the results of the interrogatories on the population schedule holds true in a somewhat less measure of those on the agricultural schedule. A prime source of difficulty with the agricultural schedule is the fact that the great majority of the farmers do not themselves know accurately the facts

called for. Most of their statements regarding the value of their farm property and regarding the products of their farms are only estimates, and in many cases very rough estimates. By virtue of the large numbers concerned the errors of these estimates tend very largely to offset one another, overstatements being balanced by understatements. As to most of the questions on the agricultural schedule, therefore, the results are sufficiently accurate for practical purposes; this is, in fact, true of substantially all the important items. However, some of the interrogatories contained in this schedule at the present census and at preceding censuses are such that the errors in the answers are not likely to counterbalance one another, and the results are, consequently, far from reliable. Careful consideration should be given to the propriety of eliminating such interrogatories from the schedule at future censuses.

It would be unprofitable at the present time to discuss in detail the causes of error in the population and agricultural censuses. The value of a discussion of these causes would be in connection with the consideration of possible means of removing them. It is the intention of the Director of the Census, by careful study of the methods of census taking abroad and by other investigations, to attempt to discover whether means can be devised for materially improving the work of census taking in the United States; and in a future report the results of such inquiry will be presented, together with a further analysis of the sources of error under present methods. It may be that the present methods of taking the census secure results as nearly perfect as is possible, but the practicability of improvements in methods is clearly deserving of most thorough investigation and consideration. Meantime a brief preliminary statement of the principal causes of error may be presented.

The most fundamental sources of error in census work are the absolute inability of the enumerators to personally reach every individual concerning whom information is required, and the ignorance of many persons themselves concerning the correct answers to the questions propounded to them. The presence of a very large number of persons who can not speak English is bound to cause serious difficulty. Information concerning persons living in hotels and lodging houses must often be secured from the proprietor, and in some cases information concerning entire families must be secured from neighbors.

Aside from these fundamental sources of error which can never be wholly removed, the following are the principal causes of difficulty in obtaining a correct census, and these causes may possibly, to some extent at least, be removed by changes in methods:

(1) *The large number of questions on the schedules.*—Every addition to the number of interrogatories places additional labor upon the enumerator, and also tends to cause annoyance to those furnishing the information. The addition of a question on any given point tends to some extent to reduce the accuracy of the returns on all other points. It will probably be desirable at future censuses at least slightly to reduce the number of questions on the population schedule, and materially to reduce the number on the agricultural schedule.

(2) *The inclusion in the schedules of inquiries which many people can not answer correctly and which others can answer correctly only after prolonged consideration.*—The presence of such difficult inquiries not only results in inaccurate statistics on the particular points covered

by them, but also, by the annoyance which they cause and the time which they consume on the part of the enumerators and persons furnishing information, tends to reduce the accuracy of the returns to all the other inquiries.

(3) *Lack of experience on the part of nearly all enumerators.*—The census being taken only once in 10 years, it is natural that the great majority of the enumerators under present methods of selecting them should be absolutely without previous experience. Whatever change in methods might be made, this would still be true of a considerable proportion of the enumerators, but the proportion might conceivably be materially reduced.

(4) *Lack of experience on the part of those supervising the actual work of collecting the statistics, namely, the supervisors of the census and their clerks and special agents.*—Only an insignificant proportion of these supervisory employees at the present census had ever had previous experience in census work. A possible partial remedy might be found in substituting for a part of the supervisors expert employees detailed from Washington or in sending such employees to instruct and assist the supervisors.

(5) *Inadequate means for securing personal contact between the supervisory officers and the enumerators.*—This difficulty appears in connection with the selection of enumerators, the instruction of them in their duties, and the supervision of their actual work during its progress. As already described, in the cities fairly satisfactory provisions were made at the present census for personal contact with enumerators by the supervisors and their special agents; but in most country districts and smaller towns such personal contact was impossible. It seems desirable, therefore, that there should be either a larger number of supervisors or a larger number of special agents to assist them.

(6) *The enumeration of the population on the basis of "usual place of abode."*—Several, at least, of the leading foreign countries do not use this basis, but enumerate in each place the persons who are actually present there on the census day, no matter how temporary their stay. The attempt to enumerate on the basis of the usual place of abode—which is commonly designated as a *de jure* census—necessitates the exercise of a very high degree of judgment on the part of the enumerators in the case of large numbers of persons, and it can not be expected that even the most intelligent enumerator will always decide these questions in such a way as to avoid either duplications or omissions. The difficulties of this sort have been more fully discussed in connection with the above statement as to census errors and frauds.

(7) *The prolongation of the enumeration over a considerable period of time.*—At the present census enumerators in cities were allowed two weeks, and in smaller places and country districts 30 days. The population of country districts is so stable that no serious difficulty arises there, but in cities, on account of the large numbers of floating population, the prolongation of the census period tends to cause omissions on the one hand and duplications on the other. In several leading foreign countries the enumeration of the population is made either in a single day or in a much shorter period of time than in the United States. Whether it would be possible to reduce the time of the enumeration materially without an impracticable

increase in the number of enumerators is a matter for careful investigation and consideration. In the European countries referred to a much larger part of the work of filling the schedules is done by the families themselves than will for a long time to come be possible in this country.

(8) *The unwarranted interference of private individuals and organizations with the taking of the census.*—There may be an entirely legitimate service rendered by private individuals and organizations in securing complete returns, but the methods actually pursued in some cases have been most injurious to the accuracy of the census. Legislation tending to prevent these abuses should be considered.

(9) *The amount and form of the payments to enumerators.*—The short period of time during which enumerators are employed, and the comparatively low rates of payment, result in a very small aggregate compensation for each enumerator. The compensation is not enough to prove attractive to many very competent persons, though the desire to render a public service in many cases enables the Census Bureau to secure the services of those to whom the pay offers little inducement. Should the time of enumeration be reduced, as suggested above, the pay of each enumerator would of course be still further lessened, unless a very material increase in rates was made.

Aside from the amount of pay, the method of paying most enumerators, at so much per capita or per farm, obviously tends to cause errors. On the one hand the dishonest enumerator is tempted to pad the returns for the sake of the additional compensation, and on the other hand many enumerators who can scarcely be called dishonest are yet tempted to neglect the enumeration of those whom it is most difficult to reach because the pay is incommensurate with the time necessary to reach them. An enumerator who has gone over his district once thoroughly naturally dislikes the slow task of revisiting families or individuals whom he was unable to reach on his first round. There is little doubt that more accurate returns could be secured by per diem payments for all enumerators, but it has been the experience of the Census Bureau that a large proportion of enumerators paid on a per diem basis can not be trusted to work with the maximum of energy and rapidity. A per diem basis for all enumerators would undoubtedly increase the cost of the enumeration greatly. It is possible that the general use of a system of mixed payments—a small per diem plus an allowance based on the number of names, farms, etc.—which was used to a limited extent at the present census, might tend to increase the accuracy of the returns without materially adding to the expense.

(10) *The date of the census as related to the agricultural returns.*—While the date of the census, April 15, is perhaps as satisfactory as any which could be selected for the purpose of the population census, it is far from satisfactory for the agricultural census. The lapse of time makes it very difficult for farmers to recall accurately the acreage, yield, and value of the crops and other products of the farm for the preceding year. Special difficulties are encountered by reason of the fact that many persons occupying farms in April as owners, or more particularly as tenants, were not on those farms during the preceding year, and yet it is absolutely necessary to rely on them for information concerning the products of the preceding year, as it would be quite impossible to reach the original occupiers. Approximately

20 per cent of the tenant farmers canvassed in April, 1910, did not farm the same land in 1909. Naturally their replies to interrogatories concerning the business of 1909 are frequently very inaccurate. From the standpoint of the agricultural returns, it would be highly desirable that the census should be taken during the year to which it relates, say, in November or December, after the crops have been harvested. The only objection that has ever been raised to taking the census in the fall is the fact that elections occur early in November and that consequently there would be more danger of political influence in the selection of the enumerators than when the census is taken long before election. Whether this objection is insuperable is a matter that deserves careful consideration.

A further discussion of these difficulties in census taking and of possible remedies will be presented in a future report of the Director of the Census.

FIELD WORK OF THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, MINES AND QUARRIES.

The census of manufactures, mines and quarries, taken during the year 1910, related to the business of the calendar year 1909. As provided by law, the census covered all mining and quarrying establishments, and all manufacturing establishments "conducted under what is known as the factory system, exclusive of so-called neighborhood, household, and hand industries." There is no precise and generally recognized definition of establishments conducted under the factory system, and a number of rules and distinctions were adopted with a view to conforming as nearly as possible to the intent of the act. The rules adopted differed slightly from those followed in 1900 and 1905, tending to increase somewhat the number of establishments to be canvassed, particularly by including local sawmills and gristmills doing a custom business. Under the definitions at the two previous censuses of manufactures, such mills which did not produce for sale but only sawed lumber or ground grain for toll were not considered as falling under the factory system. In the Thirteenth Census steam laundries were also for the first time brought within the canvass of manufacturing establishments. This was done on account of the present great importance of this industry, and the fact that they fall fairly within the description of manufacturing establishments on the factory system. Aside from various other rules as to what establishments should or should not be canvassed, all manufacturing establishments were excluded which produced less than \$500 worth of products during the year.

By an amendment to the census act, passed February 25, 1910, the Bureau was required to enumerate the number of animals slaughtered for food purposes and the number of hides produced during the year. This necessitated a canvass of all butchering establishments, many of which would not have been canvassed under the general rules defining the factory system.

The schedules used for collecting the statistics of manufactures consisted of one general schedule applicable to all industries, and of special schedules, each relating to a single industry. The latter were used only in connection with the more important industries. The total number of special manufactures schedules was 60. The general

schedule was materially simpler than that employed at the census of 1900 and of 1905, and the same was even more true of most of the special schedules. In the census of mines and quarries the same policy of the use of general and special schedules was pursued.

In respect to the collection of statistics of mines and quarries, a scheme of cooperation between the Bureau of the Census and the Geological Survey was worked out and put into practice. The Geological Survey collects and publishes annual statistics of mines and quarries. It was deemed to be in the highest degree desirable that the duplication of work that would result, if the two services prosecuted their inquiries independently, should be avoided. Although some difficulties were encountered in carrying out this scheme on account of the different character of data desired by the two services, nevertheless the program adopted operated with general satisfaction. Apart from all questions of economy, it was advantageous that the operators of mines and quarries should be called upon by the Federal Government to fill out or furnish information for only one schedule, instead of two emanating from different bureaus. A further advantage arises from the fact that the results published by the two services will correspond much more closely than would have been possible if independent canvasses had been made.

ORGANIZATION OF FIELD FORCE.

In most parts of the country the work of collecting the schedules of manufactures and mines and quarries was performed by an entirely different organization from that which collected the statistics of population and of agriculture. In some of the less populous sections, particularly in the South and West, in order to save expense of travel, enumerators of the population were required to collect the schedules of manufactures, mines and quarries, but the aggregate number of schedules collected by them was but a small fraction of the total. Moreover, most of the establishments canvassed by them were small. The great majority of the schedules were collected either by special agents appointed particularly for that purpose, or by regular clerks of the Census Bureau detailed from Washington. The total number of special agents employed in this work was 1,227, and the number of clerks detailed to the field work 76.

Under the law the special agents were appointed by the Director. No examination was required by the act. It was deemed best, however, to hold an examination. The test papers were prepared by the Bureau of the Census, and were of a practical character, in part following the same general principle as in the examination of enumerators, but of course more difficult. Through the courtesy of the Civil Service Commission, the examinations were presided over by the civil-service examining boards, but the papers were rated by the Census Bureau. The examination proved in general very successful, and a large proportion of the special agents appointed were chosen from the eligible list so established. It was essential in the interest of economy, however, that, so far as possible, the special agents intended to work in any given district should be appointed from among the residents of that district; and therefore in a considerable number of cases, owing to the absence of local residents who had passed the examination, it was necessary to select others.

The special agents were of two grades: Chief special agents and ordinary agents. The chief special agents, together with clerks from the Census Bureau, had charge of the work of other agents; in some cases they also themselves canvassed districts during part of their time, or canvassed the larger and more important establishments. In each large city there was one person in charge, generally a regular clerk from the Census Bureau, and one or more other chief special agents. Outside of the large cities, the country was divided off into general districts and subdistricts, varying in size according to the number and importance of the establishments to be canvassed.

The chief special agents were paid at the rate of \$4.50 to \$6 per day. Most of the other special agents were paid at a mixed per diem and piece-price rate, under the authority of the amendment to the census act, passed February 15, 1910. By this plan they were paid a fixed rate of \$3 per day, and were then allowed \$1 for each schedule secured in excess of an average of three schedules per day. The maximum payment, however, was not allowed to exceed \$4.50 per day on the average during the entire period of employment. The object of this arrangement was to put some pressure upon the special agents to expedite their work, but to avoid making that pressure so strong as to tempt them to do their work carelessly and superficially. It was not considered wise to pay special agents on a strictly piece-price basis, as might have been done under the authority of the law.

The system on the whole worked quite satisfactorily. It was impossible, however, to adjust the rates per schedule, or the required number of schedules per day below which no extra pay should be allowed, in such a way as to conform to the differences in conditions in different parts of the country. In some sections a good special agent would be able without difficulty to average more than three schedules per day, and thus increase his compensation above the minimum of \$3; but in other sections an equally capable special agent, owing to differences in conditions, could not possibly average more than three schedules per day. It is to be hoped that at another census it will be possible, as a result of the experience of the present census, to adjust the rates per schedule in a more uniformly equitable manner, although the difficulties involved are very serious.

The following statement shows the number of chief and other special agents employed in the census of manufactures, mines and quarries, at each rate of compensation; distinguishing the number of those paid on a mixed basis who earned more than the minimum of \$3 per day, together with the proportion of their pay which was derived from the minimum and from the excess payments, respectively.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR MANUFACTURES, MINES AND QUARRIES, BY RATE OF
COMPENSATION, ACCORDING TO LAST RATE PAID.

Total number.....	1, 227
At \$6.00 per diem.....	10
At \$5.00 per diem.....	32
At \$4.50 per diem.....	38
At \$4.00 per diem.....	15
At \$3.50 per diem.....	1
At \$3.35 per diem.....	2
At \$3.00 per diem.....	36
At \$2.00 per diem.....	2
On mixed basis, \$3 per diem and piece price.....	1, 091

Agents on mixed basis earning in excess of minimum pay.....	number..	375
Proportion of salary of these derived from minimum rate.....	per cent..	83
Proportion of salary derived from excess piece price.....	do....	17
Clerks detailed for field duty.....	number..	76
Clerks detailed for office work in the principal cities.....	do....	31

The special agents were each assigned a headquarters town, usually but not always the principal town in their district. At this town they received no per diem in lieu of subsistence, but when away from the town over night traveling through the district they were allowed, in addition to actual traveling expenses, a per diem to cover subsistence. This per diem was fixed at \$3 in most parts of the country, but at \$2.50 in some districts where the cost of hotel accommodations is especially low. Special agents who left their headquarters town during the day but returned at night were allowed 50 cents for the noonday meal.

It is probable that somewhat better results could be secured by paying higher rates of salary than were considered possible at the present census, in view of the limit of the appropriation. The time of service is short, averaging only about three months. The work requires men of good address and very considerable intelligence, and if possible those who have had experience in accounting. It is difficult to secure men possessing these qualifications for such a short period at the rates allowed.

COST OF FIELD WORK.

The following statement shows the cost of the field work of the census of manufactures, mines and quarries, divided into its principal items, but not including the small sum paid to the population enumerators who collected schedules of manufactures:

COST OF FIELD WORK, CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES, MINES AND QUARRIES.

Class.	Aggregate.	Compensation.			Subsistence.	Expenses.
		Total.	Salaries.	Excess on piece price.		
Total.....	\$742,873.70	\$478,373.90	\$457,238.70	\$21,135.20	\$177,032.50	\$87,467.30
Special agents.....	622,859.45	416,643.82	395,508.62	21,135.20	134,286.50	71,929.13
Detailed clerks (field work)	99,515.53	47,940.71	47,940.71	.....	40,229.00	11,345.82
Detailed clerks (office work)	16,749.07	13,789.37	13,789.37	.....	2,517.00	442.70
Expense of offices in principal cities.....	3,749.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,749.65

If to the above itemized figures be added the estimated cost of the services of the enumerators who collected schedules of manufactures, mines and quarries, the total would be about \$751,000. If this total be divided by the number of establishments for which schedules were secured—371,444 (including slaughterhouses)—the average cost per establishment would be \$2.02. This is substantially the same as the average cost at the census of 1905, when 216,262 establishments were reported at a total cost of about \$445,000.

The census of 1905 covered only manufacturing establishments, and did not include mines and quarries, nor did it include the special

enumeration of slaughterhouses or laundries. The number of manufacturing establishments proper for which returns were secured at the census of 1910 was substantially 315,000, as compared with 216,262 in 1905. The additional number does not represent so much increase in the number of establishments doing business in the country as the extension of the definition of manufacturing establishments.

DURATION OF WORK.

The work of collecting the statistics of manufactures, mines and quarries, was begun in a few cities as early as February, 1910, but in some places and sections it was not begun until April or even May. The work was finished or substantially finished in some districts as early as May, but in others was prolonged even until the fall. The great majority of the schedules, however, were received in the Bureau by July 1st, the number of establishments for which they had been received up to that time being 283,000 out of an ultimate total of 345,020. Of these 345,020, about 30,000 were mines and quarries.

The statement just given does not include the butchering establishments not conducted on the factory system, schedules for which were collected under the amendment of the act above referred to. These numbered 26,424, making the grand total of establishments reported 371,444.

MINOR DECENNIAL CENSUS INVESTIGATIONS.

DEPENDENT, DEFECTIVE, AND DELINQUENT CLASSES.

In addition to the general statistics of population, agriculture, and manufactures, mines and quarries, the decennial census includes special investigations of the dependent, defective, and delinquent classes. These special investigations fall into three main divisions: (1) Enumeration of inmates of institutions for criminals, paupers, insane, and feeble-minded; (2) enumeration of benevolent institutions; and (3) special investigation of the deaf and dumb and the blind, whether in institutions or not.

The object of the first-mentioned branch of the investigation is to ascertain the number and characteristics of the inmates of almshouses, prisons, insane asylums, and similar institutions, including (1) those present in such institutions at the beginning of the census year, 1910; (2) those admitted during that year; and (3) those discharged during the year. For this work one special agent was appointed in each institution throughout the country, usually an official of the institution, and monthly reports were called for. The work has progressed very satisfactorily, but the tabulation of the results can not begin until after the close of the calendar year 1910.

The object of the investigation of benevolent institutions is to present an accurate directory of such institutions and to ascertain the number of persons in them at a given date in 1910, and a summary of the receipts and expenditures of the institution for that year. The actual collection of these statistics can not, therefore, be begun until after the end of the calendar year 1910, but plans for the work are under way.

The special statistics on the deaf and dumb and the blind are to be secured by means of special schedules of inquiries sent by mail to

all families in which persons of this class were reported by the general population enumerators. With the advice of experts such special schedules have been formulated and will shortly be distributed.

These three inquiries, being more or less distinct from the main work of the Thirteenth Census, have been assigned to the division of revision and results.

IRRIGATION ENTERPRISES.

By an amendment to the census act, passed February 25, 1910, the Census Bureau was directed to conduct an investigation of irrigation enterprises. The general schedules of agriculture already included inquiries to be made from each farmer as to the number of acres of irrigated land on his farm, and the acreage, yield, and value of each class of crops raised on such land. The investigation contemplated by the amendment, however, related to the irrigation works and enterprises themselves, their location, characteristics, cost, charges for service, etc. For the conduct of this work it was necessary to organize a special force of field agents, made up partly of clerks detailed from the office at Washington, partly of special agents previously employed in the census of manufactures, mines and quarries, and partly of persons locally appointed because of their familiarity with irrigation enterprises. Cooperation was also secured from the division of irrigation investigations of the Department of Agriculture. A variety of schedules adapted to different classes of enterprises was devised, and they are now in process of collection. The field work will be completed early in the spring of 1911. It is estimated that this investigation, including the tabulation and publication of the results, will cost between \$100,000 and \$200,000. This large item of expense was not included in the original estimates of the cost of the decennial census.

OFFICE WORK OF THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES.

Preparation for the taking of the Thirteenth Census required a large amount of office work in the office at Washington, but the regular force of the Census Bureau proved nearly adequate for this preliminary work up to about January 1, 1910. From that time until May the force was increased gradually by appointments from the Thirteenth Census eligible register, and to meet emergencies some 60-day appointments were made by virtue of a provision of the census act. Beginning early in May, the force was rapidly increased, in order to begin the work of tabulating the returns of the census. Whereas at the beginning of the fiscal year 1910 the Bureau had on its rolls in Washington about 650 persons, the force had increased to about 3,075 at the end of the fiscal year. After that time further appointments were made until a maximum of about 3,820 was reached in September, after which the force began gradually to decrease.

While much the larger proportion of clerks added to the rolls were chosen from the eligible register in accordance with the order of rating and the rule of apportionment, the provision for emergency appoint-

ments was resorted to in limited measure, this being found absolutely necessary in order to prevent delay in the development of the various branches of work. Under the census act the Bureau is permitted in emergencies to appoint, for not to exceed 60 days, persons who have had previous experience on census machines, or persons who have passed the special census examination and who by reason of residence or otherwise are immediately available, but who have not been reached in the regular order of rating and apportionment. The largest number of emergency appointees on the roll at any one time was about 342, in the month of July, 1910. All emergency appointees were dropped in December, and it is not likely that further emergencies will arise.

OFFICE WORK OF THE POPULATION CENSUS.

General description.—The office work of the population census consists, in brief, of the following steps: (1) A count of the population direct from the schedules for the purpose of determining the pay of the enumerators and—after subsequent careful examination of the schedules to determine their accuracy—for the purpose of announcing the population of the various localities and States, and ultimately the United States as a whole; (2) such editing of the schedules as is necessary to prepare them for the punching clerks, particularly with reference to the returns of mother tongue and occupation; (3) punching of a card for each individual making up the population, showing all the facts appearing on the schedule concerning him, this being done by means of punching machines; (4) the comparing of the punched cards with the original schedules so far as is found necessary; (5) the verification of the cards by means of electrical machines which automatically reject cards in which any of the required holes have not been punched or in which the holes are inconsistent with each other, and the correction of such rejected cards; (6) the sorting of the cards by means of electrical sorting machines into main groups, as determined, for example, by sex, color, or nativity, several different sortings being required at the different stages of the work; (7) tabulation of the facts with regard to the characteristics of the population from the cards by means of electrical tabulating machines, it being necessary to run the cards through the machines several times in order to take off all of the facts; (8) assembling and publication of the results of the tabulation.

The first four of the above-mentioned processes of office work on the population census were well under way by the end of the fiscal year 1910, and since that time all four of these processes have been completed. The count of the population was completed for all the states and outlying possessions on December 10, and the punching of the cards for the population of continental United States was completed at about the same time.

Card punching.—The 300 new keyboard punching machines referred to in the previous report, which were built by the Sloan & Chace Manufacturing Co., of Newark, N. J., under designs prepared by the Census Bureau, were completed and delivered during May and June, 1910. On account of the delay in the delivery of part of the machines, and on account of the difficulties at first encountered in the operation

of some of the machines, it was deemed desirable to put in operation also some of the old-style pantograph punching machines owned by the Bureau, and used at the census of 1900. The defects in the keyboard punching machines were partly in design and partly in materials and workmanship. They were only such as might be anticipated in a machine based on entirely new principles and never before manufactured. These defects were gradually remedied by the machine shop of the Bureau, and ultimately most of the new punching machines were able to work very satisfactorily. Operators on them proved able to turn out fully 50 per cent more cards per day than those on the old-style machines.

The number punched per day increased gradually with the skill of the operators, and toward the close of the period of punching averaged over 1,800 on the keyboard machines and very nearly 1,200 on the old-style machines. The operators on the new machines were paid at the rate of 20 cents per hundred cards, and those on the old machines at the rate of 30 cents per hundred cards. While the saving thus effected by the use of the new machines was not sufficient at the present census alone to pay for the cost of constructing the new machines, which amounted to \$75,000, the machines can undoubtedly, with moderate expense for repairs and improvements, be advantageously used at another census, and possibly even for two future censuses, so that in the long run the investment in these machines will probably prove decidedly advantageous to the Government. The total number of cards punched on the new machines was in round numbers 63,500,000, and on the old machines 30,000,000, somewhat over two-thirds of the work thus being done on the new machines. In order to expedite the punching of the cards, two shifts were operated during most of the time, although for a considerable period during the later part of the punching work the night shift on the pantograph machines was discontinued. A final statement with regard to the cost of the work of punching cards, and the cost of comparing back the cards to the schedules will appear in the next annual report of the Bureau.

Tabulating machines.—The 100 so-called semiautomatic electric tabulating machines for tabulating the punched cards, which also were built by the Sloan & Chace Manufacturing Co. from designs prepared by the Bureau, were all received prior to the end of the fiscal year and in ample time for the census work. In fact, the use of these machines was begun only to a very small extent during the fiscal year 1910, but since that time practically all the machines have been put in operation. These machines have proved most satisfactory. Partly because of the introduction of printing mechanism for recording the results of the count, and partly because of the substitution of electric power for hand power in actuating the machines, the operators are able to turn out a much larger number of cards than they could on the hand machines used in 1900. Operators on these machines are paid at piece rates, adjusted according to the character of the work. It is too early at the present time to give a precise statement of the results accomplished by these machines and of the cost of the tabulation work.

Since the close of the fiscal year the Bureau has completed in its own shop a new tabulating machine in which the cards are fed in automatically instead of by hand, with a consequent great increase

in speed. This machine is the device of experts employed by the Bureau. As is usually the case with a machine of an entirely new type, some difficulties are still being encountered, but there is every reason to anticipate that they will be entirely eliminated, and several other machines are accordingly being constructed. It is believed that by these machines a large saving in cost can be accomplished, even at the present census, and a much larger saving at future censuses.

Sorting machines.—The sorting machines which are used by the Bureau in the population work are machines which were bought at the census of 1900 from the Tabulating Machine Co., from which company also the tabulating machines then used on both the population and agricultural work were rented. These sorting machines were used at the census of 1900 only on agricultural cards. They have been widened in the machine shop of the Census Bureau to accommodate the population cards, and have also been improved in certain other details, so that their speed is very much greater than before. The Tabulating Machine Co. has filed a petition for an injunction against the Director of the Census with respect to these machines, claiming that the alterations made were practically equivalent to the construction of new machines in infringement of the patents of that company. On trial, the preliminary restraining order which was issued was dissolved, and the motion for a preliminary injunction denied. The trial of the petition for a permanent injunction is still in process. The Director of the Census has at all times had expert legal advice with respect to patent rights, and is confident that there has been no infringement of patents in this case.

Although the work of sorting and tabulating cards is only in its beginning at the present time, it is already possible to state with considerable confidence that even at the present census the Bureau will save money as the result of the construction of its own tabulating machines in preference to the system of leasing machines from a private concern. In the long run there is every reason to anticipate still greater advantages from the establishment of the independent tabulating system.

Methods of presenting population statistics.—Great care has been given by the Bureau of the Census to a consideration of methods of presenting the results of the population census, and it is believed that they will be rendered much more valuable to the public than hitherto. An important innovation will be the presentation of the statistics for each county, city, or State in a place by itself. In the volumes of the census of 1900 the facts in regard to any particular locality were scattered in a large number of different places through several volumes. In addition to this presentation by locality, there will be a presentation according to subjects in which the comparative statistics for States and for all cities of 25,000 inhabitants and over will be published. In other words, there will be a duplication of the principal figures in such a way as to facilitate the convenience, on the one hand, of the persons interested in a particular county, city, or State, and, on the other hand, of those interested in any particular subject.

Another innovation will be the presentation of percentages showing the relationship of the figures in practically all cases where such

percentages are of any significance. This will greatly facilitate the interpretation and comparison of the statistics.

It is also proposed at the present census to work out from the returns on the schedules statistics with regard to fecundity as indicated by the number of children born and the number living, for women of different classes, in comparison with their age and the duration of marriage. A separate set of cards, in addition to those for the population returns proper, is required for this tabulation. A considerable amount of preliminary work on this subject was undertaken at the census of 1900, but the results were never tabulated or published. It is respectfully suggested that the Secretary recommend to Congress that the Director of the Census be authorized to tabulate the more important information on this subject for the 1900 census as well as that for 1910. In due time an estimate of the necessary expenditure will be presented. This subject is one of profound importance, and the census schedules furnish data by which conclusions of the utmost value can be readily drawn. A plan has been devised by which the expense of punching cards and tabulating the results on this subject for the census of 1910 will be much less than would have been necessary to complete the work on the lines begun in 1900.

OFFICE WORK OF THE AGRICULTURAL CENSUS.

The present census of agriculture is being tabulated by radically different methods from those used in 1900. At that time a system of punched cards and electric tabulating machines, somewhat similar to that employed in the population census, was used for handling the agricultural returns. Because of the large number of facts on the agricultural schedules, an average of no less than 20 different cards was required for each farm under the card system. Were it necessary, as in the case of population, to combine the statistics of agriculture in numerous different ways, this system of punched cards would be essential to economy. It is only, however, in connection with such combinations and cross-presentations of facts that the card system is advantageous. After careful consideration the conclusion was reached that practically all the value of the agricultural census could be secured by classifying the statistics on three bases only: First, according to the color or race of the farmer; second, according to tenure; and third, according to the size of farms; and by no means all of the statistics require presentation according to each of these classifications. It is found possible to secure the compilation of the facts according to these classifications, separately and in conjunction with one another, by the simple device of sorting the schedules themselves before the tabulation begins. Having sorted the schedules, the data for any given class or subclass of schedules are taken off directly on listing adding machines, or, in some cases, on typewriter-adding machines. It involves practically no more labor thus to transcribe the results by adding machines than was required for the process of punching cards, and when the results have been transcribed the totals are already secured without the further process of sorting cards and running them through tabulating machines. The work has already progressed sufficiently to make it clear that the cost of tabulating the agricultural census of 1910 by this method will be materially less than the cost at the Twelfth Census.

A further advantage of the use of listing adding machines and type-writer-adding machines is that it materially facilitates the editing and correction of the returns of individual farms. Although it is not the policy of the Census Bureau arbitrarily or extensively to edit figures, it is absolutely necessary to make some insertions or corrections. For example, if the acreage of a crop is given for a farm, but the yield, by accident, omitted, no appreciable error arises from estimating the yield for that particular farm as equal to the average yield of other farms in the district. When the card system was employed it was necessary to make such revisions upon the original schedules. With the present system of tabulation the editorial work can be done largely on the slips taken from the listing adding machines and done much more rapidly and accurately.

In order to facilitate this editing work and for other reasons, unusually wide adding machines, having 17 banks of figures, are used for some of the tabulations, particularly those for crops. By using these wide machines the three items of acreage, quantity, and value of each crop can be entered side by side, and the eye can readily pass down the columns of figures and note the omissions and obviously excessive or deficient items.

Part of the adding machines used in the agricultural division have been rented, the others purchased outright. The following statement shows the number of machines of each type:

Type of machine.	Number ordered.
17-bank Burroughs.....	156
13-bank Burroughs.....	a 47
9-bank Burroughs.....	a 25
16-bank Comptograph.....	5
9-bank Dalton.....	b 30
Bemington-Wahl typewriter-adding.....	17
Elliot-Fisher typewriting-adding.....	5
Underwood-Wright typewriting-adding.....	1
Total.....	286

a Rented.

b Twenty-five on rental basis, with privilege of purchase at end of rental period.

To assist in determining the number of each type of machine to be employed, the Bureau conducted careful preliminary experiments for the purpose of testing each machine to ascertain its adaptability for use in the various branches of the work to be performed. The number of each type of machine purchased was based upon these experiments. The conclusion reached by the preliminary use of the machines has been confirmed by the results of the practical experience of the office in its later tabulation.

The work of tabulating the agricultural census had only just been begun at the close of the fiscal year 1910, but since that time has been actively conducted, the maximum number of machines and employees being in operation as early as September. All the schedules will first be tabulated with respect to the more important data, namely, number, acreage, tenure, and value of farms and buildings; the race, nativity, and age of farm operators; the farm expenses; the number and value of domestic animals, poultry, and bees; and the acreage, yield, and value of the principal crops. The several distinct tabulations necessary to secure this information proceed substantially side

by side, so that all will be completed at about the same time. The data have already been taken off for approximately one-half of the farms of the country, and it is expected to complete these principal branches of the tabulation early in the spring of 1911, after which time the less important statistics will be tabulated. The figures for these more significant subjects for a considerable number of States have already been given to the public in the form of summary press statements.

Very extensive changes are being planned in the methods of arranging and publishing the figures of the agricultural census, with a view to making the results more useful to the general public. The changes in this respect in the agricultural census will be broadly similar to those mentioned with respect to the population census. One of the most important features will be the assembling of all the information concerning any given county in a single place.

OFFICE WORK OF MANUFACTURES CENSUS.

The office work of tabulating the statistics of manufactures, mines and quarries was begun in a small way during the fiscal year 1910 and is now in full progress. The returns are taken up one State at a time, and figures for two or three States have already been issued. The methods of tabulation followed in the division of manufactures at the present census are substantially those followed at the census of 1905. The items for each establishment are first taken off on wide-carriage typewriters, and the figures for each column are then subsequently added by means of ordinary adding machines. Typewriter-adding machines are used to a limited extent. As the classification of the returns is simple, there is no need of a complicated method of tabulation.

No very material changes are contemplated in the method of publishing the returns of this branch of the census. The principal statistics are presented in two forms, by States, subdivided according to industries, and by industries, subdivided according to States.

WORK OF THE BUREAU ASIDE FROM THE DECENNIAL CENSUS.

Aside from the work of the decennial census, the Bureau during the past year carried on work in connection with the four subjects concerning which it is required annually to prepare statistics, namely: (1) Finances and municipal activities of cities having over 30,000 inhabitants; (2) ginning, consumption, and stocks of cotton; (3) births and deaths in States and cities which maintain a system of registration; and (4) forest products. Aside from the annual statistical work and the statistical work of the decennial census, the Census Bureau is authorized by law to collect at intervals, usually of five or ten years, statistics on various other subjects. No new investigations of this character were begun during the fiscal year 1910, but considerable work was done in completing the tabulation and publishing the results of investigations previously made. During the year the Bureau issued twenty-eight publications, eight being reports of some magnitude, and twenty being bulletins and pamphlets.

DIVISION OF VITAL STATISTICS.

During the fiscal year 1910 the annual report on mortality statistics covering the calendar year 1908 was published and distributed. The more important results were shown in a preliminary bulletin. The returns of deaths for the calendar year 1909 were mostly compiled prior to the end of the fiscal year. The publication of the results in the form of a bulletin was deferred somewhat in order that the estimate of the population for 1909, used in the computation of death rates for that year, might be revised on the basis of the census of 1910. A bulletin containing the more important statistics of mortality for 1909, with a new computation of death rates, has been issued since the end of the fiscal year.

Largely through the activity of this Bureau in urging upon the public the importance of vital statistics, there has been a steady extension of the area in which deaths are registered with sufficient accuracy to justify the Bureau in publishing them. Whereas in 1900 only about 40 per cent of the population of the country was included in the registration area, for the calendar year 1909 over 55 per cent was included. The rapidity of progress is seen from the fact that the proportion for 1908 was 51.8 per cent, while in 1909 it rose to 55.3 per cent.

The first collection of statistics of births ever made by the Federal Government was authorized in April, 1909, and included all returns available for the entire country. This compilation has been completed, and the report will very soon be published. As in the case of the statistics of deaths, the Census Bureau does not itself directly collect the information, but obtains transcripts of the original certificates recorded by those States and cities which have a system of registration. The area in which adequate registration of births is maintained is much less than in the case of deaths. The Bureau has already authorized the transcription of the returns for 1909 and 1910 in this limited area, and as soon as possible a report will be issued giving these statistics. It is of the utmost importance that there should be a rapid extension of the system of careful registration of births. Aside from other purposes, accurate statistics of births would be of incalculable value in enabling a proper statement to be made of infant mortality, the proper comparison in the case of infant deaths being with the number of births.

During the fiscal year 1910 the chief statistician for vital statistics was sent to Paris as a delegate to the meeting for the Decennial Revision of the International Classification of Causes of Sickness and Death. The classification adopted at this meeting has been translated and published by the Census Bureau for the use of registration officials and others, and a Physicians' Pocket Reference thereto has been distributed to all physicians in the United States, to medical students, and to State and city registration officials.

Plans are under consideration for special decennial reports on mortality, comparing the experience of the past 10 years in the registration of deaths with the mean population and presenting life tables derived therefrom, and also data relating to the mortality in various occupations.

In its work in vital statistics the Bureau has had the hearty cooperation of the sanitary and registration officials and of the Ameri-

can Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the American Statistical Association, and the American Federation of Labor.

DIVISION OF MANUFACTURES.

Aside from the decennial census of manufactures, mines and quarries, the manufactures division has charge of the annual investigation on forest products. The reports on the several branches of the forestry industries covering the calendar year 1908 were all published during the fiscal year 1910, and the reports for the calendar year 1909 were in process of preparation during the fiscal year, and since that time have all been issued.

Every five years the division of manufactures conducts an investigation of the electrical industries, namely, street railways, central electric light and power stations, and telegraphs and telephones. The last investigation covered the business of the calendar year 1907, the statistics being collected during the calendar year 1908 and compiled during the latter part of the fiscal year 1909 and the fiscal year 1910. Bulletins covering the different branches of these industries were issued during the fiscal year 1910, and since that time the final reports have all been issued.

The division of manufactures has also had charge of the census of fisheries. The field work of this investigation was conducted during the calendar year 1909, and the work of compiling the statistics and preparing the necessary text and analyses was in progress during 1909 and up to the fiscal year 1910. Since the end of the fiscal year 1910 the report has been put in shape for printing and will shortly appear.

The division of manufactures has also charge of the statistics of cotton production, which involve annually ten preliminary statements of cotton ginned to specified dates, summarized at the end of the season in an annual production report; also statistics of the supply and distribution of cotton, which involve four statements, summarized as of September 1, November 1, January 1, and March 1, respectively. This branch of the work has been carried on satisfactorily and promptly, and receives the very general approval of those interested in the cotton industry.

REPORT ON RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The special report of the Census Bureau on religious bodies relating to the year 1906 was completed during the last fiscal year. The principal results were issued in the form of a bulletin early in the fiscal year and the final volumes, two in number, were published later. The first volume presents the statistics arranged according to States and cities, while the second volume presents them according to a denominational arrangement, embracing a history and description of the organization of the several denominations and sects.

STATISTICS OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 30,000.

The Bureau of the Census collects and publishes annual statistics of cities having a population of over 30,000. During the fiscal year the report for the year 1907 was published and the report for 1908 was practically completed, being published in December, 1910. The

report for 1908 was restricted exclusively to financial statistics. As a result, the volume of the report was reduced from 548 pages, required for the 1907 report, to 353 pages. This is in accordance with the new plan which has been adopted by the Bureau of distinguishing between the financial statistics of cities and what is termed physical statistics; that is, statistics relative to personnel, equipment, activities, and work performed. It is very necessary that the financial statistics should be collected and published annually. The same necessity, however, does not exist in respect to the physical statistics of cities. It is believed that it is sufficient if each department of municipal activities is covered once in five years. The present intention is to take up the different departments of municipal work one or two at a time in such a way as to cover all fields in about five years. In this way it will be possible to give details that would not be possible were the attempt made to cover all branches of municipal work at one time. The results of these investigations will be published in separate volumes. The first investigation of this character relates to sewers, refuse disposal, and highways, and covers the year 1909; the field work on this investigation was prosecuted during 1910.

In prosecuting its work relative to the collection of municipal statistics, the Bureau has used its best efforts to bring about uniformity on the part of municipalities in their methods of keeping accounts and publishing financial reports. Steady progress is being made in this direction with the result that not only is the work of the Bureau in collecting statistics correspondingly reduced, but the figures that are published permit of more accurate comparisons being made. In this work the Bureau has had the cooperation of the National Municipal League, various associations of accountants, and city officials. Conferences have been held at different times under the auspices of the Bureau for the purpose of securing outside criticism of the proposed plans of the Bureau and of bringing about a general agreement regarding objects and methods.

APPROPRIATIONS.

As stated in the annual report of this Bureau for 1909, the estimate originally made of the cost of taking the Thirteenth Census, and at the same time continuing the regular annual statistical work of the Bureau of the Census for the three-year census period ending June 30, 1912, was \$14,117,000, of which \$12,930,000 was the estimated cost of the census proper. It now appears certain that this estimate was too low and that the expenditure during the three-year period will reach about \$14,500,000.

This increased expenditure is chiefly in connection with the field work of collecting statistics. It was found absolutely necessary, in order to secure enumerators in some sections of the country, to pay somewhat higher rates than were originally contemplated. Further unforeseen expense was involved by reason of amendments to the census act, passed in 1910, and calling for additional statistics, notably statistics of irrigation enterprises and statistics of the number of domestic animals slaughtered for food and the number of hides removed from such animals. The amendment also passed in 1910, adding the question of mother tongue to the census schedules, involves additional expense in editing schedules and tabulation, probably amounting to at least \$100,000.

On June 29, 1909, an appropriation of \$10,000,000 was made by Congress for the salaries and necessary expenses of the Thirteenth Census. This appropriation was not limited to the fiscal year 1910, but the greater part of it was required for actual expenditures or obligations incurred during that year for the field work. On June 17, 1910, the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill carried an additional appropriation of \$2,000,000, which is to continue available until the end of the census period. The greater part, if not all, of the \$12,000,000 thus far appropriated will be expended before the end of the fiscal year 1911. Another appropriation of \$2,500,000 has therefore been asked for to cover the cost of tabulation during the fiscal year 1912 and the heavy cost of publishing the results of the census.

QUARTERS.

In order to provide for the large force necessary to compile the statistics of the Thirteenth Census, additional quarters had to be secured. About the beginning of the calendar year 1910, therefore, two additional buildings were leased. One of these buildings, designated as Census Annex No. 1, is a four-story brick building, located on First street, immediately adjoining the main Census Building. The annual rental is \$6,000. This building is occupied chiefly by the manufactures division. The other additional building, designated as Census Annex No. 2, is a four-story brick building, located on L street near Fifth NW., originally constructed for an armory. The annual rental is \$13,000. This building is almost wholly devoted to the agricultural division, but the smaller division of vital statistics is also located there.

The following statement shows the floor space and rentals of the three buildings now leased by the Census Bureau:

	Gross square feet.	Annual rental.	Gross rental per square foot (cents).
Main building.....	95,000	\$21,000	22.2
Annex No. 1.....	32,000	6,000	18.7
Annex No. 2.....	62,000	13,000	21.0
Total.....	189,000	40,000	21.2

In view of the large rental expense, but still more by reason of the inconvenience of the buildings themselves, their lack of fireproof construction, and the separation of the force, serious consideration should be given at the proper time to the question of constructing a special fireproof building for the temporary work of the succeeding decennial censuses. Provision has been made in the plans for the proposed building of the Department of Commerce and Labor for space to accommodate the normal force of the Bureau of the Census during intercensal periods. It is, however, for obvious reasons, inexpedient to make provision in a monumental building of this character for the great space necessary to accommodate the large temporary force employed by this Bureau during the decennial census period only. The force of the Bureau during the census period is four or five times

larger than between the censuses, and if space is to be owned by the Government to accommodate this large increased force, it should be in a building situated on less expensive land and less expensively constructed than the department building. It is probable that some profitable use could be made during the intercensal period of a special building designed primarily for the decennial census work. So long as the Government has not available space of its own capable of accommodating the census work, there is serious risk that at any given census it will be either impossible to secure any quarters whatever by rental from private parties, or that it will be necessary to scatter the force in several different buildings and to put up with very inferior accommodations. In view of the great expense of collecting the census schedules, it is of the highest importance that the quarters in which they are stored and in which they are handled during the process of tabulation should be absolutely fireproof.

Respectfully submitted.

E. DANA DURAND,
Director.

HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, ON ACCOUNT OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS.

Appropriation.	Amount appropriated.	Disbursements prior to July 1, 1910.	Disbursements by disbursing clerk, Bureau of the Census.	Claims settled by Auditor for the State and other Departments.	Balance.
Collecting statistics, 1907-8.....	\$150,000.00	\$148,311.97	.....	\$8.68	\$1,679.35
Tabulating statistics, 1908.....	30,000.00	29,849.89	.....	0.61	^a 149.60
Miscellaneous expenses, 1908.....	15,000.00	14,963.65	.....	12.06	34.29
Collecting statistics, 1909.....	325,000.00	305,415.09	\$16,709.48	235.06	^b 2,640.42
Salaries, 1909.....	704,860.00	604,188.17	86,578.27	10.67	^c 14,131.66
Stationery, 1909.....	8,000.00	5,471.62	616.57	1,831.10	80.71
Library, 1909.....	1,000.00	763.59	184.75	5.40	46.26
Tabulating statistics, 1909.....	40,000.00	29,610.13	4,383.13	5,150.34	856.40
Miscellaneous expenses, 1909.....	20,000.00	17,974.66	1,645.46	310.80	^d 147.47
Preliminary expenses of the Thirteenth Census, 1909-10.....	150,000.00	1,947.12	109,588.67	3,560.79	^e 35,373.42
Expenses of the Thirteenth Census, 1910-1912.....	10,000,000.00	.....	^f 4,230,176.74 ^g 31,339.05 ^h 17,071.50	83,861.55	ⁱ 5,638,091.14
Total.....	11,443,860.00	1,158,483.89	4,496,293.62	94,987.06	5,603,230.72

^a Includes recovery of 10 cents.

^b Includes 5 cents recovered.

^c Includes \$32.10 for transcripts of records and \$16.67 recovery.

^d Includes \$12 receipts and \$66.39 recoveries.

^e Includes \$470 recoveries.

^f Disbursements by William A. McKenzie, special disbursing agent of the Bureau of the Census, in charge of the census of Alaska.

^g Includes \$80 for transcripts of records, \$479.83 recoveries, and 15 cents in credit allowed by auditor.

^h Disbursements by Walter C. Shields, special disbursing agent of the Bureau of the Census, in connection with the census of Alaska.

APPENDIX II.

OFFICE FORCE AS OF NOVEMBER 30, 1910.

[Includes both the permanent and the additional Thirteenth Census force.]

Assistant Director.....	William F. Willoughby.
Chief Clerk.....	Voler V. Viles.
Appointment Clerk.....	Clifford Hastings.
Disbursing Clerk.....	George Johannes.
Chief Statisticians:	
Population.....	William C. Hunt.
Manufactures.....	William M. Stuart.
Agriculture.....	Le Grand Powers.
Vital Statistics.....	Cressy L. Wilbur.
Revision and Results.....	Joseph A. Hill.
Geographer.....	Charles S. Sloane.
Secretary to the Director.....	Hugh A. Brown.

Expert Chiefs of Division:

Population.....	Edward W. Koch. William H. Jarvis. William B. Cragg.	
Manufactures.....	Joseph D. Lewis. Frank L. Sanford. Hickman P. Childers.	
Agriculture.....	William A. Hathaway. Arthur J. Hirsch.	
Vital Statistics.....	Richard C. Lappin.	
Disbursing Office.....	Emmons K. Ellsworth.	
Publication.....	Harry H. Pierce.	
Supervisors' Correspondence.....	Arthur E. Seymour.	
Expert on tabulating machinery.....	Harry Hayward Allen.	
Chief Mechanician.....	Charles W. Spicer.	
Total administrative staff.....		25
Stenographers, \$1,800.....		2
Stenographer, \$1,500.....		1
Clerks, class 4.....		20
Clerks, class 3.....		34
Clerks, class 2.....		55
Clerks, class 1.....		350
Clerks, \$1,000.....		342
Clerks, \$900.....		741
Clerks, \$840.....		884
Clerks, \$720.....		705
Clerks, \$600.....		138
Mechanical experts, \$2,000.....		2
Mechanical expert, \$1,600.....		1
Mechanical experts, \$1,400.....		2
Electrical expert, \$1,600.....		1
Electricians, \$1,200.....		2
Electricians, \$1,000.....		3
Mechanicians, \$1,400.....		2
Toolmakers, \$1,200.....		3
Machinists, \$1,200.....		12
Machinists, \$1,000.....		4
Machinists, \$900.....		3
Machinists (second class), \$840.....		2
Machinist's helpers, \$840.....		2
Machinist's helpers, \$720.....		4
Apprentice boys, \$480.....		7
Apprentice boys, \$420.....		6
Skilled laborers, \$1,000.....		9
Skilled laborers, \$900.....		6
Skilled laborers, \$840.....		9
Skilled laborers, \$720.....		13
Unskilled laborers, \$720.....		51
Messengers, \$840.....		8
Assistant messengers, \$720.....		11
Messenger boys, \$480.....		23
Watchmen, \$720.....		20
Charwomen, \$240.....		35
		<hr/> 3,513
Total.....		3,538

**SPECIAL AGENTS ON THE ROLL OF THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
NOVEMBER 30, 1910.**

Special agents of "known and tried experience in statistical work".....	16
Special agents, including experts and agents for general field work, etc.	80
Special agents, cotton statistics.....	739
Special agents, census of irrigation.....	43
Special agents, census of manufactures.....	13

891

For the enumeration of institutions there were also in the service on that date 4,458 agents, whose duties were very temporary and remuneration nominal.

APPENDIX III.

NUMBER OF ENUMERATION DISTRICTS CLASSIFIED BY RATES OF COMPENSATION ESTABLISHED, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES: 1910.

[NOTE.—For definition of the rates designated by the several letters, see table on page 117.]

State or Territory.	Place-price rates.						Mixed rates.						Per diem rates.						Grand total.			
	A	B	C	D	E	Total.	F	G	H	I	J	Total.	\$3	\$3.50	\$4	\$4.50	\$5	\$5.50		\$6	Total.	
Alabama.....	382	822	250	25	10	1,489		2	1		2	5	3		8						11	1,505
Arizona.....	1		35			36											10		102		112	148
Arkansas.....	121	431	492	25	4	1,073					1	1			74		7				81	1,155
California.....	21		975	71	72	1,139			5		7	12			9	138	26	291	200	664	1,815	
Colorado.....	3		293	12	7	315					3	3					81	90	165	338	656	
Connecticut.....	152	252	204			608							1								1	609
Delaware.....	4	121				125																125
District of Columbia.....	8	85	56	12		161	80	1	3			84										245
Florida.....	66	119	72	93	33	383			1	1	29	31			21	6	7			34	448	
Georgia.....	279	1,138	235	58	4	1,714			7		3	10	1		7	10			2	20	1,744	
Idaho.....		26	26	30	10	66					1	1			5		74	116	40	235	302	
Illinois.....	701	2,167	928	272	10	4,078	29	11	52	2	70	164	10		2					12	4,254	
Indiana.....	557	783	1,075	48		2,463							10		7					17	2,480	
Iowa.....	332	300	501	898	22	2,053															2,053	
Kansas.....	241	263	778	311	163	1,776			1		14	15	2	1		3	284			290	1,861	
Kentucky.....	182	1,371	317	11		1,831															1,831	
Louisiana.....	151	657	80	13	4	1,005	1					1			25	17	2			44	900	
Maine.....	137	95	223	82	1	538					1				19	8	7	2		36	575	
Maryland.....	81	387	244	174	2	838				1		10	1		1					21	900	
Massachusetts.....	197	1,265	333	105	13	1,933	1		9	1		2	6	1	11		3				1,956	
Michigan.....	404	641	477	279	51	1,852	4		2	171	3	180			49	129	13	2		193	2,225	
Minnesota.....	234	441	257	408	166	1,506		5	2		4	11			2	12	243	141	3	400	1,917	
Mississippi.....	456	373	128	19	5	961			1		3	4	1		5	16			1	23	1,008	
Missouri.....	313	1,120	1,079	165	4	2,681	2	5				7			3		1			4	2,692	
Montana.....	1		112			113												16	287	303	416	
Nebraska.....	108	171	50	160	346	835					49	49				71	264			335	1,219	
Nevada.....											11	11						4	75	79	90	
New Hampshire.....	78	42	53	70	73	316										5				6	321	
New Jersey.....	375	900	76	27	6	1,384			53	1	14	68					2	2		2	1,454	
New Mexico.....	5		36	1		42											2	5	261	298	310	

New York.....	717	4,105	825	628	12	6,285	49	14	54	6	27	150	123	4	1	1	128	6,563
North Carolina.....	106	453	676	100	3	1,457	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	456	1,404
North Dakota.....	.....	40	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	318	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	510
Ohio.....	934	1,472	1,404	117	.....	3,047	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	7	.....	.....	1	3,098	.....
Oklahoma.....	3	186	32	4	.....	228	.....	.....	.....	28	1,046	.....	7	28	1,046	.....	1,081	1,309
Oregon.....	1	1	169	18	2	191	.....	.....	.....	9	148	1	.....	9	148	1	452	643
Pennsylvania.....	1,064	2,375	1,092	840	25	5,396	1	1	3	.....	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	7	5,410
Rhode Island.....	53	205	26	15	3	307	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	2	312
South Carolina.....	93	672	34	.....	.....	799	1	1	3	2	2	8	75	27	.....	.....	101	908
South Dakota.....	1	76	4	26	2	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59	1	3	407	6	417	585
Tennessee.....	138	622	1,085	77	14	1,886	1	.....	7	.....	.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1,945
Texas.....	256	1,113	477	277	168	2,791	27	27	.....	.....	.....	9	5	19	411	1	440	2,767
Utah.....	1	.....	100	21	9	131	.....	.....	11	.....	8	19	.....	2	65	9	95	246
Vermont.....	66	17	60	132	13	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	284
Virginia.....	197	389	537	153	1	1,276	.....	1	2	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,280
Washington.....	6	.....	411	5	4	426	1	4	1	.....	3	9	1	109	302	156	568	1,003
West Virginia.....	117	90	555	46	13	821	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	821
Wisconsin.....	435	411	427	340	38	1,651	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	77	135	15	117	227	1,843
Wyoming.....	1	.....	17	.....	8	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	147
Total continental United States.....	9,864	26,123	16,868	6,227	1,321	60,403	169	71	225	184	332	981	546	885	3,454	949	7,641	69,025

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

155

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1910.

SIR: In reviewing the work of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for the fiscal year 1910, several facts stand out very prominently. The immigration of aliens returned to the million mark (1,041,570); it was necessary and possible to reject at the ports a larger number and percentage of aliens than in any preceding like period (24,270, which is 2 per cent of the number applying), and a larger number than ever before were arrested and deported (2,695). Also a marked improvement in the efficiency of the service and a material reduction in the cost of conducting it were effected.

In presenting for your consideration a statement of the work accomplished, together with such recommendations as seem to the Bureau to be appropriate, the general plan followed last year is again adopted, so that comparisons may readily be drawn between this report and that for 1909. Comparisons between these two and former reports can be made also without great difficulty.

In the body of the report are presented statistics and statements regarding the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws. For details concerning the work of the Naturalization and Information divisions, respectively, attention is directed to Appendixes II and III (pp. 345, 377), being reports of the chiefs thereof. Also there is reinserted (as Appendix I), with modifications to make it include all of the Bureau's recommendations of last year and this, the draft of a proposed new immigration act that was prepared with great care and explained in minute detail in the report for 1909. The object in republishing the draft of the proposed new law is to emphasize the importance to a proper control of immigration of adopting a comprehensive, simply worded, and logically arranged measure—one which will reduce to a minimum chances for the defeat of its objects by strict and technical judicial interpretations, and one the language of which will contain to the fullest extent possible its own interpretation. Experience with the past and present statutes has demonstrated the necessity for the enactment of such a law.

NEW LEGISLATION NEEDED.^a

The Bureau had hoped that many of the recommendations urged by it in former years, and particularly emphasized in its last report, would be adopted at the session of Congress just closed, especially as some of them had been reenforced by recommendations of the Immigration Commission; but, while the session witnessed the introduction of a number of bills, a few of which contain provisions like or

^a For additional suggestions, see pp. 166, 272, 275-278, 282-288, 291, 301, 304, and Appendix I.

similar to those suggested by the Bureau and the Commission, only two were passed. Those two contain important and far-reaching amendments to the provisions which contemplate the rejection and expulsion of aliens of the sexually immoral classes and the control of the "white-slave traffic," and, if upheld at all points by the courts, will be of material benefit. Their main features are (1) the elimination from the law of the three-year limit in so far as these particularly undesirable classes are concerned, a provision so obviously correct in principle as to cause some wonder that the Government should ever have deliberately limited itself to three years with respect to the inherent right of a government to expel from its territory foreigners who are a menace to its welfare (149 U. S., 698); and (2) the investment of the Commissioner-General of Immigration with power to collect data regarding the procurement of women for immoral purposes from the keepers of the houses in which they are placed.

All of the reasons which led the Bureau to believe when preparing its report for 1909 that the time was ripe for suggestions to Congress and the public, having in view the adoption of a comprehensive law on all phases of immigration, still hold good. The Immigration Commission will soon submit its final report; the public interest is not waning, but waxing, and there is now, it is believed, a stronger conviction than has ever existed before in the minds of Americans of all classes that the further reasonable restriction and more complete control of immigration must be accomplished as a matter of self-defense, and that its supervision should be along practical lines of already demonstrated value. The Bureau does not hesitate therefore to repeat all it said last year in favor of the adoption of the proposed new law, as well as the suggestions for distinctly new legislation. Its recommendations, so far as it has been able to judge, have quite generally been approved by the public, and there can be no doubt that its accumulated practical experience confers some right upon it to speak as an authority on such subjects. This experience not only shows that the existing immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws are not fully effective (and can not be made so by administrative action), but points clearly to the means by which they can be made more efficacious by additional legislation. Why should all concerned not enjoy the benefit of this practical knowledge in further efforts to arrange an effective plan for the supervision of immigration?

The Chinese-exclusion laws are badly in need of revision, as is shown more particularly under the title devoted to a discussion of the subject of Chinese exclusion (p. 280).

For a further restriction of general immigration there are offered the following recommendations, which have also been inserted in appropriate language at proper points in the suggested codification of the law, to the different features of which attention is directed as the various subjects are reached in this report:

The classification in which fall most of the aliens rejected under the existing law is "Persons likely to become a public charge." Neither that classification nor the new class added to the act of 1907 of persons certified for mental or physical defects affecting ability to earn a living is by any means broad enough to reach all undesirables. It is well to exclude those who are deemed likely to be burdens upon the public and those who are mentally or physically defective. But it is quite as important that there should be excluded those who if admitted will be barely able to support themselves and whose pres-

ence in any community can not help but reduce the standards of living, work, and wages, and who are therefore an economic menace—a means of ultimately degrading our wage-earners and pulling them down to servility or utter dependence. Too many of this kind enter, because the terms of the existing law can not be made to reach their cases. The law should give administrative officers the discretion to reject that large element of our present immigration which does not clearly fall within the present inhibition, and which might be described by the term "Persons economically unfit." (See also report of commissioner at New York, p. 291.)

There may be some merit in the proposals to fix a "literacy test" and to increase the head tax; but, as was explained in last year's report, neither of these projects is likely to be as efficacious as their advocates think; for the first is not in the direction, necessarily, of raising the general standard, and is not as practical as it looks on the surface, and the second, under the existing system of lending money or selling passage on credit, would to some extent increase opportunities for the exploitation of aliens, and bring many of the lowest element into the country in a more impoverished state than they now come. The raising of the head tax, even to \$10 per person, it is not believed would materially reduce immigration, unless at the same time some plan were devised to assure that no alien would come who is unable to pay passage with funds strictly his own—a thing thought to be hardly feasible.

The suggestion offered last year in a rather tentative way, viz, that all male aliens between the ages of 16 and 50 shall be required to stand at the ports of this country a physical test equal to that observed with respect to recruits for our army or navy, has received considerable favorable comment. Any measure that will tend, as this one would, to raise the standard of physical excellence ought to meet with the approval of all citizens who are anxious to preserve and improve the American race. This is not only a question of the present; it is more distinctly a matter of grave concern for the future. The strength of a nation is the combined strength of its individual members. Can we expect, if we continue to inject into the veins of our nation the blood of ill-formed, undersized persons, as are so many of the immigrants now coming, that the American of to-morrow will be the sturdy man that he is to-day? It is therefore recommended that the naval-service standard be adopted in the physical examination of aliens, such test, of course, to be applied to manual laborers only. (See pp. 312, 335.)

The Bureau again calls attention to the propriety of eliminating altogether from the law the restriction upon the right of the Government to remove from the country those who, coming as aliens, have chosen to remain such, and have shown themselves physically, mentally, or morally unfit to remain. However drastic and far-reaching the provisions looking to the debarment of the undesirable may be made, it will never be possible to so accurately enforce the law as to prevent absolutely the entry of those not entitled. If those who enter are not of a class or race that we regard with sufficient favor to allow their naturalization, or if, although of a class or race members of which may become citizens, the alien prefers to retain a foreign allegiance, why should we say to such persons, "We do not want you here, for you are not as good as we are in race, or in character, or in condition; but if, notwithstanding

our objection to you, you show yourself cunning enough to evade detection at our hands for as much as three years, we will admit that you are entitled to stay and to remain an alien among us?" Such a policy is hardly to be regarded as sound; yet that is substantially what we are doing under the present law. Consequently, our penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions are filling up with aliens, for whose maintenance we are providing at an enormous annual cost. (See last year's reports, pp. 104-105.) In the act approved March 26 last, the three-year limit was abolished with regard to the sexually immoral. Why not abolish it with respect to all the inadmissible classes, or at least the especially undesirable classes? In reinserting the draft of a proposed law, this has been done. (See pp. 320, 339.)

The Bureau's experience has shown that many rejected aliens are, after being deported from one port, brought back, often immediately, though usually to a different port, sometimes effecting entry by subterfuge or false testimony, or, if again rejected, reduced to an utterly destitute condition, all their means having gone into the coffers of the steamship companies. To meet this situation, it is recommended that an alien once debarred or deported shall stand mandatorily excluded for one year (unless the Secretary gives him permission to reapply), the bringing back of such an alien to be unlawful and subject the offending line to a severe penalty. (See pp. 313, 324, 335, 342.)

Mr. Ernesto G. Fabbri, president of the Italian Society for the Protection of Immigrants, recently offered a suggestion designed to assist in the detection at our ports of aliens who have a criminal record; and that is that all aliens coming from countries that furnish their citizens or subjects with penal certificates or certificates of character shall be rejected unless they exhibit such a certificate. This is a plan which seems well worth a trial, and it has been incorporated into the proposed law. (See pp. 313, 335.)

To make any plan for the control of immigration effective, complete means must be provided for compelling the transportation companies to observe both the letter and spirit of the law. The lack of such means is one of the chief defects in the existing statute and furnishes the loopholes through which many of the inhibited classes are constantly entering. The act of 1903 provided for the assessment of an administrative fine against companies bringing certain especially undesirable classes—those having loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases. The act of 1907 extended said provision to cover tuberculosis and mental afflictions. That has been the most effective of any of the provisions to compel a proper regard by the transportation companies for the law. It has been upheld, moreover, by a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court (214 U. S., 320), wherein it is pointed out that the plenary power of Congress over the subject of immigration must necessarily involve the right to control the transportation interests by administrative fines enforceable by refusal of clearance, and that there does not enter into the matter any element requiring judicial procedure to be followed. The Bureau, therefore, suggests that this plan be adopted to the fullest possible extent to compel the companies to live up to the spirit as well as the letter of the law. (See secs. 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, and 42 of the proposed bill and explanation thereof, Appendix I.)

STATISTICAL TABLES.

The tables presented herein correspond in arrangement and numerical designation with those presented in the report for 1909, but a new feature is added. By cooperation with the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department the statistics kept by that Bureau for the Philippines have been segregated during the past year in the same manner as those kept for the mainland, Hawaii, and Porto Rico by this Bureau. It is possible, therefore, by the courtesy of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, to present in connection with the various tables data regarding immigration to the Philippines. This completes the statistics and places in each table figures covering immigration to the mainland and all the insular possessions.

Before taking up the tables seriatim for discussion, attention is directed to some of the more important data disclosed by them. It was pointed out last year that immigration was believed to be rapidly reassuming what for a number of years had been its average proportions. That belief has been fully justified. Nor has there been any change in the upward trend of immigration, the figures for the last few months of the past fiscal year indicating that we may reasonably expect a larger influx of foreigners in the ensuing year. The total immigration for the year has been 1,041,570, or 289,784 more than the total (751,786) for the fiscal year 1909, 258,700 more than the total (782,870) for the fiscal year 1908, and only 243,779 less than the total (1,285,349) for the fiscal year 1907, the banner year in immigration. This increase is accounted for partly by a natural cause—a greater demand for labor—but it is believed that it is also in a large measure due to the activities of the transportation companies (See also p. 269.)

The past year has witnessed an influx of 1,041,570 aliens of the immigrant class and 156,467 of the nonimmigrant class,^a a total of 1,198,037; and 202,436 of the emigrant and 177,982 of the nonemigrant class—a total of 380,418—have departed from the country. In the fiscal year 1909, 751,786 immigrant and 192,449 nonimmigrant aliens—a total of 944,235—entered the United States, while 225,802 emigrant and 174,590 nonemigrant—a total of 400,392—departed. Thus it will be seen that, while the total number of aliens arriving in 1910 exceeds such arrivals in the previous year by 253,802, the total number of aliens departing in said year was less by 19,974 than in 1909, indicating a larger net gain than might be supposed from a cursory examination of the figures.

Table I is a brief summary of the year's immigration work, by ports, compared with a similar summary for the fiscal year 1909. It covers the arrival and the departure of aliens—immigrant and nonimmigrant, emigrant and nonemigrant—and also shows the number of aliens refused admission and the number expelled after entering the country; also for 1910 the arrival and departure of citizens are shown. Comparison between the two years can readily be drawn by columns. It will be noted that 13,859 more aliens have been debarred than in 1909 and that the ratio of rejections to admissions is 0.9 per cent greater, viz, 2 per cent for 1910 as against 1.1 per cent for 1909; also that the number expelled is 571 more than in 1909.

^a For technical meaning of these terms see footnote on p. 162.

Tables II to IV deal with the net increase or decrease of the population of the United States occasioned by the arrival and departure of aliens, comparing the fiscal years 1909 and 1910 by months, by countries, and by races. It will be noted that during the past fiscal year 1,041,570 immigrant aliens and 156,467 nonimmigrant aliens, making a total of 1,198,037, were admitted to this country, and that during the same period 202,436 emigrant aliens and 177,982 nonemigrant aliens, making a total of 380,418, departed from the United States. Deducting the latter total from the former, it will be found that the net increase in population by immigration has been 817,619.^a Even from this number, however, to arrive at an absolutely correct conclusion, it would be necessary to deduct the number of naturalized citizens of the United States who have left this country for permanent residence abroad, and it is impossible to obtain from existing records figures covering such naturalized citizens. It will be observed also that the circumstance to which attention was directed in last year's report, viz, that while immigration was increasing emigration was decreasing, is still apparent, immigration having been heavier and emigration lighter in 1910 than in 1909. The net increase for 1909 was 543,843, or 273,776 less than that for the past year.

Table V supplies figures from which the net result of immigration and emigration can be determined for any particular State, showing the number of immigrant and nonimmigrant aliens, respectively, admitted, with a stated intention of proceeding to the different States, and of emigrant and nonemigrant aliens, respectively, asserting at the time of departure that their last permanent residence has been in each of the different States.

Table VI shows the occupations of aliens entering and leaving the country during the fiscal year, segregated into professional, skilled, and miscellaneous. Of common, unskilled laborers, 239,026 (214,300 immigrant and 24,726 nonimmigrant) entered, and 131,672 (89,393 emigrant and 42,279 nonemigrant) departed, as against arrivals of members of the skilled trades aggregating 163,789 (138,570 immigrant and 25,219 nonimmigrant) and departures of the same aggregating 51,942 (21,574 emigrant and 30,368 nonemigrant). These figures should be compared with those shown in the same table in the last report, which were as follows: Unskilled laborers arriving, 221,145 (174,800 immigrant and 46,345 nonimmigrant); unskilled laborers departing, 183,545 (118,936 emigrant and 64,609 nonemigrant); skilled laborers arriving, 114,910 (87,160 immigrant and 27,750 nonimmigrant); skilled laborers departing, 48,084 (21,919 emigrant and 26,165 nonemigrant).

The second series of detailed tables presented, numbered VII to XII A, covers immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, and the various tables are arranged in such manner as to furnish with respect to each, in consecutive order, the items of interest which it has heretofore been customary to give with regard to

^a In making the classification the following rule is observed: Arriving aliens whose permanent domicile has been outside the United States who intend to reside permanently in the United States are classed as immigrant aliens; departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States who intend to reside permanently abroad are classed as emigrant aliens; all alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as nonemigrant aliens on the outward journey and non-immigrant on the inward.

immigrant aliens. These are the most important tables, as they deal with the true immigrant and the true emigrant, economically the most interesting of the various classes under which the statistics are kept. Several of the tables deserve special comment.

Table VII furnishes data with respect to admitted aliens regarding sex, age, literacy, financial condition, how passage has been paid, and whether coming to join relative or friend. Table VII A gives data regarding sex, age, and how long in the United States with respect to emigrant aliens leaving the country. In this respect it is the counterpart of Table VII. Some of the more prominent items shown by these comprehensive tables should be emphasized here.

Of the total number of immigrant aliens admitted (1,041,570), 868,310 were between the ages of 14 and 44, while 120,509 were under 14 and 52,751 were 45 or over. The figures for the preceding year were: Total admitted, 751,786; aged 14 to 44, inclusive, 624,876; under 14, 88,393; 45 and over, 38,517.

Of those admitted, 253,569 (188,439 males and 65,130 females) could neither read nor write and 4,571 (2,583 males and 1,988 females) could read but not write. These figures do not include any aliens less than 14 years of age. In the year 1909, 191,049 of those admitted could neither read nor write and 2,431 could read but not write, a total of 193,480 illiterates, against a total of 258,140 for the past year, an increase of 64,660. This may be more accurately presented, however, in ratio. Of those admitted in 1909 over 14 years of age (663,393), the illiterates amounted to 193,480, or 29 per cent; of those admitted in the past year over 14 years of age (921,061), the illiterates amounted to 258,140, or 28 per cent; in other words, while the number of illiterates has increased the ratio of illiteracy has decreased 1 per cent.

The total amount of money brought into the country by arriving aliens was \$28,197,745, or an average of about \$27 per person. This includes only amounts which have been shown by arriving aliens to the inspection officers, and it is quite possible that part of that carried was not shown. There is, however, no way of determining what portion of it consisted of money sent applicants by relatives or friends already located in this country. Of those admitted, 693,595 were able to show amounts of less than \$50 each, whereas 111,071 showed \$50 or over each, so that of those able to give ocular demonstration of the possession of money, namely, 804,666, about 86 per cent had in their possession less than \$50—the same percentage shown for the year 1909.

Of the aliens entering, 755,453 claimed to have paid their own passage, while 274,204 admitted that their passage had been paid by a relative or relatives and 11,913 admitted that their passage had been paid by some person other than a relative. In other words, even according to the not altogether reliable information on this subject furnished by applicants, it appears that over 25 per cent of the total number admitted were assisted to reach this country.

With respect to emigrant aliens, Table VII A shows that a total of 202,436 (154,842 males and 47,594 females) have departed during the past year. Concerning 34,043 of these, it has been impossible to keep a record of the period they had lived in the United States, as they left across the Canadian border. It is shown, however, that 13,741 were less than 14, 167,440 were from 14 to 44, and 21,255 were 45 years of age or over; 136,159 had resided in the United States less than five

years, 23,969 from five to ten years, 3,877 from ten to fifteen years, 2,310 fifteen to twenty years, and 2,078 over twenty years.

Table VII B contains data, not heretofore furnished, regarding the conjugal condition of aliens. This data is segregated so as to show conjugal condition of males and females, respectively, under 14, from 14 to 44, and 45 years of age and over, and a separate division of the younger single females into those ranging from 15 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 29, and 30 to 34 years, respectively.

Tables VIII, IX, X, and XI relate to immigrant aliens admitted and are accompanied by Tables VIII A, IX A, X A, and XI A, respectively, which are their counterparts with respect to emigrant aliens departed.

Tables XII and XII A are designed to furnish statistics regarding immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed, by race and sex, for the fiscal year, by six-month periods, and for the calendar year, such an arrangement of the figures having been found useful.

Tables XIII to XIV A, inclusive, constitute a series dealing with nonimmigrant aliens admitted and nonemigrant aliens departed, and furnish in several different ways information of interest concerning such aliens.

Table XV furnishes a means of comparing immigration for the fiscal years 1900 to 1910, inclusive, segregated by races, while Table XVI gives the total immigration each year from 1820 to 1910, inclusive. In connection with Table XVI, attention is directed to the two charts facing page 306.

Chart 1 shows the wave of immigration into the United States from the various countries since 1820. It is interesting to note the successive periodical increases, receding less each time, coincident with the periods of financial depression, only to reach to a greater height with the next ascending wave, passing a million and a quarter, the highest point in history, during the year 1907, and again dropping back in 1908, rising slightly in 1909, and considerably in the past year. Thus, the three periods of depression following 1857, 1873, and 1893 stand out prominently, and the recent financial and commercial depression caused the wave line to drop to a marked degree. This periodical rise and fall well represents the relative prosperity of the country, while the gradual average increase from decade to decade may be taken as a fairly accurate index of the country's development and growth and its capacity to employ larger numbers of alien laborers.

Chart 2 shows the yearly immigration from the principal countries from 1820 to the present year. The proportions from each country for the entire period are as follows: United Kingdom, 28 per cent; Germany, 19 per cent; Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden), 7 per cent; Italy, 11 per cent; Austria-Hungary, 11 per cent; Russia, 9 per cent; France, 2 per cent; Switzerland, 1 per cent; countries not specified, 12 per cent. Until recent times immigration was derived almost entirely from the Teutonic and Celtic countries of northern and western Europe, principally Germany and the United Kingdom. Although no immigration statistics were collected, it is known that previous to 1820 the people who came to this country were very largely from northern and western Europe. Thus, the great mass of our population is of Teutonic and Celtic origin, with a greater proportion of the former. However, a change in the source of immigration, it will be seen, commenced about 1832, and has assumed enormous proportions during the past ten years, until now 71

per cent of our immigration comes from the Slavic and Iberic countries of southern and eastern Europe, 723,942 having arrived from those countries during the past year.

The series constituted by Tables XVII, XVII A, XVII B, and XVIII deals with aliens refused admission and returned from the ports and aliens apprehended within the country and deported on departmental warrants. They need to be discussed in some detail.

From Table XVII it will be seen that during the year there were turned back at the ports 24,270 aliens, or about 2 per cent of the total number applying for admission. The following comparative statement as to principal causes of rejection is inserted for convenience, carrying out a similar illustration that has been given in previous reports:

Cause of rejection.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Idiots.....	38	92	29	20	18	16
Imbeciles.....				45	42	40
Feeble-minded persons.....				121	121	125
Insanity (including epileptics).....	92	136	189	184	167	198
Likely to become a public charge, including paupers and beggars.....	7,898	7,069	6,866	3,741	4,458	15,927
Afflicted with contagious disease.....	2,198	2,273	3,822	2,947	2,308	3,083
Afflicted with tuberculosis.....				59	82	95
Criminals.....	44	205	341	136	273	580
Prostitutes and other immoral women.....	24	30	18	124	323	316
Procurers of prostitutes.....	4	2	1	43	181	179
Contract laborers.....	1,164	2,314	1,434	1,982	1,172	1,786

Table XVII A furnishes a useful comparison, by causes of rejection, concerning aliens debarred during the years 1892 to 1910, inclusive. Table XVII B deals with a separate phase of the rejections caused by the necessity for sometimes refusing residents of foreign contiguous territory the privilege of entering for alleged temporary purposes. It will be noted that a total of 1,012 such rejections have occurred.

Table XVIII covers the arrest and deportation of aliens under those provisions of law which allow such action to be taken if certain contingencies arise within the period of three years after landing. During the year 2,695 warrants of deportation have been executed after granting a hearing to the arrested persons, compared with 2,124 for the fiscal year 1909. This total falls into two divisions—first, those whose deportation is mandatorily required, aggregating 2,672, and, second, those who have become public charges within one year from causes arising subsequent to landing and whose deportation is effected with the alien's consent, aggregating 23. The first-mentioned total is segregated under appropriate heads into aliens who were members of the excluded classes at time of entry, aggregating 1,137; aliens who became public charges from certain specified causes existing prior to entry, aggregating 933; aliens who became prostitutes after entry, aggregating 53; and aliens who entered without inspection, aggregating 549.

It will be noted from Tables XIX and XIX A that during the year 5,256 appeals of aliens from excluding decisions have been handled, 1,261 of the aliens having been admitted outright, 254 admitted on bond, and in 3,083 cases the decisions of the boards affirmed, with 521 appeals withdrawn or otherwise disposed of and 137 remaining open at the close of the year; and that there have been 176 appeals taken by board members from admitting decisions, in 59 of which

the aliens were admitted outright, 2 admitted on bond, 107 appeals sustained, rejecting the aliens, 4 withdrawn, or otherwise disposed of, and 4 remaining pending at the close of the year; also that in 236 instances aliens applied for admission under bond (without taking appeal), 126 of the applications being granted and 110 denied. These figures should be compared with those for last year, as follows: Appeals of aliens from excluding decisions, 1,877; aliens admitted outright, 588; admitted on bond, 151; decisions of boards affirmed, 928; appeals withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, 100; pending at close of year, 110; appeals of board members from admitting decisions, 35; aliens admitted outright in such cases, 15; admitted on bond, 1; appeals sustained, rejecting aliens, 11; withdrawn or otherwise disposed of, 2; pending at close of year, 6; applications of aliens for admission under bond (without taking appeal), 443; such applications granted, 242; denied, 201.

Table XX is a compilation of figures furnished by the officials in charge at the various seaports, covering alien seamen reported by masters of vessels as having deserted. These figures are known to be very far from accurate. During the past two years it has been almost impossible to obtain from the steamship lines any information concerning deserters. The decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120), and the fact that a suit in which it was attempted to enforce the payment of head tax on account of deserting seamen has been decided adversely to the Government, have tended to encourage on the part of the lines a noncompliance with the provisions of rule 22 of the immigration regulations. This loophole in the immigration law is proving more and more serious as time passes. The matter has now reached a stage where no real relief need be expected from any other source than new legislation. (See also report of commissioner at New York, p. 291.)

The closely related subject of Chinese seamen should also be mentioned at this point. During the year it has been necessary to guard against the entry of approximately 35,000 such seamen who have come into our ports on merchant vessels.

In the draft of a proposed bill herewith submitted (pp. 316, 323, 324, 337, 341, 342) there is furnished a suggestion regarding each of the above-mentioned subjects, and it is believed that if the proposed legislation should be adopted this serious difficulty would be overcome.

Table XXI shows 474 stowaways brought to our ports during the past year, as compared with 557 for the preceding year.

Table XXII (new) is presented to show the amount of head tax collected on account of aliens who entered during the year and how such amount is constituted. It will be noted that of those admitted 1,041,242 were taxable, the sum collected being \$4,164,966.

Table XXIII (numbered XXII in the report for 1909) is a repetition for the past year of the statistics obtained from the various steamship lines of passengers departing from the United States. The figures are interesting, but require no special comment. The law should provide for their collection through regular channels, and such a provision is contained in the suggested bill (pp. 310, 311, 334).

Tables lettered A to F, inclusive, relate to Japanese immigration, a detailed discussion of which appears on pages 278-280.

Tables numbered 1 to 7, inclusive, cover the various phases of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. For an extended discussion of them, see page 280.

TABLE I.—ALIENS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, AND RETURNED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, AND CITIZENS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Port.	Aliens.										Citizens.	
	1909.					1910.					1910.	
	Admitted.		Departed.		Returned after landing.	Admitted.		Departed.		Returned after landing.	Arrived.	Departed.
	Immi- grant aliena.	Non- immi- grant aliena.	Emi- grant aliena.	Non- emi- grant aliena.		Immi- grant aliena.	Non- immi- grant aliena.	Emi- grant aliena.	Non- emi- grant aliena.			
New York, N. Y.	590,617	144,140	163,902	182,221	1,217	786,094	109,921	146,944	112,831	1,360	170,210	223,402
Boston, Mass.	36,318	11,577	7,442	16,913	107	57,617	8,458	4,553	11,719	107	9,244	11,010
Philadelphia, Pa.	14,294	9,263	3,013	83	83	33,617	2,080	2,221	3,487	66	2,905	3,961
Baltimore, Md.	18,966	1,668	1,260	280	101	30,663	3,683	1,277	227	42	1,080	1,349
Portland, Me.	1,010	1,335	1,223	1,887	6	2,560	3,683	117	745	88	186	112
New Bedford, Mass.	545	248	247	2	3	731	287	246	9	1	37	4
Providence, R. I.	68	32				48			3		2	3
Norfolk, Va.	77	59				78	96	9	6		23	11
Savannah, Ga.	18	2			2	14					10	
Miami, Fla.	1,271	465	441	583		953		225	1,104		1,413	1,202
Key West, Fla.	1,167	1,312	1,402	3,803	1	1,087	1,367	1,561	4,991	2	2,916	6,085
Knights Key, Fla.	32	246	7	208		30	264	9	234		6,210	4,987
Other Atlantic ports	19	9	1	3		31	5		4		44	18
Tampa, Fla.	2,457	1,486	1	12		3,418	1,968	88	69	7	3,887	45
Pensacola, Fla.	13	3				21	3				1	
Mobile, Ala.	37	109	12	63	1	23	87				225	112
New Orleans, La.	1,807	1,422	329	2,190	10	1,752	1,832	506	2,069	3	5,570	4,533
Galveston, Tex.	3,338	257	572	214	4	4,748	248	771	180	11	550	146
Other Gulf ports	15	1				15		1			22	
San Diego, Cal.	31	79			3	281	203	72	172	26	1,078	1,019
San Francisco, Cal.	3,103	4,273	4,667	6,789	193	4,283	4,367	4,003	5,960	14	5,818	4,946
Portland, Oreg.	36	32			64	24	8			5		
Seattle, Wash.	1,367	976	1,198	1,233		1,845	1,068	966	1,067	149	883	450
Alaska	293	116				237	171			165	15	
Mexican border ports	16,162	3,067			228	18,404	3,216			467		
Through Canada:												
Montreal, Que.	11,971	1,942	1,408	1,524	38	28,255	2,640	1,453	1,028	54	5,228	2,588
Pacific ports:	591	770	461	888	10	58,534	698	723	261	2	826	314
Rocky Mts.	53,703	14,068	29,798	3,245	91	58,894	9,898	34,043	28,621	383	22,857	71,269
Honolulu, Hawaii.	1,876	1,576	1,073	1,576	3	1,149	682	2,298	1,14	21	1,070	2,000
Porto Rico	956	1,580	677	1,310	1	1,340	1,764	660	1,538		2,572	2,314
Total	751,796	192,449	225,802	174,500	2,124	1,041,570	156,467	202,436	177,962	2,695	243,191	342,600
Philippine Islands						2,308	7,223	1,010	8,785	76	2,836	

TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	1909.						1910.					
	Coming from.			Going to.			Coming from.			Going to.		
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total departed.	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total admitted.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total departed.
Austria.....	80,853	1,197	82,050	27,782	5,505	33,287	135,793	2,489	138,232	26,424	1,741	28,165
Hungary.....	89,338	453	90,791	21,031	4,654	25,685	122,044	5,675	123,519	20,906	1,194	22,060
Belgium.....	3,662	266	3,928	1,031	275	1,306	5,402	569	5,971	1,555	347	1,902
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....	1,054	48	1,102	1,394	447	2,041	4,797	106	4,843	1,566	82	1,648
Denmark.....	4,385	120	4,515	2,817	272	3,089	6,964	163	7,146	433	188	7,331
France, including Corsica.....	6,672	1,663	8,335	2,817	3,180	5,997	7,383	2,375	9,658	4,025	2,471	6,496
German Empire.....	25,540	1,735	27,275	4,905	3,854	8,759	31,283	2,689	33,972	6,216	2,646	8,862
Greece.....	14,111	124	14,235	5,006	1,464	7,080	25,888	244	26,132	8,144	423	8,567
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	183,218	6,069	189,287	88,300	16,804	105,104	215,637	7,079	222,616	52,323	6,881	59,204
Netherlands.....	4,698	5,002	9,700	812	4,190	5,002	7,834	480	7,964	1,408	408	1,816
Norway.....	13,627	667	14,294	1,828	538	2,366	17,538	1,169	18,707	1,628	339	1,967
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores islands.....	4,956	20	4,976	1,025	240	1,265	8,229	65	8,294	1,082	166	1,248
Roumania.....	1,590	78	1,668	434	140	574	2,145	79	2,224	445	44	489
Russian Empire and Finland.....	120,460	1,121	121,581	19,707	7,068	26,775	186,792	2,585	189,377	17,362	2,107	19,469
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....	2,616	1,207	3,823	1,079	835	1,914	3,472	1,212	4,684	1,463	637	2,100
Sweden.....	14,474	260	14,734	1,159	1,593	2,752	23,745	206	24,279	1,005	248	2,253
Switzerland.....	2,694	154	2,848	658	325	983	3,533	206	3,739	1,759	229	1,988
Turkey in Europe.....	9,015	225	9,240	1,267	373	1,640	18,405	550	18,955	1,988	150	2,138
United Kingdom: England.....	32,809	7,078	39,887	3,076	8,865	11,971	46,706	9,289	55,995	4,554	9,275	13,829
Ireland.....	25,033	472	25,505	1,890	1,003	2,893	28,885	741	30,596	1,754	871	2,625
Scotland.....	12,400	1,240	13,640	743	1,073	2,716	20,115	1,700	21,815	1,090	1,617	2,716
Wales.....	1,584	140	1,724	51	98	149	2,120	283	2,403	84	186	242
Other Europe.....	1,46	6	1,52	7	7	13	151	20	171	16	11	27
Total Europe.....	654,875	24,667	679,542	180,747	58,998	239,745	926,291	35,001	961,292	183,755	32,606	186,361
												+ 775,081

TABLE III.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country.	1909.						1910.					
	Coming from.			Going to.			Coming from.			Going to.		
	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonim- migrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonemi- grant aliens.	Total aliens departed.	Immi- grant aliens.	Nonim- migrant aliens.	Total aliens admitted.	Emi- grant aliens.	Nonemi- grant aliens.	Total aliens departed.
China.....	1,943	2,541	4,484	3,411	1,532	4,943	1,968	2,070	4,038	2,371	1,220	3,591
Japan.....	3,111	319	3,430	3,819	945	4,764	2,720	381	3,101	4,366	853	5,219
India.....	293	137	430	48	69	117	1,666	157	1,823	69	118	187
Turkey in Asia.....	7,506	288	7,794	1,650	366	2,016	15,212	127	15,339	1,548	169	1,717
Other Asia.....	141	67	208	205	55	260	1,937	61	1,998	160	37	197
Total Asia.....	12,904	3,332	16,236	9,133	2,967	12,100	23,533	2,796	26,329	8,514	2,397	10,911
Africa.....	868	133	991	140	168	308	1,072	182	1,254	215	175	390
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	830	797	1,626	442	605	1,047	998	831	1,829	345	541	886
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	53	111	164	38	199	237	94	123	217	31	233	264
British North America.....	51,941	13,895	65,836	30,479	6,689	37,167	56,555	10,553	67,108	34,194	33,198	67,392
British Honduras.....	40	21	61	2	1,633	1,635	26	22	238	20	151	171
Other Central America.....	886	2,432	3,318	300	1,638	1,938	870	1,414	2,284	370	1,693	2,063
Mexico.....	16,293	1,757	18,050	2,960	7,558	10,518	18,697	2,146	20,843	3,038	1,675	4,713
South America.....	1,404	1,454	2,858	623	2,636	3,259	2,151	1,494	3,645	1,075	1,675	2,750
West Indies.....	11,180	5,704	16,884	3,306	5,984	9,290	11,244	7,375	18,619	3,519	10,066	13,585
United States.....	49	9	58	2	12	14	43	8	51	.....	63,039	63,087
Grand total.....	751,786	182,449	934,235	225,802	174,590	400,392	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,982	380,418
												+817,619

TABLE IV.—NET INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Admitted.			Departed.			Increase (+) or decrease (-).
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Total.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.	Total.	
African (black).....	4,966	2,029	6,995	926	1,878	2,804	+ 4,191
Armenian.....	5,508	140	5,648	521	241	762	+ 4,886
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	8,462	604	9,066	943	520	1,463	+ 7,603
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	15,130	1,244	16,374	2,720	1,385	4,105	+ 12,269
Chinese.....	1,770	4,746	6,516	2,393	5,267	7,660	- 1,134
Croatian and Slavonian.....	39,562	2,513	42,075	7,133	2,441	9,574	+ 32,501
Cuban.....	3,331	4,116	7,447	1,556	5,813	7,369	+ 78
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	4,911	251	5,162	432	168	600	+ 4,562
Dutch and Flemish.....	13,012	2,367	15,379	1,192	2,755	3,947	+ 11,432
East Indian.....	1,782	86	1,868	80	98	178	+ 1,690
English.....	53,498	22,572	76,070	6,508	33,582	40,090	+ 35,980
Finnish.....	15,736	1,492	17,228	1,276	2,007	3,283	+ 13,945
French.....	21,107	5,349	26,456	4,029	5,821	9,850	+ 16,606
German.....	71,380	14,650	86,030	13,303	13,145	26,448	+ 59,582
Greek.....	29,135	2,037	31,172	8,814	1,810	10,624	+ 20,548
Hebrew.....	84,260	3,503	87,763	5,699	3,682	9,371	+ 78,392
Irish.....	38,882	8,807	47,689	2,472	11,443	13,915	+ 33,774
Italian (north).....	30,780	7,412	38,192	13,431	9,180	22,611	+ 15,581
Italian (south).....	192,673	22,772	215,445	41,772	21,782	63,554	+ 151,891
Japanese.....	2,798	1,348	4,146	4,377	3,133	7,510	- 3,364
Korean.....	19	1	20	137	16	153	- 133
Lithuanian.....	22,714	628	23,342	1,812	603	2,415	+ 20,927
Magyar.....	27,302	2,766	30,068	10,533	4,610	15,143	+ 14,925
Mexican.....	17,760	3,237	20,997	210	973	1,183	+ 19,814
Pacific Islander.....	61	6	67	1	8	9	+ 58
Polish.....	128,348	6,055	134,403	16,884	5,049	21,933	+ 112,470
Portuguese.....	7,667	942	8,599	906	2,368	3,274	+ 5,325
Roumanian.....	14,199	755	14,954	1,834	813	2,647	+ 12,307
Russian.....	17,294	1,336	18,630	5,682	2,213	7,895	+ 10,735
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	27,907	2,616	30,523	1,719	1,601	3,320	+ 27,203
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	52,037	11,569	63,606	5,032	13,877	18,909	+ 44,697
Scotch.....	24,612	6,315	30,927	1,992	7,883	9,875	+ 21,052
Slovak.....	32,416	3,074	35,490	9,259	1,912	11,171	+ 24,319
Spanish.....	5,837	4,555	10,392	2,323	3,676	5,999	+ 4,393
Spanish-American.....	900	1,563	2,463	387	1,631	2,018	+ 445
Syrian.....	6,317	754	7,071	1,077	816	1,893	+ 5,178
Turkish.....	1,283	139	1,422	1,058	506	1,564	- 142
Welsh.....	2,244	744	2,988	195	718	913	+ 2,075
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,150	963	2,113	388	1,304	1,692	+ 421
Other peoples.....	3,330	411	3,741	806	674	1,480	+ 2,261
Not specified.....				20,644		20,644	- 20,644
Total.....	1,041,570	156,467	1,198,037	202,436	177,962	380,418	+ 817,619
Admitted in and departed from Philippine Islands.....	2,308	7,223	9,531	1,010	8,785	9,795	- 264

TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.*

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Nonemigrant aliens.
Alabama.....	870	99	159	90
Alaska.....	356	180	101	92
Arizona.....	2,870	768	192	208
Arkansas.....	378	41	86	82
California.....	22,444	3,248	8,226	5,491
Colorado.....	5,114	536	1,376	764
Connecticut.....	27,540	2,257	3,283	1,661
Delaware.....	1,579	108	159	81
District of Columbia.....	1,380	276	348	237
Florida.....	6,207	2,795	1,967	3,156
Georgia.....	559	113	83	76

* For permanent residences of aliens arriving in and departing from the Philippine Islands, see Tables IX, IX A, XIV, and XIV A.

TABLE V.—INTENDED FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS ADMITTED AND LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

State or Territory.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
Hawaii.....	4, 186	492	2, 267	1, 114
Idaho.....	1, 508	93	134	118
Illinois.....	93, 340	6, 457	13, 165	6, 955
Indiana.....	10, 556	602	1, 357	494
Iowa.....	7, 545	538	616	557
Kansas.....	2, 984	216	493	379
Kentucky.....	736	73	151	61
Louisiana.....	1, 952	332	602	534
Maine.....	5, 328	226	292	290
Maryland.....	5, 357	450	1, 023	308
Massachusetts.....	82, 666	7, 742	11, 172	8, 706
Michigan.....	37, 172	2, 873	2, 598	2, 584
Minnesota.....	21, 541	1, 527	1, 456	2, 016
Mississippi.....	261	73	217	147
Missouri.....	12, 746	826	2, 451	947
Montana.....	5, 101	387	603	734
Nebraska.....	5, 244	307	458	377
Nevada.....	515	86	201	126
New Hampshire.....	5, 551	269	571	194
New Jersey.....	56, 462	4, 951	8, 468	3, 435
New Mexico.....	853	113	133	109
New York.....	280, 380	30, 029	59, 149	27, 549
North Carolina.....	312	42	54	46
North Dakota.....	7, 626	373	195	490
Ohio.....	50, 746	3, 112	7, 286	2, 927
Oklahoma.....	1, 092	71	224	77
Oregon.....	4, 224	310	571	514
Pennsylvania.....	174, 577	12, 417	27, 040	9, 800
Philippine Islands.....	22	4	4	5
Porto Rico.....	1, 264	550	688	414
Rhode Island.....	12, 078	1, 076	1, 207	1, 220
South Carolina.....	191	17	36	30
South Dakota.....	3, 339	212	126	277
Tennessee.....	574	53	94	53
Texas.....	13, 741	2, 068	920	246
Utah.....	3, 578	218	534	265
Vermont.....	2, 687	108	354	174
Virginia.....	1, 521	135	362	188
Washington.....	15, 769	1, 566	1, 581	1, 762
West Virginia.....	9, 132	650	1, 260	410
Wisconsin.....	19, 073	1, 191	2, 080	1, 108
Wyoming.....	1, 483	117	210	168
Outside the United States.....		62, 392		88, 228
Unknown ^a			34, 043	
Total.....	1, 041, 570	156, 467	202, 436	177, 982

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.^b

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors.....	1, 233	1, 339	199	791
Architects.....	312	179	85	244
Clergy.....	823	904	285	963
Editors.....	154	181	23	195
Electricians.....	689	213	84	241
Engineers (professional).....	1, 921	1, 911	467	2, 183
Lawyers.....	230	520	47	685
Literary and scientific persons.....	282	294	65	209
Musicians.....	844	457	328	696
Officials (government).....	264	551	163	711
Physicians.....	365	659	146	842
Sculptors and artists.....	398	280	471	627
Teachers.....	1, 524	785	516	1, 277
Other professional.....	1, 295	1, 163	401	1, 164
Total professional.....	10, 334	9, 336	3, 280	10, 748

^a Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian government.^b For occupations of aliens arriving in and departing from Philippine Islands, see Tables XI and XII.

TABLE VI.—OCCUPATIONS OF ALL ALIENS ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Occupation.	Admitted.		Departed.	
	Immigrant aliens.	Nonimmigrant aliens.	Emigrant aliens.	Non-emigrant aliens.
SKILLED.				
Bakers.....	3,460	562	526	540
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2,558	539	582	434
Blacksmiths.....	4,789	577	358	306
Bookbinders.....	425	50	33	32
Brewers.....	185	66	37	56
Butchers.....	2,797	460	380	419
Cabinetmakers.....	607	87	77	127
Carpenters and joiners.....	13,887	2,200	1,501	2,731
Clerks and accountants.....	11,297	4,027	1,523	4,887
Dressmakers.....	6,491	712	475	771
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	1,695	669	208	605
Engravers.....	124	30	18	28
Furriers and fur workers.....	543	69	40	63
Gardeners.....	1,384	395	229	428
Hat and cap makers.....	500	61	40	45
Iron and steel workers.....	2,945	359	120	366
Jewelers.....	352	99	60	144
Locksmiths.....	2,346	172	51	54
Machinists.....	3,336	777	414	982
Mariners.....	4,809	2,039	640	1,447
Masons.....	6,257	1,116	573	999
Mechanics (not specified).....	1,449	406	287	461
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	808	114	46	60
Millers.....	684	93	38	41
Milliners.....	708	97	65	113
Miners.....	7,851	1,675	6,665	4,340
Painters and glaziers.....	3,460	536	343	612
Pattern makers.....	242	31	4	26
Photographers.....	308	97	57	97
Plasterers.....	654	129	38	190
Plumbers.....	745	154	46	170
Printers.....	951	176	112	199
Saddlers and harness makers.....	467	49	24	53
Seamstresses.....	4,546	277	326	192
Shipwrights.....	174	24	6	1
Shoemakers.....	8,785	946	752	643
Stokers.....	1,057	312	512	347
Stonecutters.....	1,491	301	200	322
Tailors.....	18,701	1,348	1,875	1,409
Tanners and curriers.....	486	52	31	28
Textile workers (not specified).....	1,278	158	197	651
Timbers.....	720	93	49	85
Tobacco workers.....	2,265	1,454	802	2,419
Upholsterers.....	287	36	30	47
Watch and clock makers.....	567	64	54	61
Weavers and spinners.....	4,500	451	247	551
Wheelwrights.....	538	59	3	15
Woodworkers (not specified).....	585	57	31	76
Other skilled.....	3,512	964	763	1,608
Total skilled.....	138,570	25,219	21,574	30,368
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents.....	922	1,566	154	938
Bankers.....	238	511	86	813
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	932	212	134	335
Farm laborers.....	288,745	22,159	3,062	7,337
Farmers.....	11,793	3,683	3,015	5,529
Fishermen.....	1,225	297	148	209
Hotel keepers.....	236	276	110	231
Laborers.....	214,300	24,726	89,393	42,279
Manufacturers.....	450	685	86	945
Merchants and dealers.....	10,746	10,349	4,582	12,545
Servants.....	96,658	13,152	8,318	17,630
Other miscellaneous.....	6,419	3,943	1,891	4,588
Total miscellaneous.....	632,664	81,559	110,999	93,379
No occupation (including women and children).....	260,002	40,353	32,540	43,487
Unknown.....	70,000		34,043	
Grand total.....	1,041,570	156,467	202,436	177,982

* Left United States via Canadian border. Figures reported by Canadian government.

TABLE VII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF IMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black).....	4,966	2,961	2,005	449	4,315	202	6	15	637	180
Armenian.....	5,508	4,686	822	389	4,967	162	2	.....	1,008	183
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)....	8,462	4,874	3,588	1,503	6,493	466	2	3	38	38
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin..	15,130	14,253	877	388	14,250	492	11	.....	5,817	327
Chinese.....	1,770	1,598	172	221	1,397	152	11	3	142	87
Croatian and Slovenian.....	39,562	32,947	6,615	1,855	36,438	1,269	23	10	11,104	1,835
Cuban.....	3,331	2,342	989	550	2,516	265	2	.....	63	49
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	4,911	4,453	458	173	4,594	144	3	.....	1,696	108
Dutch and Flemish.....	13,012	8,742	4,270	2,630	9,611	771	5	1	188	88
East Indian.....	1,782	1,768	14	6	1,762	14	.....	.....	930	6
English.....	53,498	32,199	21,299	8,697	39,633	5,168	10	18	142	86
Finnish.....	15,736	10,724	5,012	1,235	14,182	319	5	4	30	34
French.....	21,107	11,715	9,392	4,918	14,114	2,075	18	18	1,177	567
German.....	71,380	42,191	29,189	12,165	54,142	5,073	68	59	1,910	1,472
Greek.....	39,135	36,580	2,555	1,041	37,589	505	13	.....	7,891	1,238
Hebrew.....	84,260	46,206	38,064	21,869	57,191	5,200	193	143	7,593	10,370
Irish.....	38,382	21,075	17,307	2,837	33,916	1,629	18	10	315	173
Italian (north).....	30,780	23,754	7,026	2,722	27,014	1,044	16	1	1,611	417
Italian (south).....	192,673	151,249	41,424	20,065	180,859	11,749	118	68	70,563	18,890
Japanese.....	2,798	915	1,883	121	2,609	68	.....	.....	42	689
Korean.....	19	14	5	2	16	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	22,714	15,360	7,354	1,813	20,381	520	605	471	6,619	3,827
Magyar.....	27,302	18,382	8,920	3,650	22,129	1,523	3	3	1,861	938
Mexican.....	17,760	11,617	6,143	4,078	11,951	1,731	18	15	5,103	2,862
Pacific Islander.....	61	45	16	.....	53	8	.....	.....	1	.....
Polish.....	128,348	91,275	37,073	9,798	115,112	3,438	1,237	1,059	29,598	11,900
Portuguese.....	7,657	4,887	2,770	1,526	5,691	440	2	1	2,814	1,348
Roumanian.....	14,199	12,602	1,597	389	12,778	1,032	6	.....	4,405	629
Russian.....	17,294	14,918	2,376	1,102	15,949	343	40	14	5,132	1,038
Ruthenian (Russian).....	27,907	21,198	6,709	1,063	25,933	911	56	29	10,660	2,878
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	52,037	35,019	17,018	4,452	45,588	1,997	5	5	28	25
Scotch.....	24,612	15,546	9,066	3,897	18,905	1,910	5	3	55	30
Slovak.....	32,416	23,642	8,774	2,787	28,537	1,092	66	25	4,691	1,611
Spanish.....	5,837	4,890	947	419	5,068	360	9	3	617	103
Spanish-American.....	900	645	255	123	687	90	1	.....	20	14
Syrian.....	6,317	4,148	2,169	946	5,111	260	3	6	1,289	1,229
Turkish.....	1,283	1,237	46	21	1,245	17	.....	.....	788	26
Welsh.....	2,244	1,504	740	359	1,714	171	.....	1	7	6
West Indian (except Cuban).....	1,150	634	516	206	838	106	.....	.....	18	14
Other peoples.....	3,330	3,243	87	44	3,252	34	3	.....	1,836	34
Total.....	1,041,570	736,038	305,532	120,509	868,310	52,751	2,583	1,988	188,439	65,130
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	2,308	1,984	324	440	1,768	100	.....	.....	167	24

ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.			By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—		
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.	Neither relative nor friend.
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.							
667	3,239	\$112,099	3,831	994	141	3,371	615	980
479	4,083	143,120	4,678	811	19	4,552	880	76
1,075	5,026	287,071	5,463	2,948	51	7,181	1,091	190
779	13,527	390,864	14,177	907	46	7,395	7,129	606
622	1,040	70,242	886	854	80	862	281	627
1,503	34,455	871,332	35,926	3,501	135	28,576	10,303	683
599	1,259	78,371	2,106	1,190	26	2,444	367	520
279	3,962	111,285	4,507	394	10	3,553	1,175	183
2,749	5,068	582,471	7,994	4,795	223	9,310	2,847	855
324	1,412	63,152	1,623	137	22	178	451	1,153
18,377	17,784	2,966,225	35,004	17,097	1,397	36,733	9,307	7,458
1,487	12,206	441,467	10,537	4,671	528	9,701	5,589	446
5,295	5,657	958,165	11,917	8,670	520	15,504	2,438	3,165
15,706	30,791	3,300,315	47,878	22,567	935	57,778	9,754	3,848
2,547	34,047	961,087	37,019	2,078	38	26,974	11,637	524
5,367	36,501	1,555,585	39,698	44,174	388	79,660	3,024	1,576
5,812	24,832	1,467,480	23,541	14,300	541	33,049	3,309	2,024
4,031	21,115	875,644	25,774	4,727	279	24,974	4,764	1,042
12,008	146,608	3,616,088	147,763	44,092	818	182,269	8,706	1,696
1,427	1,070	144,369	497	2,265	36	2,271	159	368
12	4	940	14	4	1	6	7	6
895	16,958	391,798	14,004	8,538	172	21,104	1,457	153
2,177	19,193	591,476	19,905	7,333	64	23,597	2,809	896
759	7,450	178,951	9,438	8,129	193	8,442	1,218	8,100
40	1	2,545	-----	1	60	1	40	20
3,431	106,062	2,223,095	98,745	29,127	476	118,472	8,390	1,486
539	4,512	128,284	4,551	2,228	878	5,252	1,451	954
739	12,335	352,696	12,524	1,641	34	10,142	3,211	846
936	13,363	391,848	13,605	2,084	1,605	11,431	3,719	2,144
439	25,412	569,776	23,438	4,339	130	23,549	3,548	810
6,132	36,232	1,602,352	38,016	12,510	1,511	38,523	11,279	2,235
7,609	9,723	1,237,906	16,933	7,408	271	17,091	5,044	2,477
1,625	27,019	653,965	27,014	5,357	45	28,717	2,976	723
1,622	3,075	262,811	4,776	980	81	3,348	1,147	1,342
547	109	89,417	549	267	84	250	118	532
936	3,339	192,359	4,414	1,873	30	5,421	705	191
117	1,113	54,861	1,224	57	2	797	430	56
822	742	111,954	1,538	663	43	1,690	393	161
429	301	61,608	773	340	37	586	159	405
222	2,921	102,671	3,173	144	13	1,937	1,266	127
111,071	693,595	28,197,745	755,453	274,204	11,913	856,691	133,193	51,686
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TABLE VII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.
BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Sex.		Age.			Continuous residence in the United States.					
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Un- known.
African (black).....	926	300	73	792	61	644	159	7	5	4	107
Armenian.....	521	29	14	433	74	335	73	23	12	1	15
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	943	342	49	785	109	109	151	11	13	11	22
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	2,720	601	34	2,479	217	2,399	125	6	1		190
Chinese.....	2,383	114	57	960	1,376	226	328	496	389	936	288
Croatian and Slovenian.....	7,133	281	281	6,281	571	5,746	987	66	28	18	
Cuban.....	1,566	1,023	236	1,196	132	41	452	26	1	6	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	432	471	9	388	35	366	61	2	3		
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,192	364	107	932	153	639	112	25	13	12	191
East Indian.....	80	10	2	76	2	45	14	1			17
English.....	6,508	4,192	562	4,999	967	4,151	403	70	73	73	1,738
Finnish.....	1,276	993	88	1,071	107	520	166	22	6	13	550
French.....	4,029	2,427	243	3,210	571	2,794	686	136	96	118	199
German.....	13,303	8,053	958	10,696	1,719	9,779	1,629	198	194	210	1,263
Greek.....	8,814	8,464	127	7,912	775	7,321	1,203	66	33	7	184
Hebrew.....	5,699	4,222	387	4,631	671	4,622	561	53	30	19	404
Irish.....	2,472	1,270	120	1,966	356	1,863	373	79	72	77	478
Italian (north).....	13,431	11,399	750	11,732	949	10,039	2,264	242	127	68	661
Italian (south).....	41,772	29,422	2,055	34,963	4,724	32,910	6,459	577	336	166	1,226
Japanese.....	4,377	3,476	233	3,465	676	1,310	1,634	1,034	527	135	14
Korean.....	137	17	4	115	18	57	69		1		
Lithuanian.....	1,812	1,361	120	1,504	186	1,579	200	19	8	6	284
Magyar.....	10,533	7,367	568	8,915	1,060	6,945	1,189	63	41	11	
Mexican.....	210	57	13	170	23	169	26	13	2		
Pacific Islander.....	1	1		1						1	
Polish.....	16,884	12,133	743	14,637	1,505	14,416	1,791	176	91	41	370
Portuguese.....	906	315	94	653	147	681	191	23	12	10	
Rumanian.....	1,834	561	29	1,813	137	1,670	109	4			45
Roumanian.....	5,652	1,077	292	1,869	431	4,112	395	41	18	17	1,153
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	41	244	31	1,562	116	1,511	172	14	55	43	2,396
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	5,032	3,915	313	1,963	522	1,912	532	71	14	16	370
Scottish.....	1,422	670	167	1,043	104	1,014	104	13	14	10	283
Slovak.....	9,496	2,837	346	8,093	635	7,494	1,311	111	69	31	289
Spanish.....	2,323	1,966	146	1,916	392	1,906	213	112	13	11	63

Spanish-American.....	387	271	110	90	288	30	333	32	14	3	8	2
Syrian.....	1,077	861	228	56	889	122	796	202	30	9	2	72
Turkish.....	1,068	1,006	52	18	988	86	978	127	17	5	3	25
Welsh.....	196	142	53	9	136	30	128	8	.....	1	3	56
West Indian (except Cuban).....	388	222	160	55	301	32	292	30	11	1	1	47
Other peoples.....	808	749	67	19	742	45	643	25	2	2	.....	134
Not specified.....	20,644	12,628	8,016	4,218	15,276	1,150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,644
Total.....	202,436	154,842	47,594	13,741	167,440	21,255	136,169	23,909	3,877	2,310	2,078	34,043
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	1,010	900	110	41	558	411	381	200	150	191	88	.....

TABLE VII B.—CONJUGAL CONDITION OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS

(Abbreviations: S., single; M., married; W., widowed; D., divorced.)

Race or people.	Males.										
	Under 14 years (single).	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.				
		S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.
African (black).....	194	2,005	654	19	.....	2,678	7	76	6	.....	89
Armenian.....	209	2,597	1,783	14	.....	4,394	5	73	5	.....	83
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	751	2,477	1,404	19	1	3,901	12	186	24	.....	222
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	205	4,566	8,934	95	1	13,596	11	407	34	.....	452
Chinese.....	185	596	624	43	.....	1,263	1	129	20	.....	150
Croatian and Slovenian.....	949	13,649	17,241	109	3	30,902	26	1,026	44	.....	1,096
Cuban.....	301	1,450	430	14	1	1,895	30	92	24	.....	146
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	95	2,700	1,524	8	.....	4,232	5	115	6	.....	126
Dutch and Flemish.....	1,335	4,634	2,263	29	1	6,927	59	360	60	1	480
East Indian.....	4	1,041	689	10	.....	1,750	4	10	.....	.....	14
English.....	4,415	15,618	9,097	295	21	25,031	263	2,185	301	4	2,753
Finnish.....	635	6,802	3,041	38	.....	9,881	18	172	18	.....	208
French.....	2,376	5,320	2,794	65	2	8,181	96	922	139	1	1,158
German.....	6,160	20,792	12,251	207	18	33,268	187	2,337	233	6	2,763
Greek.....	596	24,351	11,209	49	.....	35,609	10	350	15	.....	375
Hebrew.....	11,288	19,812	12,284	249	14	32,359	49	2,180	326	4	2,559
Irish.....	1,429	15,844	2,780	146	8	18,778	168	546	151	3	868
Italian (north).....	1,341	12,921	8,622	101	2	21,646	63	642	62	.....	767
Italian (south).....	10,605	62,388	69,465	575	24	132,452	194	7,517	479	2	8,192
Japanese.....	71	544	248	1	.....	793	2	47	2	.....	51
Korean.....	2	6	4	1	.....	11	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Lithuanian.....	907	9,572	4,442	89	2	14,105	13	322	13	.....	348
Magyar.....	1,777	4,361	10,988	65	4	15,418	12	1,119	55	1	1,187
Mexican.....	2,183	4,777	3,477	152	.....	8,406	85	733	210	.....	1,028
Pacific Islander.....	.....	31	8	1	.....	40	.....	5	.....	.....	5
Polish.....	4,996	44,105	39,111	326	11	83,553	47	2,585	94	.....	2,726
Portuguese.....	795	2,101	1,722	32	.....	3,856	6	209	22	.....	237
Roumanian.....	210	2,835	8,521	75	4	11,435	8	915	33	1	957
Russian.....	530	6,829	7,647	85	1	14,062	10	256	10	.....	276
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	530	8,229	11,551	39	.....	19,819	5	833	11	.....	849
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2,331	26,139	5,420	68	.....	31,627	150	818	92	1	1,061
Scotch.....	1,985	8,638	3,833	76	1	12,548	117	798	98	.....	1,013
Slovak.....	1,396	7,231	14,169	26	.....	21,426	3	794	33	.....	830
Spanish.....	216	3,178	1,203	22	.....	4,403	63	185	23	.....	271
Spanish-American.....	64	387	118	10	.....	515	9	50	7	.....	66
Syrian.....	512	2,621	936	42	.....	3,499	10	115	12	.....	137
Turkish.....	19	700	500	5	.....	1,205	.....	13	.....	.....	13
Welsh.....	196	867	347	7	.....	1,221	5	69	13	.....	87
West Indian (except Cuban).....	106	338	128	4	.....	480	6	39	3	.....	48
Other peoples.....	30	1,584	1,593	5	.....	3,182	4	26	1	.....	31
Total.....	61,969	353,936	283,075	3,216	119	640,346	1,703	29,257	2,679	24	33,723

ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

(Abbreviations: S., single; M., married; W., widowed; D., divorced.)

Under 14 years (all single but 1).	Females.										Single females.			
	14 to 44 years.					45 years and over.					15-19 years.	20-24 years.	25-29 years.	30-34 years.
	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.	S.	M.	W.	D.	Total.				
255	1,150	439	48	.....	1,637	20	52	41	.....	113	285	417	213	95
180	268	253	42	.....	563	4	32	43	.....	79	147	69	21	4
752	1,683	867	40	2	2,592	2	138	104	.....	244	856	515	167	48
183	135	501	18	.....	654	.....	30	10	.....	40	57	37	16	3
36	12	122	.....	.....	134	.....	2	.....	.....	2	8	1	.....	.....
906	2,969	2,432	135	.....	5,536	8	113	52	.....	173	1,301	1,090	329	92
249	225	368	28	.....	621	5	39	74	1	119	72	61	29	9
78	200	159	3	.....	362	.....	13	5	.....	18	60	76	44	7
1,295	1,049	1,608	21	6	2,684	20	204	66	1	291	301	308	171	83
2	2	10	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
4,282	6,861	7,304	424	13	14,602	276	1,364	772	3	2,415	1,473	2,006	1,595	785
600	3,149	1,108	44	.....	4,301	7	75	29	.....	111	1,178	1,237	388	143
2,542	3,173	2,634	121	5	5,933	95	553	267	2	917	1,283	772	445	250
6,005	12,044	8,344	456	30	20,874	188	1,206	907	9	2,310	5,064	3,445	1,643	639
445	1,061	878	40	1	1,980	2	80	48	.....	130	487	389	96	13
10,581	13,966	10,142	692	32	24,832	16	1,426	1,196	3	2,641	8,454	3,483	626	171
1,408	12,907	2,020	207	4	15,138	125	321	315	.....	761	4,456	5,122	1,991	590
1,381	2,331	2,965	72	.....	5,368	18	138	120	1	277	824	792	286	114
9,460	11,984	15,779	640	4	28,407	89	1,906	1,562	.....	3,557	4,971	3,372	1,255	397
50	70	1,746	.....	.....	1,816	.....	12	5	.....	17	32	19	5	6
.....	2	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
906	4,440	1,728	107	1	6,276	7	90	74	1	172	1,906	1,850	425	96
1,873	2,638	3,803	253	17	6,711	5	169	162	.....	336	1,478	512	278	95
1,895	910	2,354	280	1	3,545	15	254	434	.....	703	399	233	76	32
.....	.....	13	.....	.....	13	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,802	21,784	9,192	580	3	31,559	23	365	324	.....	712	13,454	6,237	1,114	270
731	944	838	54	.....	1,836	12	92	99	.....	203	515	236	84	43
179	342	929	70	2	1,343	1	48	26	.....	75	102	98	67	16
522	710	1,050	27	.....	1,787	1	46	20	.....	67	326	251	76	13
533	4,414	1,527	173	.....	6,114	1	25	36	.....	62	3,061	1,006	168	44
2,121	11,041	2,790	129	1	13,961	148	472	316	.....	936	3,962	3,853	1,802	710
1,912	3,540	2,608	107	2	6,257	129	489	279	.....	897	668	1,093	931	406
1,401	4,009	2,891	211	.....	7,111	2	113	147	.....	262	2,837	771	151	21
203	323	308	24	.....	655	9	38	42	.....	89	90	116	54	19
59	96	71	5	.....	172	1	17	6	.....	24	25	23	19	10
434	622	809	181	.....	1,612	.....	40	83	.....	123	324	179	28	11
2	16	23	1	.....	40	.....	2	2	.....	4	5	3	2	.....
163	250	236	7	.....	493	8	50	26	.....	84	52	80	56	24
100	223	119	15	1	358	11	32	15	.....	58	58	71	29	28
14	36	33	1	.....	70	.....	1	2	.....	3	9	10	3	4
58,540	131,579	91,004	5,256	125	227,964	1,248	10,050	7,709	21	19,028	60,572	39,835	14,683	5,290

a One of whom was married.

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of last permanent residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Montenegrin, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria.....		2	8,035	493		16,455		4,790	2		5		2	6,841	5	10,704	3	1,819	8		
Hungary.....			127	4,147		22,330		22	3		1		3	19,483	2	2,438		29	2		
Belgium.....		1	2	1		3	1		4,621		22	1	472	150	5	64	1	1	2		
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....		8	1	4,588		14		10	6						9	14					
Denmark.....	2							1	3		2	13	2	14	9	1					
France, including Corsica.....	1	28	11	10	2	13	4		143		193		5,276	381	31	51	24	467	112	12	
German Empire.....	3	2	103	18	1	120			102	1	58	5	68	27,177	7	705		166	55		
Greece.....	1	47		28		33		3					2	25,675	19			2	6		
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....		3				11		1	4		30		31	86	3	1	9	26,009	188,616		
Netherlands.....									7,383		1	2	8	81		44			1		
Norway.....											1	9	1	6		5					
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	778										9		1	4				6			
Romania.....		10	1	38					1		11	14,969	2	10,016	16	1,701		2	2		
Russian Empire.....		52	65	25		8			1	1	11		1	10,016	3	59,824	9	2			
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	1		1				3		5	1	17		4	10		2	1	2			
Sweden.....				1					3		5	38	1	20		50					
Switzerland.....	1	2	3	4					4		12	1	504	2,612	1	41		311	7		
Turkey in Europe.....		208		4,969		27		2			4			6	8,969	953		6	8		
United Kingdom.....	12	26	15	4	6	5	2		142	10	38,164	31	241	690	96	4,098	32,808	173	135	18	
Other Europe.....		2								40			2	6	8	2		7	49		
Total Europe.....	799	391	8,354	14,326	9	39,022	10	4,828	12,423	13	38,577	15,099	6,624	87,686	34,821	81,055	82,855	29,692	186,000	30	
China.....									1	100	39		2	8	4	3	2	2	1	1	
Japan.....				1	1,735	5				28	28		4	16		1	3	1	2,550	1	
India.....											32		2	6		13	3				
Turkey in Asia.....	1	4,921		56		1			1	1,615	32		6		3,693	435		7	7		
Other Asia.....		1	23	1					3	8	5			32	8	16		1			16
Total Asia.....	1	4,944	2	57	1,740	1			5	1,728	106		14	64	3,705	468	8	11	9	2,651	17

TABLE VIII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegian, Dane, and Swede).	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.
Austria.....	22	424						306	24,005	1		1,904							9	135,793
Hungary.....	6	26,394			60,565	1	387	25	3,433	4	3	31,299		1					11	122,044
Belgium.....	1	1			7		5	8	2	11	1	5					7			5,402
Bulgaria, Servia, and Monte- negro.....		2			9		5					9				10			38	4,737
Denmark.....	3				83			13	1	6,761									8	6,984
France, including Corsica.....	5	8	3		32	1	18	66	64	24	12	6	69	35	15	14	3	3	9	7,393
German Empire.....	89	71	2		2,176		50	37	67	152	6	30	5			4			3	31,293
Greece.....															3	19			47	28,888
Italy, including Sicily and Sar- dinia.....		3	8		6			9		1	4	3	6	2					2	215,537
Netherlands.....					3			5		3	1	1							1	7,534
Norway.....	1							5		17,508					1					17,538
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....						7,418														
Roumania.....	4	2			10		267	1	102	1,398	2	3	10	1		1			12	8,229
Russian Empire.....	21,676	5			63,635	1	4	14,768	102			3			3				189	2,145
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....			3			13		1		1	1		3,353	2				20	31	3,472
Sweden.....	5				25			5		23,590	1									23,745
Switzerland.....	1	6			7		71	5		6			1						1	3,533
Turkey in Europe.....		1			6										43	724			2,419	18,405
United Kingdom.....	691	21	4		213	39	14	81		334	18,625		53	22	35	13	1,965	3	17	98,796
Other Europe.....											1	4	20						10	151
Total Europe.....	22,504	26,939	20		126,886	7,473	13,963	15,335	27,610	49,807	18,656	32,267	3,524	64	100	789	1,976	26	2,808	926,291
China.....						1		23		32	3			4			1		1	1,968
Japan.....			1			1	1	3		1				1		2	1			2,720
India.....										3	15								4	1,966
Turkey in Asia.....							6		11				1		5,536	450			77	15,212
Other Asia.....					9			1,610								46	2		256	1,937
Total Asia.....			1		10	1	7	1,547		36	18		2	5	5,582	454	1		338	22,533

	3	1	2	7	2	2	10	17	17	102	10	10	10	18	1,072
Africa.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....	1	2	8	8	6	6	34	91	2	4	11	11	1	1	908
Pacific Islands, not specified.....	102	348	1,388	2	291	297	2,024	5,745	2	172	14	261	2	135	56,555
British North America.....	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
British Honduras.....	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	870
Other Central America.....	1	17,680	1	7	13	4	11	12	1	6	1	1	1	1	4
Mexico.....	1	6	1	2	13	1	9	16	1	134	12	2	4	4	18,691
South America.....	14	8	47	102	41	31	31	22	22	407	1	1	33	10	2,151
West Indies.....	1	1	60	60	1	1	41	33	1	100	2	2	1,061	3	11,244
Other countries.....	1	37	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	165	2	2	1,061	9	43
Grand total.....	22,714	37,302	17,760	61,128,348	7,657	14,199	17,294	52,087	24,612	32,416	5,837	900	6,317	1,283	1,041,570
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	1	1	2	12	16	16	5	15	1	1	1	1	1	26	2,308

TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Country of intended future residence.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian Servian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
Austria.....		11	887	322		4,760		398	5	9	9	21	2,543	35	1,161	4	288	6			
Hungary.....			12	440		1,980		30	9	2	3	8	2,120	18	248		37	1			
Belgium.....									467		2	139	26		9		2	1			
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....		1		1,456		21		2	1	1	1		1	6	1		4				
Denmark.....						2							4								
France, including Corsica.....	1	8	3	7		21	8	1	30		47	3,316	131	51	20	9	139	15	1		
German Empire.....			9	3	1	5	3		15		24	18	5,850	3	57	1	12	1	1		
Greece.....		10		5							3	4		8,013	6		1	8			
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....																					
Netherlands.....		11		2		10	1	6		3	7	17	21	65	1		11,961	40,246			
Norway.....									437		3	5	13	1	8			1			
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....						1					3										
Roumania.....	246	3		3							1			7	101						
Russian Empire.....			1	14		5			1		6	692	2	503	3	3,295		1			
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....		4																			
Sweden.....							11		2		4	8	7	1			2	2			
Switzerland.....		3		3		20			1		5		133	497	1	5	2	2	1		
Turkey in Europe.....		40	1	272		3		3			4			2	340	24	77	2	1		
United Kingdom.....		3			5		1		13	1	3,910	13	29	52	4	186	1,960	22	5	5	
Other Europe.....		1								2			2					4			
Total Europe.....	250	92	913	2,527	6	6,839	24	430	962	4	4,033	718	3,696	11,771	8,541	5,122	1,906	12,480	40,292	7	
China.....													1	2			1	1			
Japan.....			1		2,346				2	2	6		1	3						4,350	2
India.....																					
Turkey in Asia.....		407		3						52	13		1	15	36	19	3	4	1		
Other Asia.....		1				1				6			1	1						1	133
Total Asia.....		408	1	3	2,347	1			4	54	33		3	22	36	19	3	5	2	4,351	137

TABLE VIII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Country of intended future residence.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegian, Danish, and Swede).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.
Austria.....	28	2,159			9,406	1	388	107	1,266	11		2,583	4		4	3			24		26,424
Hungary.....	6	8,080			203		1,023	37	409	1		6,221	1		6	7			6		20,866
Belgium.....	1				1			4	1	1											20,655
Bulgaria, Servia, and Monte- negro.....		10			1		2	1				18				22			17		1,566
Denmark.....										425									1		433
France, including Corsica.....		1	9		8	1	6	13		10	2	28	68	10	7	35	1	1	17		4,025
German Empire.....	2	9			154			21	1	18		7		1	9	65			10		6,216
Greece.....												10									8,144
Italy, including Sicily and Sar- dinia.....		2	1		1			3		1		1	6	1	4	14			8		52,323
Netherlands.....					1			1		1,016											483
Norway.....		1			1			1													1,028
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....			2					1						2							1,082
Romania.....		6			1		318		1	22		3				4			6		445
Russian Empire.....	1,765	9			6,705		9,423	38				54									17,862
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....						4		2		985			1,396	22				12			1,463
Sweden.....								1				11									1,006
Switzerland.....					2			1				27									759
Turkey in Europe.....		2			1		34	2		1			4	3	19	704			509		1,988
United Kingdom.....	9				5			24		34	1,127	1			2	3	136		3		7,491
Other Europe.....													7						1		16
Total Europe.....	1,811	10,229	12		16,460	838	1,780	4,440	1,715	2,527	1,130	8,965	1,486	39	52	887	137	13	602		153,755
China.....										7											2,371
Japan.....			4											2							4,366
India.....											1	6						2	36		69
Turkey in Asia.....		2						4							853	162		2	10		1,548
Other Asia.....		1						1							1	1		2			160
Total Asia.....		3	4					5		7	1	6		2	854	163		4	46		8,514

Africa.....	1				7					10										215
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....		3				2				16										345
Pacific Islands, not specified.....			1							39										31
British North America.....		284								782										34,194
British Honduras.....					48	1,157	4	2,403												20
Other Central America.....																				370
Mexico.....		1				31				8										283
South America.....		169				12				2										1,072
West Indies.....		10				22				13										3,519
Other countries.....		3				5				33										57
Grand total.....	1,812	10,533	210	1	16,884	906	1,834	5,682	1,719	5,032	1,922	9,259	2,323	387	1,077	1,038	156	388	806	202,436
Departed from Philippine Islands.....				7							4				6	10			14	1,010

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.^a

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas-ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	He-wall.	Ide-ho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	20	.....	1	1	19	.....	35	1	12	1,301	11	.....	.....	16	4	1	1	1
Armenian.....	.....	.....	1	.....	79	3	20	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	3	.....	.....	2
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	2	.....	10	5	51	43	80	.....	1	.....	6	2	7	2,197	28	259	114	19
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	45	16	7	1	84	52	24	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3	3,290	1,436	70	43	.....
Chinese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,134	17	3	63	.....	.....	2	91	2	22	5	.....	.....	.....
Croatian and Slovenian.....	30	3	25	30	228	517	243	.....	2	2,484	14	.....	6	5,200	804	150	200	26
Cuban.....	3	.....	3	.....	21	1	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	824	76	.....	.....	1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	1	4	43	8	564	68	10	4	20	10	3	3	16	2,480	500	1,005	60	4
Dutch and Flemish.....	27	1	.....	16	1,343	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Indian.....	1	.....	1	.....	1,343	427	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	62	32	298	30	2,388	427	1,145	50	174	227	47	46	280	2,527	317	518	221	71
Finnish.....	7	14	28	1	246	65	114	60	11	10	14	.....	28	2,364	18	5	5	.....
French.....	21	6	10	14	742	673	922	10	58	18	8	2	41	341	43	108	91	9
German.....	60	6	65	84	1,468	249	1,081	53	122	11	66	57	125	7,324	527	1,137	911	143
Greek.....	121	1	1	13	604	249	677	8	87	147	121	6	66	3,567	179	263	114	20
Hebrew.....	41	2	6	40	276	163	1,196	56	198	27	129	3	.....	5,350	179	405	180	128
Irish.....	9	10	27	9	1,057	143	1,167	111	92	34	19	13	78	2,223	152	221	155	40
Italian (north).....	14	16	106	41	3,968	738	1,143	23	43	10	12	1	67	3,547	180	310	114	7
Italian (south).....	172	2	43	33	1,835	893	6,736	393	262	211	15	.....	11	11,629	583	242	13	37
Japanese.....	.....	7	.....	.....	898	18	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1,239	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Korean.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	26	1	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	243	105	13	.....
Lithuanian.....	3	2	.....	.....	23	16	1,412	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,243	.....	.....	.....	.....
Magyar.....	6	.....	.....	.....	35	14	1,086	26	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,554	825	31	10	13
Mexican.....	4	.....	.....	5	693	9	.....	13	3	30	11	.....	.....	27	4	1	72	4
Pacific Islander.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	34	5	22	2	1,386	76	5,893	608	5	3	2	12	5	19,380	1,368	104	182	18
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Romanian.....	6	183	4	.....	150	58	100	1	12	6	1	1,542	6	693	1,377	34	2	73
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,048	82	49	63	6
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	69	45	71	6	1,091	442	824	143	1	31	8	3	305	6,757	209	2,180	209	1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	28	25	45	15	838	187	1,014	28	66	51	28	53	102	2,079	286	206	107	7
Slovak.....	16	1	4	5	35	31	534	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2,079	856	28	15	11
Spanish.....	18	1	246	1	562	31	24	1	21	1,186	1	1	282	21	2	11	44	2
Spanish-American.....	12	3	.....	.....	146	.....	.....	38	11	40	27	.....	8	.....	9	1	.....	6
Syrian.....	20	24	6	6	31	27	187	11	2	.....	.....	.....	4	129	142	53	20	64
Turkish.....	1	.....	.....	.....	15	6	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	77	.....	1	.....
Welsh.....	5	6	10	10	62	46	26	4	4	5	2	1	22	134	35	45	40	1
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	3	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	3	7	186	4	1	1	.....	242	1	.....	2
Other peoples.....	.....	4	1	.....	15	3	132	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	13	494	.....	3	.....	.....
Total.....	870	356	2,870	378	22,444	5,114	27,540	1,579	1,380	6,207	559	4,186	1,508	93,340	10,556	7,645	2,964	796

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okla.
African (black).....	23	18	12	937	73	4	6	3	2	2	1	6	189	...	1,730	2	...	18	3
Armenian.....	1	60	155	1,603	109	164	...	31	...	...	...	...	180	...	1,897	...	...	32	5
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	1	14	121	22	226	602	...	120	63	533	3	...	176	6	1,617	2	46	726	59
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	6	5	23	63	637	164	...	619	62	60	4	...	196	9	1,370	8	10	2,359	27
Chinese.....	6	11	5	25	3	3	10	6	...	...	1	...	6	...	92	1	...	4,513	11
Croatian and Slovenian.....	83	5	113	23	1,202	1,647	10	700	298	87	22	...	619	130	3,375	9	5	4,513	3
Cuban.....	60	1	6	9	...	156	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,557	...	...	127	1
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	17	6	17	401	2,409	546	1	129	178	96	2	...	222	4	981	15	133	116	30
Dutch and Flemish.....	32	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Indian.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English.....	97	1,051	215	7,405	4,981	672	17	281	817	194	56	...	2,540	45	12,851	38	308	1,943	104
Finnish.....	7	121	3	2,549	3,938	3,036	1	11	147	251	6	...	147	8	1,934	...	43	478	2
French.....	197	1,175	32	5,171	927	275	4	70	128	12	6	...	330	17	4,052	1	73	132	25
German.....	114	22	635	1,091	2,801	1,280	22	1,683	539	1,222	28	...	4,665	52	17,436	19	3,140	5,749	314
Greek.....	24	253	81	5,787	1,800	1,706	23	1,706	43	222	31	...	816	35	14,644	48	44	873	35
Hebrew.....	93	136	1,052	4,683	783	718	20	1,228	5	303	6	...	3,260	1	51,971	22	88	1,837	91
Irish.....	31	390	79	6,579	1,505	367	3	273	643	120	17	...	2,063	145	12,801	3	137	826	39
Italian (north).....	24	62	31	2,478	1,278	470	4	426	100	45	237	...	39	707	6,430	5	13	823	69
Italian (south).....	797	506	653	16,152	2,980	1,492	74	2,035	83	578	77	...	11,240	79	73,186	11	26	7,961	33
Japanese.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115	...	1	...	...
Korean.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lithuanian.....	1	223	381	3,453	290	27	...	64	5	30	...	...	1,074	...	3,247	1	7	496	35
Magyar.....	...	2	50	66	907	86	1	262	24	38	...	...	4,008	221	4,712	1	10	5,368	22
Mexican.....	36	...	9	1	...	53	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243	...	...	...	...
Pacific Islander.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polish.....	1	283	949	9,551	7,308	857	...	856	97	207	5	...	12,172	1	27,131	103	103	6,032	55
Portuguese.....	...	6	...	4,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Romanian.....	2	71	37	29	343	192	2	315	36	20	1	...	580	...	371	...	5	6,525	1
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	3	21	60	660	228	130	1	128	17	9	...	...	...	1	997	...	195	243	2
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	13	199	62	3,223	1,402	7,780	8	198	97	1,274	52	...	90	17	5,946	6	100	1,071	7
Scottish.....	12	324	72	3,108	1,847	383	9	157	538	85	13	...	1,162	39	8,497	2	2,930	341	17
Slovak.....	2	90	88	124	1,321	172	1	267	33	11	...	...	3,72	14	3,817	58	178	845	50
Spanish.....	98	10	6	50	8	2	3	67	7	...	...	...	...	...	1,874	...	2	2,962	14
Spanish-American.....	57	...	6	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	417	...	...	...	...
Syrian.....	106	29	6	999	142	49	24	69	9	30	1	...	133	11	1,972	58	8	340	38
Turkish.....	4	51	...	288	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223	2	22	48	1
Welsh.....	2	3	6	63	69	37	2	29	42	13	6	...	...	3	449	...	...	107	2
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other peoples.....	6	164	4	417	60	7	...	341	1	2	...	...	...	...	529	1	...	201	1
Total.....	1,962	5,328	5,357	82,666	37,172	21,541	261	12,746	5,101	5,244	915	6,561	56,462	853	280,880	312	7,626	50,746	1,092

• Also 2,308 immigrant aliens were admitted to the Philippine Islands for future permanent residence therein.

TABLE IX.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	Oreg.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dal.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
African (black)	1	90		212	101	1		5	7		3	6		1			4,966
Armenian		214		2	504		3		46	8	1	18	3	1	126		5,508
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	17	570		1			20		600	12	1	20	25	30	14		8,462
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	63	2,896			56		41		119	1	3	8	26	20	264	14	15,130
Chinese	53	33			8			1	5	10		2	140				1,770
Croatian and Slovenian	199	15,316			4	6	19	20	15	117	6	13	673	804	1,897	89	39,562
Cuban		18		39				5	43		1		1				3,931
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	122	638			1		24		7	16	1	4	339	183	65	7	4,911
Dutch and Flemish	72	199		10	99	4	184	3	50	123	2	15	283	19	491	5	13,012
East Indian	61	2		1					3				48				1,782
English	396	4,422	6	11	1,837	17	174	72	260	774	176	214	1,963	155	518	109	53,498
French	54	428	6	66	1,732	2	43	4	104	28	568	7	624	44	309	93	15,736
German	539	8,057	7	18	1,115	14	1,160	40	837	242	35	51	865	129	88	23	21,107
Greek	204	2,326	1	5	313	43	24	55	56	657	46	254	520	533	3,690	60	71,390
Hebrew	84	7,508	4	4	364	16	9	146	566	19	41	158	135	27	1,034	72	39,135
Irish	153	4,777	2	2	659	3	54	10	142	70	65	80	654	19	509	2	84,260
Italian (north)	222	4,186		7	133	5	27	75	105	256	160	24	1,057	315	299	49	38,382
Italian (south)	350	39,561		20	3,111	12	6	50	202	463	364	149	1,511	3,826	1,638	280	192,673
Japanese	63	8		7					15	17		1	338		2	6	2,798
Korean								1	2								19
Lithuanian	23	5,282			51		1	1	13		22	8	44	168	465		22,714
Magyar	15	7,107		19	5		4		14,587	5	30	60	19	433	461	9	27,302
Mexican	1	18						8			1		7			3	17,760
Pacific Islander																	61
Polish	32	20,639		2	912	2	22	9	195	9	456	50	265	890	2,638	168	128,348
Portuguese	3	5			614				1		2						7,657
Romanian	5	3,390			11		2		24		1	19	48	318	100	4	14,190
Russian	14	3,331			74	1	43	5	95	6	80	65	265	155	182	3	17,294
Ruthenian (Rusniak)	18	13,396			187		53		53	1	63	10	26	166	115	6	27,907
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	815	1,292		12	379	3	1,367	6	187	479	79	61	3,880	16	2,490	189	52,037
Scottish	265	1,987		5	440	16	52	26	78	91	179	132	1,094	87	239	149	24,612
Slovak	22	16,049			14	1	2	1	126	18	53	11	1,104	403	614	23	32,416
Spanish	16	59		510	9			1	1				16	100		25	5,837
Spanish-American		36		73	218		1	1	8		1	33	36		3		900
Syrian	6	734		37	88	36	5	24	149	7	18	33	88	88	21	4	6,317
Turkish	1	113		1									1				1,283
Welsh	11	546			8		13	4		17	101	6	82	12	71	8	2,244
West Indian (other than Cuban)		20		200	2	3			11		5		3				1,150
Other peoples	6	319			27		4			7			132	27	38	5	3,330
Total	4,294	174,877	22	1,264	12,078	191	3,389	574	18,741	3,579	2,687	1,521	15,769	9,132	19,073	1,483	1,041,570

TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES.^a

Race or people.	Ala.	Alas.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.
African (black).....	3				7	1	5	7	292				1	43			2	1
Armenian.....					13	7	14		2					261	6	20	8	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....					41	37	3							663	87	11	27	9
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	2	5	14	1	1,406	5	5	1	1	3			2	23	3	3	109	3
Chinese.....	11	11	7	14	274	205	28	18	2				478	836	140	64	109	3
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2		10				1	3	1,010	7			1	4	2			2
Cuban.....		4	7		52	14	1	8					2	60	6	2	1	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	5	2	2	3	24	5	4		4				2	165	10	19	3	
Dutch and Flemish.....					17			1						1	17			
English.....	1	4	16	4	292	37	56	4	14	28	6	19	4	210	17	23	11	10
French.....		5	2		16	6	3						5	19	18	12	14	2
German.....	2	9	4	4	390	26	33	6	22	7	8	2	1	185	46	92	66	42
Greek.....	4	4	8	13	323	108	124	5	62	8	5	12	12	1,293	25	34	21	6
Hebrew.....	22	8	4	4	232	43	80	4	19	50	23		6	189	12	2		3
Irish.....	1	1			11	10	27	4	5					74	7	9		2
Italian (north).....	2		2	5	63	8	50	5	7	10	1		2	1,315	81	154	75	19
Italian (south).....	19	13	71	20	1,629	300	255	5	23	10	8		7	1,911	54	31	21	7
Japanese.....	50	2	3	4	501	221	1,165	27	77	60	8		5	32				
Korean.....		7			2,007	23	2	6				1,632	32	15				
Lithuanian.....			1		26	1						106	2					
Magyar.....					6	8	109							358	7	2	1	
Mexican.....	3		3	2	35	38	248	6	1	1	1	4	4	591	230	15	5	10
Pacific Islander.....					78		2							1				
Polish.....	4		5			49	642	80	3	3		1	2	1,967	96	10	19	2
Portuguese.....					41	9	9		4	2				74				
Romanian.....					77	4	3		5					538	16	11	46	3
Russian.....		20			6	8	32	6	7	2		4		34	6	2	4	
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....			5		77	43	35		8				3	338	10	61	10	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	11	2	1		114	33	22	1	2	2			10	67	14	4	1	4
Scottish.....	2	2	1		57	19	22	2	6	2			6	734	87	16	25	8
Slovak.....	2		3	5	133	76	156	2	10	407	1		22	29				
Spanish.....	3		11		121	12	1		9				6	35	6			
Spanish-American.....	1				52	6	1		9	4	3		3	106	14	7	3	8
Syrian.....	3		5	11	22	6	5		3	9				38	9	5	1	
Turkish.....	3	1	8		56	15	4		6	2				2	5	1		
Welsh.....					1	2								4				
West Indian (other than Cuban).....					2				3	47				107	82		5	
Other peoples.....	2				8	9	1	1	4									
Total.....	159	101	192	86	8,226	1,376	3,253	159	348	1,967	83	2,267	134	13,105	1,357	616	493	151

^a Also 1,010 emigrant aliens whose last permanent residence was the Philippine Islands departed therefrom.

TABLE IX A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Race or people.	La.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.	Okl.
African (black).....	5	4	3	241	1	.....	21	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian.....	10	2	.....	160	6	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	164	.....	.....	7	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	4	2	29	2	13	9	.....	8	.....	7	.....	.....	27	.....	235	1	5	47	12
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	4	5	16	52	51	43	10	106	100	6	3	1	24	1	247	1	5	349	8
Chinese.....	5	.....	3	43	6	.....	.....	5	19	1	.....	.....	5	.....	53	.....	.....	.....	1
Croatian and Slovenian.....	43	9	11	101	228	286	14	213	79	19	7	1	163	18	1,053	5	2	532	11
Cuban.....	4	2	6	6	3	.....	.....	11	4	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	389	.....	.....	9	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	11	.....	1	4	5	10	7	12	8	1	4	.....	14	1	59	1	.....	4	.....
Dutch and Flemish.....	8	.....	2	36	88	15	5	14	10	8	3	1	48	.....	386	1	5	30	1
East Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
English.....	16	14	26	382	117	51	2	34	33	17	3	9	195	5	2,166	10	7	94	12
Finnish.....	2	9	1	107	234	94	.....	.....	10	2	.....	.....	6	.....	95	.....	.....	9	.....
French.....	100	5	28	175	18	15	5	36	24	13	36	2	79	7	2,019	3	1	61	4
German.....	25	14	242	212	187	96	11	434	22	79	7	10	997	2	4,078	3	28	921	41
Greek.....	16	34	21	374	26	29	11	259	20	40	6	288	33	5	3,890	7	7	151	12
Hebrew.....	3	10	33	165	16	15	.....	39	1	6	.....	.....	125	1	4,221	.....	4	41	.....
Irish.....	3	8	13	335	11	10	1	10	9	2	.....	12	122	.....	812	2	1	20	.....
Italian (north).....	27	12	32	606	263	88	62	294	103	18	69	2	245	46	3,861	1	4	460	59
Italian (south).....	192	41	147	3,535	246	136	31	265	36	74	10	18	1,982	5	21,004	2	7	943	31
Japanese.....	2	.....	1	14	3	3	.....	1	50	9	4	.....	5	3	78	.....	.....	2	.....
Lithuanian.....	.....	15	9	285	22	.....	.....	9	.....	6	.....	19	101	.....	366	1	1	18	1
Magyar.....	1	5	43	41	263	61	2	131	9	19	.....	.....	1,511	3	2,217	.....	4	1,430	.....
Mexican.....	2	1	11	11	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	6	19	120	1,590	427	125	6	126	8	52	1	136	1,566	5	4,136	1	10	517	8
Portuguese.....	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	2	.....	187	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rumanian.....	1	6	7	7	29	40	1	100	5	8	.....	.....	1	.....	190	.....	.....	583	.....
Russian.....	3	7	183	308	62	14	1	29	.....	26	.....	16	191	3	1,601	190	26	84	9
Russian (Rugniak).....	3	8	8	13	6	11	1	24	1	.....	.....	.....	249	1	454	.....	.....	36	.....
Sassanavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	9	12	16	160	70	267	2	11	24	30	3	5	56	1	787	.....	56	15	.....
Slovak.....	4	10	4	141	17	9	2	24	11	2	2	7	76	6	457	4	4	26	.....
Slovak.....	7	23	43	93	99	46	8	183	8	7	.....	.....	749	5	1,349	.....	747	4	.....
Spanish.....	32	4	3	22	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	31	1	10	1	1,021	.....	.....	5	.....
Spanish-American.....	33	4	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syrian.....	17	7	2	172	24	4	13	6	3	1	.....	9	14	.....	344	12	5	37	2
Turkish.....	5	.....	1	162	13	10	1	31	3	3	.....	11	5	4	282	.....	1	58	.....
Welsh.....	.....	1	1	26	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	45	.....	.....	8	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	1	.....
Other peoples.....	6	4	4	40	21	19	.....	23	.....	4	.....	6	2	.....	113	2	5	52	6
Total.....	602	292	1,023	11,172	2,395	1,466	217	2,451	603	468	201	571	8,468	138	89,149	54	195	7,296	224

Race or people.	Orig.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wla.	Wyo.	Un- known.	Total.	
African (black).....		20	1	1	20	3		1	1			2			2		107	926	
Armenian.....	1	22	4	4	23						3	2					15	521	
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	41	73			1		1	1	97		1	2	4	2	2	1	23	943	
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	143	10		1	3	1	14	2	100	10	1	4	60	22	17	10	190	2,720	
Chinese.....	30	1,733			4	1	9		6	3	1	8	130	89	255	13	8	2,353	
Croatian and Slovenian.....	37	27	42		2		13	12	44	56	7	8	130	89	255	13	268	7,133	
Cuban.....	5	44					5	1		3	2	2	35	2	17		1	1,566	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	6	40	6	6	6		5		14	3	1	1	9	12	32	1	191	1,422	
Dutch and Flemish.....	3	40											6				17	1,162	
East Indian.....	28	460	7	7	64	2		6	33	41	8	38	85	12	24	7	1,738	6,508	
English.....	11	17			30	2	2	2	1	1	5	1	30	4	15	9	560	1,276	
Finnish.....	18	225	55		30	2	3	1	35	6	7	1	37	10	4	9	1,476	4,329	
French.....	40	1,631	2	6	82	7	13	6	185	17	8	23	57	40	418	9	1,303	13,303	
German.....	33	384			30	4	1	2	12	184	4	42	75	27	100	10	1,303	13,303	
Greek.....	2	206			3			2	2	1	7	6	10	4	33	1	404	5,614	
Hebrew.....	4	200			32				7	1	6	11	15				475	5,689	
Irish.....	20	1,669	20	20	65	6	11	31	82	80	94	19	154	106	90	30	661	13,471	
Italian (north).....	21	6,191	14	14	481	6	5	10	31	37	42	71	118	375	150	9	1,821	41,772	
Italian (south).....	55	4	4		1	1	1	1	3	20			314		1		14	4,377	
Japanese.....	85	4																	
Korean.....	2	407			8						8		2	19	22			1,812	
Lithuanian.....	1	2,865			2		1		11	4	23	35	22	137	219	7	284	10,533	
Magyar.....		11	2																
Mexican.....																			
Pacific Islander.....	17	3,825			224	3		6	58	6	63	22	49	124	281	39	370	16,884	
Portuguese.....	3	9			40						3							48	
Romanian.....	3	385			14				11	1	3	11	3	32	10	2	49	1,834	
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	11	758			9		1	5	2	1	3	2	2	37	6		1,153	1,834	
Ruthenian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	21	88			12		23	2	26	20	3	8	174	100	4		2,396	5,082	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	3	103			11	2		1	9	1	16	9	23	4	18	3	2,770	5,082	
Slovak.....	7	4,005			23		1	1	6	14	18	19	18	112	164	5	286	9,259	
Spanish.....	3	20	1	369	1				29	5	15	6	3	10		1	63	2,223	
Spanish-American.....	25	25			20				14	1	4	2	4				2	387	1,077
Syrian.....	130	9	9	13	2	2		2	2	3	4	9	7	19		1	72	1,058	
Turkish.....	2	106			11				24	8	1	9	2	13	11		58	1,196	
Welsh.....	45									2				6			26	388	
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	13	80		99	3	1	4	1	9			1				1	47	388	
Other peoples.....																	134	306	
Not specified.....																	20,644	20,644	
Total.....	571	27,040	4	638	1,207	36	126	94	920	534	354	363	1,581	1,260	2,000	210	34,043	202,436	

^a United States residence unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	2		2	2			38		23	7	372	2	75	181	8	24	19	161	36	22	
Architects.....		1	1	1					21		79	4	16	84		8	11	4	3	2	
Clergy.....	10	8	5	1	2	5	2		16	5	167	6	44	96	7	26	114	13	38	20	
Editors.....					1		1		4		45		8	30	1	3	14	2	3	4	
Electricians.....	2	1	1				4		18		181	2	28	98	1	36	40	11	25		
Engineers (professional).....	9	3	7	1		1	5	1	67	1	586	18	106	328	9	37	76	19	19	5	
Lawyers.....			1			2	12		5		64			31	7	3	5	7	10		
Literary and scientific persons.....					1		3	1	7		84		21	49	6	18	12	3	4	8	
Musicians.....	11		16			2	3		24		112	2	22	155	7	110	19	39	146		
Officials (government).....		2	1		8		3	1	9		68	1	11	46	1	1	7	3	11	9	
Physicians.....	5	6				2	12		5	5	86	1	14	40	10	14	24	9	33	3	
Sculptors and artists.....			5		1		2		14		86		35	87	2	22	10	21	40	3	
Teachers.....	29	28	5	4	14	5	2		14	2	272	13	184	247	10	191	151	16	28	20	1
Other professional.....	39	15	13	4	29	1	13	1	24	4	309	7	49	209	15	126	102	10	30	8	4
Total professional.....	108	65	60	17	56	25	101	4	251	24	2,511	56	629	1,984	84	619	604	318	426	104	5
* SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	13	50	102	25		23	7	1	163		159	32	79	671	80	859	83	77	308	3	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	6	71	19	10		6	38		20		79	4	51	305	59	388	27	45	1,183	3	
Blacksmiths.....	28	67	109	12		55	3	3	76		306	34	84	526	44	651	175	74	527		
Bookbinders.....	1	6				1			3		31	5	1	45	4	235	5		4		
Brewers.....			16			1			10		31		1	1	4	13		2			
Butchers.....	7	20	127	9		12	1	1	17		284	3	50	578	25	834	75	23	143		
Cabinetmakers.....		1	4			2			8		97	2	8	31	6	182	25	5	25		
Carpenters and joiners.....	108	152	208	34		88	20	17	389	2	1,330	158	439	1,201	112	2,452	471	222	1,359	3	1
Clerks and accountants.....	116	55	104	34	3	32	141	4	170	3	1,948	48	271	1,424	252	1,848	1,436	76	176	25	
Dressmakers.....	98	14	52	6		40	1	10	20		342	6	148	313	17	2,680	386	139	1,247	1	
Engineers (commercial, marine, and stationary).....	17	5	8	1		2			28	1	578	7	45	150	17	25	160	13	11	1	

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....	2	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	20	1	443	2	39	68	1	48	80	8	6	2	.....
Bankers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	106	.....	26	35	2	4	3	5	6	7	.....
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	15	9	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	127	4	19	61	7	66	79	35	306	1	.....
Farm laborers.....	636	1,273	1,372	6,618	1	17,715	10	3,089	2,576	371	1,351	793	930	9,327	6,052	1,827	2,953	4,192	87,397	309	.....
Farmers.....	31	144	97	220	3	513	4	18	696	23	1,117	107	649	1,594	51	1,100	1,100	513	951	23	.....
Fishermen.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	1,117	14	8	25	8	4	38	5	328	5	.....
Hotel keepers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	43	1	15	55	17	10	30	7	7	12	.....
Hotel keepers.....	810	827	287	5,571	12	13,519	29	826	1,105	1,222	4,138	8,000	2,984	6,117	27,587	3,136	8,470	13,068	36,004	63	.....
Laborers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	148	.....	60	95	15	24	28	3	7	.....	.....
Manufacturers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants and dealers.....	40	99	34	32	537	22	111	9	243	24	973	11	301	1,899	357	2,880	255	261	1,039	92	.....
Servants.....	877	189	1,346	146	8	2,411	15	140	501	3	4,244	2,971	1,719	8,692	870	3,921	12,049	1,813	7,133	66	.....
Other miscellaneous.....	178	19	25	13	730	8	20	3	180	39	1,159	32	210	520	118	587	441	114	249	277	2
Total miscellaneous.....	2,594	2,553	3,143	12,603	1,294	34,202	192	4,089	5,314	1,682	13,900	11,935	6,950	28,468	34,085	12,307	25,586	20,044	138,083	857	2
No. occupation (including women and children).....	999	1,570	3,195	2,109	416	4,394	1,540	632	5,293	61	20,954	2,784	10,290	29,268	3,309	38,447	6,423	6,876	39,728	1,785	11
Grand total.....	4,965	5,508	8,462	15,130	1,770	39,592	3,331	4,911	13,012	1,782	53,498	15,738	21,107	71,380	39,135	84,260	38,382	30,780	192,073	2,798	19

TABLE X.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Hungarian.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Rumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Total.	Admitted in Philip- pine Islands.
SKILLED—continued.																					
Mariners.....	5	2	39	1	9	22	2	17	1	1,862	63	4	327	14	4	4	1	59	1	4,869	22
Masons.....	9	38	46		311	9	8	25	14	339	436	46	89				40	1	18	6,257	6
Mechanics (not specified).	3	12	22		19		6	14	1	112	137		30	3			7	1		1,448	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).						1															
Millers.....	3	19	1		112			4	2	55	105	2	5				1	2	1	898	
Miners.....	3	3	1		11			2	4	46	28	14					1			684	
Milliners.....	250	36	454		343	2	15	5	1	13	37		6	1			8			7,708	2
Painters and glaziers.	11	36	24		117	4	2	26	66	314	893	75	123	3	2		285	8	2	7,881	11
Pattern makers.					2			27	3	447	278	12	8	2	5		4	3	1	3,460	1
Photographers.	1	1	7		7					2	124				1		4			242	
Plasterers.		3			1			2	1	29	18		5	1			1	1		308	3
Printers.....	1	1	7		7			2	1	9	294				2		20		1	684	
Saddlers and harness mak- ers.	2	10	20		3	1	2	2	1	16	109	2	5		2		5	6		745	
Sausseers.	2	3	7		47			2	1	69	99		5		1		4			951	
Seamstresses.	47	24	20		245	5	3	2	10	25	16	4	2		1		2	62	2	467	
Shipwrights.								3		230	24	7	2	1	64					4,546	
Shoemakers.	58	151	31		632	9	27	90	53	180	49		16	3	184	2	3	4	9	174	
Stokers.	4	9	12		34	39	2	5	2	182	80	5	251	1	3		3			8,785	3
Stonecutters.	7	100	35		30	1	12	6	3	137	81	5	10		18		72		3	1,087	
Tailors.	275	100			503	3	13	149	64	285	306	3	31	2	106	5	8	5	12	1,481	
Tanners and curriers.	6	9	1		26		5	3	4	16	3	18			7					18,701	17
Textile workers (not spec- ified).																				486	
Tinners.	3				27	12	1	7	4	12	189	1								1,778	
Tobacco workers.	2	12	8		22	1		3	1	45	30	10	2		5		5			776	
Upholsterers.	2	4	20		17			3		26	4		223	2	4	1	1	3	1	2,345	
Watch and clock makers.	2				19		1	2		16	43									527	
Wagon and spinnars.	2				8			5		33	11		7	2	5	1	1			567	1
Wagon and spinnars.	6	4			103	17	1	6	12	57	263	9	4		69	4	1	1	1	4,500	
Wagon and spinnars.	2	21	2		108		4	2	15	20	29	19					2			538	24
Wagon and spinnars.	2																				
Wagon and spinnars.	1	5				1		7	3	74	59	3			4		3			585	2
Wagon and spinnars.	6	28	82		76	4	3	16	5	215	480	13	30	4	13	1	19	7	1	3,512	30
Other skilled.....																					
Total skilled.....	1,171	1,328	1,416	1	5,921	219	217	1,015	500	10,286	9,071	714	1,823	103	989	43	761	279	99	138,570	424

TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
PROFESSIONAL.																					
Actors.....	1				1		10				18	1	10	32	1	2	1	13	5	1	
Architects.....							2		4		13		8	28					6	2	
Clergy.....	3	3		1		2	2		4	3	40		56	25	3	11	18	10	19	7	
Editors.....							1				5		2	6					2	2	
Electricians.....	1						3				18		6	16	2		4	1	6	1	
Engineers (professional).....						1	7	1		4	97	1	68	122	2	8	3	13	17	8	
Lawyers.....			4	1			6		14		12		8	4		1		5	3	1	
Literary and scientific persons.....	1					1									3						
Musicians.....			3				2		2	1	15		5	14	2			5	3		
Officials (government).....						1	4		6		17	1	16	110	2	11	4	42	58		
Physicians.....	5		2		11	1	2		2		22		16	36	1	1	2	8	1	9	
Sculptors and artists.....		1	1	1	2	2	9			1	19		5	28	2	4		11	13	6	
Teachers.....	2		3		3	5	3		27		51		135	5	2			129	26	2	
Other professional.....	6	2	1		3	4	5	1	5	2	66		146	141	3	28	10	13	11	16	
Total professional.....	19	4	14	5	20	12	54	2	78	12	557	3	507	702	23	93	66	270	173	63	6
SKILLED.																					
Bakers.....	2	2	10	5		23	4	1			11	1	28	134	8	60	5	57	65	1	
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1	4	1	1		6	9	1			8		11	32	18	22	5	21	39	9	
Blacksmiths.....	2		4	4		7	3		3		17	1	6	61	2	26	12	19	32		
Bookbinders.....			3				1						1	6							
Brewers.....													1	1	1			2			
Butchers.....	1	1	11	5	3	7			2		9		11	101	3	47	1	28	37		
Cabinetmakers.....														13						3	
Carpenters and joiners.....	0	1	11	14	2	66	5	4	25		102	23	39	130	45	92	37	227	194	7	
Chicks and accountants.....	0	3	9		5	10	48		34		218	2	72	397	23	168	68	23	36	24	1
Dressmakers.....	19		4			12	2		1		18		99	62		40	19	39	49	4	
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		1	2			1		1	5		49	1	30	68	1	5	10	6	14	5	
Engravers.....											2		1	4				1		1	
Furriers and fur workers.....											3			8	4	27	1	1			
Gardeners.....			2	7	6	2			12		13		23	31	13		6	44	17	1	
Hat and cap makers.....							1							9	1	20					
Iron and steel workers.....		3				3			3		7	2	2	9		6	9	8	7		

Jewelers.....	4	1	1	7	1	4	2	7	10	1	14	3	8	7
Locksmiths.....		3	2			6	63	32	87	10	1	3	9	
Machinists.....	10			7	3	1	4	4	26	2	13	18	22	20
Mariners.....	2	3	3	10	2	7	58	27	26	5	17	11	28	6
Masons.....	2	3	4	83			33	11	19	30	12	6	164	162
Mechanics (not specified).....	1	5	2	5	10		33	32	35	9	8	3	15	59
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....														
Millers.....				1	1	3	6	1	9	9	2		1	11
Milliners.....		1		1			2	1	9	1		1		
Miners.....	1	10	129	6	1,187		4	24	148	103	3	7	7	4
Painters and glaziers.....	1	2	2		83	25	157	100	52	11	10	23	1,084	558
Pattern makers.....				7		7	25	18	62	11	78	3	20	36
Photographers.....	1	1	1				1							1
Plasterers.....	1			1			4		15	2	8	1	3	10
Pipers.....	1					1	5		6	6	6	1	8	6
Plumbers.....	1					3	12		3	1	9	3	5	5
Printers.....				2	2		7		21	1	9	16	10	3
Saddlers and harness makers.....														
Seamstresses.....	20	7		1	1		1	3	2	2	3	3		1
Shipwrights.....							7	20	12		7	11	4	15
Shoemakers.....	1	9	12	1	9	1	2	3	39	11	91	5	53	359
Stokers.....	1	1	1	4		4	13	20	13	4		17	21	17
Stonecutters.....		4	4				1	8	3	2		2	88	23
Tailors.....	2	1	25	14	2	6	21	13	97	14	884	6	40	366
Tanners and curriers.....		2		1			2	2	3		1		1	
Textile workers (not specified).....														
Tinners.....	1	1				1	30	5	2	3	2	7		49
Tobacco workers.....			2				1	2	8		10		3	7
Upholsterers.....	26	1	5	2	518	7	7		6	4	18		3	29
Watch and clock makers.....				1			1	8	4		6	1	2	
Weavers and spinners.....					1		2	10	12		13		1	7
Wheelwrights.....	3					19	45	15	40	1	5	11	7	9
Woodworkers (not specified).....														1
Other skilled.....	6	1		4			3	2	4		3		1	
	2	5	3	1	57	13	62	37	78	9	70	21	23	47
Total skilled.....	115	55	145	202	97	1,451	1,099	753	1,881	332	1,831	326	2,735	2,766
														142
														1

TABLE X A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	African (black).	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Serb, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Montenegrin, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian (north).	Italian (south).	Japanese.	Korean.
MISCELLANEOUS.																					
Agents.....					2	1	1	1	3		44	1	25	12	1	14	8	8	5	1	
Bakers.....					1	1			8		26		10	17		2		2	4	4	
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....																					
Farm laborers.....	125	11	1	11	11	123	1	18	4		10	1	4	21	2	9	6	12	32	4	93
Farmers.....	2	6	34	72	42	183	7	6	51		127	36	66	44	24	26	33	424	540	1,443	
Fishermen.....								5										179	307	339	3
Hotel keepers.....					2							1		11		1		2	52	2	
Hotel keepers.....	282	356	364	2,110	1,416	3,825	10	313	183	25	340	249	513	2,861	7,334	1,015	330	6,275	20,777	763	13
Laborers.....							2		2				23	17	2	2	1	1	2		
Manufacturers.....							2				20		206	567	341	673	29	268	341	263	1
Merchants and dealers.....	2	23	10	6	538	47	67	4	32	4	178	1	389	1,459	56	285	29	345	819	73	
Servants.....	103	13	107	16	24	159	17	3	76		368	76	289	1,205	58	118	53	86	113	193	4
Other miscellaneous.....	57	9	4	3	106	27	11	3	20	2	182	2	113	205							
Total miscellaneous.....	571	418	520	2,218	2,151	4,380	117	352	364	35	1,315	375	1,421	5,653	7,848	2,152	1,134	7,611	31,992	3,130	114
No occupation (including women and children)	114	29	241	105	107	1,002	765	26	331	16	1,799	171	1,149	3,774	427	1,209	468	2,154	5,516	1,028	16
Occupations unknown: left United States via Canadian border: reported by Canadian government.....	107	15	23	190	8	288			191	17	1,738	550	199	1,293	184	404	478	661	1,325	14	
Grand total.....	926	521	943	2,720	2,383	7,133	1,556	432	1,192	80	6,508	1,276	4,029	13,303	8,814	5,680	2,472	13,431	41,772	4,377	137

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Rus- sian).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Phil- ippine Islands.	
PROFESSIONAL.																							
Actors.....		1	4		3			7		7	3	1	8	6			1					199	3
Architects.....		3	1		1					6	2	1	1	1								85	
Clergy.....	1	2	1		3			3		9	7	1	16	4	4	5	3	6	2	1		285	38
Editors.....			1							2				1								23	
Electricians.....										6	1		1	1								84	
Engineers (professional).		4	1		1			1		23	24	1	11	12			1	2				467	2
Lawyers.....		6	4		1			6		1	1		3						1			47	1
Literary and scientific persons.....		1								1	1												
Musicians.....		2						3		5	3	5	2	2			1					65	
Officials (government).		14	3		9			6		6	1	5	13	7					1			328	
Physicians.....		4	2					5		6	2	2	4						1			163	7
Sculptors and artists.....	1	1	4		2			3		3	5	3	4	6	2	1	4	2	3			146	2
Teachers.....		2			1			2		8	3	3	14	2	1		1					471	1
Other professional.....		3	8		7			5		14	9	2	11	10			3		8			516	3
	1	4	2		5	3	1	5		25	23		7			1						401	
Total professional.....	3	49	31		33	4	7	43		128	84	10	94	51	7	13	11	20	9			3,280	57
SKILLED.																							
Bakers.....	1	14			23		2	14		12	11	8	11	1				1				526	
Barbers and hairdressers.		29			7	1	1	3		4	1	2	3			1						852	
Blacksmiths.....	3	31	1		43		4	16	1	13	5	16	1				1	1				356	
Bookbinders.....		4			1			1		1	2											33	
Brewers.....		2			1																	37	
Butchers.....	4	21			14	1	5	7		12	2	11	3	1		1	2	1				300	
Cabinetmakers.....		13			13			2		1												77	
Carpenters and joiners.	5	12	3		61	3	9	33	5	125	51	54	29	2		6	10	2	4	2		1,501	39
Clerks and accountants.	4	33	17		17	2	4	27	2	73	36	7	87	17	6	4	6	12	2			1,523	155
Dressmakers.....		28	1		13	2	4	11	1	19	9	7		2		2		7				475	1
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).	2	18	1		7	1	3	8	1	30	12	7	5	1			1	2				288	5
Engravers.....					1								2	1								18	
Furriers and fur workers.		7			3			2		7	9	16	4									49	
Gardeners.....		7			4			2								2						223	1
Hat and cap makers.		6			1			2									1					40	
Iron and steel workers.	3	9			20			4	2	2	13	5	1				2					120	
Iron and steel workers.					1			1		2								1				60	
Jewelers.....	1	1			9			1														31	
Locksmiths.....		2			1			1				1					1					51	
Machinists.....	4	20	1		12	1	2	9	1	27	31	5	7	3	4	2	1		1			414	

TABLE XA.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY OCCUPATIONS AND RACES OR PEOPLES—Continued.

Occupation.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian (Russ- nak).	Scandinavian (Nor- wegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scottish.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Spanish-American.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian (other than Cuban).	Other peoples.	Not specified.	Total.	Departed from Phil- ippine Islands.	
SKILLED—continued.																							
Mariners.....		1	1		5	5		1	1	184	15	3	96	2	3			1	30	1		640	37
Masons.....		17	1		14	1	2	2	3	5	15	6	5	1	3			3				573	
Mechanics (not specified).	1	17	1		9			5		4	6	3	9	3	3			1				287	
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin)																							
Millers.....	4	6			1			1		2	1	1			2							46	
Milliners.....	1	3																				38	
Miners.....	62	499	9		472	30	30	96	147	30	82	786	15	3	10	90	20	1	19			65	
Painters and glaziers.....		15	1		9	1	1	3	2	24	10		4	1	2	2						9,665	1
Pattern makers.....		1			1																	343	1
Photographers.....			1		1			1		3	5		2			1		1				4	
Plasterers.....										2	5											67	1
Plumbers.....					1		1			3	12				1							38	
Printers.....		6	1		5			2		3	5	2			1							46	
Saddlers and harness makers.....		4			1			3		1		1	1									112	1
Seamstresses.....	12	6			184			2		5	3	3										24	
Shipwrights.....																						326	
Shoemakers.....	2	31			29	3	5	21	1	18	3	5	2	1	4	5		6				6	
Stokers.....		4			11	52		5		12	2		1	299			3	4				752	
Stonecutters.....					3					5	35	1	8									512	
Tailors.....	13	39			74	3	11	125	3	10	6	22	5		1	6	1	2	3			209	
Tanners and curriers.....		4			4	2	4	3			1	1										1,875	1
Textile workers (not spec- ified).....										6	8				1	3						31	
Tinners.....		4			25	53																197	
Tobacco workers.....		16	4		10			2	1	1	1	1	135	1	1	1	4	3				49	
Upholsterers.....		1			1		1	1		1	2											802	
Watch and clock makers.....										3												30	
Weavers and spinners.....	1	3			9	1		3		2	21	4			12							54	
Wheelwrights.....					1																	247	
Woodworkers (not spec- ified).....																						3	
Other skilled.....	25	25	1		107	3	6	12	4	1	1	1	7	2	4	5	1	1	1			31	
Total skilled.....	147	1,000	44		1,237	138	96	436	179	684	436	1,001	742	41	68	152	50	81	34			21,574	247

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.^a

Occupation.	Ala.	Asa- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....					26	1	2	1	2	45		8		79	1	1			2
Architects.....				1	25	1	2	1		4				23		2	1		3
Clergy.....	1		2		46	7	11	1	9	2	4	17		65	4	15	2	5	8
Editors.....					12				5	5				2			9		1
Electricians.....		1	2		43	3	8	2	10	5				79	8	4	1	3	7
Engineers (professional).....	5	1	5		104	13	27	2	3	3	1			107	5	10	3		2
Lawyers.....					13	1	1	1	3			2		15	3	1	3	2	6
Literary and scientific persons.....					17	4	18		6	6	2			49	2	2	1		1
Musicians.....			1		33	5	1	1	41	1		2		18	8	1		2	6
Officials (government).....		1	4		24	1	1		3		1			25	2		1		1
Physicians.....					23	1	8		3	3				18	1		1		3
Sculptors and artists.....			2		25	4	26	3	3	3				72	4	10	1		2
Teachers.....	3		5	3	83	6	25	3	5	8	4	13		93	9	6	6	2	4
Other professional.....					72	12	25	1	20	12	6	41					3		9
Total professional.....	16	3	20	8	546	58	134	9	107	99	18	90	20	643	32	55	31	12	55
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....	1	1	15	2	73	10	73	4	3	27	2	5		344	26	41	5	4	9
Barbers and hairdressers.....	2		3		26	1	75	2	2	50	3			128	7	7	2	1	7
Blacksmiths.....	4	7	26	3	77	21	142	13	6	13	1	15		400	46	71	21	2	9
Bookbinders.....	1				7		3		1					38	3	3	3	1	3
Butchers.....					49	7	50	3	2	4				321	18	40	12	1	9
Cabinetmakers.....		2	11		12	4	13				2	3		66	1	1	4		1
Carpenters and joiners.....	5	13	73	7	263	62	330	17	25	98	10	55		1,277	77	167	34	8	25
Clerks and accountants.....	14	3	27	7	441	48	177	7	34	248	23	22		553	39	99	43	8	39
Dressmakers.....	7		5	1	103	15	123	7	10	13	3			433	21	31	15	5	18
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	2		4	1	67	8	27	5	2	9	2	10		90	10	14	5		10
Engravers.....					6		10							9					
Furriers and fur workers.....					2		4							21	1				
Gardeners.....	2	2	1	1	60	7	32	2	3	9	1			118	8	26	8	1	12
Hat and cap makers.....			2				15							30		4			
Iron and steel workers.....	1		7		39	7	77	4	3	3	1	2		262	22	21	2	1	
Jewelers.....					9		8		2	2				13		2	3		1
Locksmiths.....	1	2		4	10	6	66	4	1	1	1	19		258	25	15	6	2	4
Machinists.....	1	3	16	2	56	8	77	4	9	3	56			188	21	36	7		6
Mariners.....	34	3	4	1	231	9	52	2		246	13			209	17	36	6		42
Masons.....	6		28	3	182	37	156	9	9	35	6	6		745	57	40	15	2	13
Mechanics (not specified).....	2	1	3	1	37	3	39		2	17	2	8		74	11	9	3	1	6
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....					6	1	32				1	4		58	3	5	3		
Millers.....	1				11	2	11	1	1	2		3		71	8	11	3		1
Milliners.....	1				23	4	12		3	2				63	7	6	3	3	2

Miners.....	20	33	301	10	417	198	78	4	9	16	3	9	57	795	173	123	99	5	8
Painters and glaziers.....					4	11	4	1					3	18	1	33		1	
Pattern makers.....	2				4	1	4	1						10					
Photographers.....					8	1	2		5	1	1			45	1	3	1		3
Plasterers.....					19	2	11							2	45	2	6		
Plumbers.....	1	1	2		25	4	22		1	1	1		2	45	3	6	2		1
Printers.....	2	1			28	3	22		2				2	46	3	10	2		3
Saddlers and harness makers.....					6	1	14	1	3					1	41	21	36	3	5
Seamstresses.....			3		32	12	116	6	9	59	2								
Shoemakers.....	7				67	30	255	4	28	17	1		1	632	33	54	17	13	40
Slipwrights.....					8	7	19						2	77	6				
Stokers.....					24	7	24	1	2		1		2	105	11	11	2	5	5
Tanners.....	5	1	7		105	26	263	11	38	25	15		6	1,457	46	50	20	15	12
Tailors.....					1		21		1	1				3	3	5			1
Wagon and cart drivers.....					9	2	12	3						1	23	3	2	1	1
Wattle workers (not specified).....					3		7							31	8	10	2		
Woolcombers.....	2				10	3	1,723		1	723				24	2	6			
Watch and clock makers.....	1				7		5		2					47	1	4			1
Weavers and spinners.....					15		15		2		3			94	17	14	4		1
Wheelwrights.....					26	5	190	10	3				3	73	8	5	1		2
Woodworkers (not specified).....					4	2	21							69	3	8	2		1
Other skilled.....	1	1	12	4	146	14	79	1	3	24	4		2	274	42	31	7	2	11
Total skilled.....	134	84	574	60	2,631	596	2,904	136	217	2,673	113	253	250	11,028	782	1,112	359	85	312
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....	2								3	6	1	1	3						
Bankers.....	1													3					
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....					54	1	15							49	5	7	3		5
Farm laborers.....	4	1	2		27	4	21	1	2	10	1	5	1	75	8				6
Farm laborers.....	153	20	161	45	2,974	1,211	8,435	722	131	673	33	1,118	284	29,450	3,708	1,559	578	1	285
Farm laborers.....	7	3	44	14	638	92	296	19	12	12	4	24	53	1,074	140	315	82	16	27
Farm laborers.....					5		5	1											
General keepers.....	1				27	1	5							22	1				11
General keepers.....	159	186	1,015	53	5,687	1,141	4,661	191	174	306	116	212	362	18,122	3,061	1,265	463	113	207
Manufacturers.....					5	4	6												
Manufacturers and dealers.....	18	2	13		678	49	112	6	28	1	1		12	656	49	110	17	15	75
Manufacturers and dealers.....	40	9	62	23	1,816	385	3,964	185	190	98	33	27	86	10,440	573	722	265	54	108
Other miscellaneous.....	9	6	36	6	938	36	125	4	56	190	5	21	12	339	32	39	16	7	28
Total miscellaneous.....	395	240	1,340	147	12,913	2,923	17,646	1,129	595	1,557	222	1,459	851	60,255	7,574	4,047	1,428	341	764
No occupation (including women and children).....	325	29	936	163	6,354	1,537	6,856	305	461	1,878	206	2,384	387	21,414	2,168	2,331	1,166	298	821
Grand total.....	870	356	2,870	378	22,444	5,114	27,540	1,579	1,390	6,207	559	4,186	1,508	93,340	10,556	7,545	2,964	736	1,952

^a For intended future permanent residence of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table IX; for occupations of immigrant aliens admitted in the Philippine Islands, see Table X.

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N.H.	N.J.	N.Mex.	N.Y.	N.C.	N.Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors.....		4	105	7	3		2	5	1				10	812			5
Architects.....	2	1	17	9	4		4	4	2				18	125			4
Clergy.....	10	9	37	44	31		14	9	14	2			30	189	1	14	20
Editors.....			4	2	1								5	88			5
Electricians.....	5	4	60	27	17		3	3	3	2			24	238	2	2	17
Engineers (professional).....	1	1	8	2	4		18	10	5				119	851	4		69
Lawyers.....	1	1	19	10			6	2	1	1			3	142			2
Literary and scientific persons.....	1	1	42	21			5	3	2				40	111	1		12
Musicians.....	1	1	9	1	5		5	3	2				2	405		1	21
Officials (government).....							1	1					2	135			1
Physicians.....	1	2	17	23	3	1	4		1	1			10	173		5	9
Sculptors and artists.....	2	1	17	6	3		3		1				12	223		1	9
Teachers.....	15	12	121	34	16	1	14	8	5				52	700	3	8	23
Other professional.....	6	24	81	40	14	3	12	5	11	1			66	447	4	4	28
Total professional.....	45	75	639	289	120	8	87	50	46	11	26	403	5	4,638	13	41	228
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....	9	35	280	127	55		32	16	26	4			196	1,412		19	85
Barbers and hairdressers.....	14	21	226	62	22		33	5	5				13	1,222		6	88
Blacksmiths.....	17	24	386	243	141	2	43	21	51	5			261	1,143		45	219
Bookbinders.....		2	20	13	7				3				1	224		1	9
Brewers.....		4	9	4			3		2	1			8	69		1	10
Butchers.....	10	36	174	107	59	1	54	16	33	5			153	1,033	2	10	102
Cabinetmakers.....	2		61	71	11		8	3	3				28	190		2	16
Carpenters and joiners.....	65	69	1,246	597	422	4	146	92	95	14			789	4,389	7	103	501
Clerks and accountants.....	52	70	879	478	279	5	118	51	68	10			49	4,393	12	62	248
Dressmakers.....	20	37	590	115	80	4	70	11	66	5			308	3,185	1	23	149
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	14	8	167	90	31	2	10	11	2	1			86	573		8	55
Enginers.....			5	5			1						7	64			4
Furriers and fur workers.....	3	5	24	4	13								18	408			4
Gardeners.....	7	8	87	94	27	2	16	9	17				91	421	4	8	47
Hat and cap makers.....		4	32	10	7		12		1				24	310			7
Iron and steel workers.....	16	19	456	225	84		14	6	16	3			169	615	2	9	155
Jewelers.....		5	20	12									14	218			5
Locksmiths.....	2	29	89	60	25		38	3	23				167	840		9	173
Machinists.....	25	13	483	429	66	1	17	10	14	5			132	1,071	4	13	139
Masons.....	12	25	325	146	92	12	44	25	13	5			192	2,114		4	70
Mariners.....	36	31	443	258	94	1	87	34	42	5			324	1,576	2	19	274
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	4	9	107	76	30	1	5	2	2	1			87	586	2	3	38
Mechanics (not specified).....																	
Total.....	1		71	60	16		5	3	4		3	28	3	357		2	21

Millers.....	2	6	26	33	16	1	12	6	11	3	48	213	5	35
Milliners.....	13	16	43	33	10	1	6	3	18	1	23	37	1	22
Minors.....	13	29	234	700	65	1	65	269	35	10	144	718	19	312
Painters and glaziers.....	13	29	234	700	65	1	34	15	31	15	217	1,339	19	80
Pattern makers.....	31	31	31	33	9	1	1	2	2	1	12	81	2	18
Photographers.....	3	3	20	11	7	1	1	2	2	2	13	144	2	7
Plumbers.....	3	3	53	33	8	1	7	3	3	2	52	322	6	13
Printers.....	7	7	99	73	16	1	10	2	10	1	33	235	6	29
Saddlers and harness makers.....	2	4	31	57	18	1	7	2	9	1	45	445	4	17
Seamstresses.....	2	6	26	14	16	1	35	5	21	12	238	175	5	17
Shipwrights.....	9	60	322	76	43	1	1	1	1	1	2	2,314	1	115
Shoemakers.....	34	71	897	223	82	2	107	10	51	49	37	44	3	3
Stokers.....	8	8	103	99	29	1	14	4	12	17	55	415	8	303
Stonecutters.....	23	5	101	33	14	1	214	10	47	34	723	10,774	13	46
Tailors.....	33	257	1,191	231	143	4	2	16	6	1	2	10,774	5	44
Tanners and curriers.....	47	6	40	17	15	1	3	1	1	4	31	187	2	16
Textile workers (not specified).....	47	6	40	17	15	1	3	1	1	4	31	187	2	16
Timers.....	2	9	69	62	11	1	18	1	5	8	21	284	1	13
Tobacco workers.....	1	9	111	20	7	1	6	1	2	11	11	235	2	24
Upholsters.....	2	2	37	28	2	1	2	1	1	2	23	120	1	10
Watch and clock makers.....	108	9	1,633	65	9	1	25	3	4	2	33	230	4	11
Weavers and spinners.....	2	4	28	54	4	1	8	3	12	235	305	548	2	16
Wheelwrights.....	5	4	38	64	4	1	7	2	7	3	38	148	6	50
Woodworkers (not specified).....	2	1	41	66	22	1	6	2	7	2	19	187	6	30
Other skilled.....	20	31	312	266	71	1	28	11	22	30	214	999	23	115
Total skilled.....	644	1,005	12,721	5,746	2,427	49	1,382	680	786	114	776	6,841	74	50,877
MISCELLANEOUS.														
Agents.....	5	50	3	50	11	1	3	4	6	3	32	418	2	16
Bankers.....	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	179	1	2
Drymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	7	5	69	57	31	2	7	12	7	1	48	291	4	26
Farm laborers.....	713	1,403	16,904	8,376	4,236	28	3,255	784	1,159	955	17,636	148	1,510	17,488
Fishermen.....	115	39	623	477	561	1	1,148	823	140	38	93	230	26	17,319
Hotel keepers.....	6	122	63	116	1	1	44	21	3	1	17	941	7	8
Hotel workers.....	1	13	13	13	6	1	1	4	1	3	6	70	1	2
Laborers.....	1,615	592	18,946	8,886	7,219	32	3,543	843	806	2,040	8,463	199	1,258	12,717
Manufacturers.....	1	20	10	10	1	1	1	1	3	3	15	314	6	3
Merchants and dealers.....	25	87	545	179	91	7	102	29	40	14	399	5,201	14	224
Merchants and dealers.....	411	595	11,026	2,906	2,455	14	828	386	570	634	7,468	41	960	3,762
Seamstresses.....	18	20	465	175	99	4	56	21	32	7	18	2,023	13	137
Other miscellaneous.....													25	
Total miscellaneous.....	2,917	2,838	48,786	21,104	14,829	90	7,987	2,928	2,769	640	3,761	34,708	122	34,704
No occupation (including women and children).....	1,722	1,439	20,520	9,943	4,165	114	3,290	1,433	1,643	150	1,998	14,510	108	11,600
Grand total.....	5,328	5,357	82,666	37,172	21,541	261	12,746	5,101	5,244	915	6,561	56,462	312	50,746

TABLE XI.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF INTENDED FUTURE RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Oreg.	Pa.	P.I.	P.R.	R.I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors.....			28		33	8			1	26	3			15		2		1,233
Architects.....		2	33			3				3	3			5		7		312
Clergy.....	3	7	71	2	17	9	1	9		17	2	9	4	15		23	1	823
Editors.....		1	14		1	1								2				154
Electricians.....	3	3	47		1	17			1	19	6	1	11	21	4	8		689
Engineers (professional).....	2	4	173	1	11	16	1	2	3	11	4	1		40		30	6	1,921
Lawyers.....			23			1			2	1	4			1				230
Literary and scientific persons.....		2	19		5	2			1	1	4			9		3	1	282
Musicians.....		1	78		2	5			1	46	3		5	9		5		844
Officials (government).....		1	16	1	10		1		3	1	4	1	3	5		4		264
Physicians.....		1	24		7	1			1	4	3			2		1		365
Sculptors and artists.....	1	12	83		27	16	1	7	1	30	7	5	7	17	2	22	1	398
Teachers.....	3	10	106		6	10		3	2	26	3	5	2	27	3	13		1,524
Other professional.....																		1,265
Total professional.....	13	48	735	4	121	91	5	27	18	190	28	22	34	170	9	128	10	10,334
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....	4	17	248		1	34		15	2	65	8	5	3	39	1	47	2	3,469
Barbers and hairdressers.....	4	7	214		5	38		1	1	2	1	1	4	4	10	26	4	2,558
Blacksmiths.....	5	17	690		3	67	1	27	2	61	17	8	13	109	32	129	5	4,789
Bookbinders.....			30		2	1		1		4	1			7	1	6		425
Brewers.....			11			1		1	1	3			1	4	1	7		185
Butchers.....	3	8	247		2	22		9	4	42	9	9	3	4	7	50	4	2,797
Cabinetmakers.....		1	49			6				3		4	1	1	23	1		607
Carpenters and joiners.....	21	78	1,318		17	187	4	50	12	273	38	27	27	324	51	238	19	13,867
Clerks and accountants.....	25	84	693		98	142	4	35	13	236	64	17	27	275	15	142	15	11,297
Dressmakers.....	1	18	682		5	69		15	6	33	39	5	8	43	15	42	2	6,491
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3	5	183			8			2	17	7		8	58	5	23	5	1,986
Engravers.....			2		1	1				3		2		4		1		124
Furriers and fur workers.....			22			2				1								543
Gardeners.....	2	10	109			10		13	1	13	12	1	5	30	4	36	1	1,864
Hat and cap makers.....			32		1					2								600
Iron and steel workers.....	1	4	284		1	111	1	6		15	14	5	20	60	6	29	4	2,945
Jewelers.....			10			13				4	1			5		3		352
Locksmiths.....	6	5	306			10				39		2		6	6	71	2	2,346
Machinists.....	1	12	343		1	120	1	8	2	66	24	13	4	92	9	43		3,336
Masons.....	3	86	232		10	43	2	13	2	51	8	21	16	279	21	98	7	4,869
Mechanics (not specified).....	14	23	741		15	67	3	14	3	71	28	44	12	91	75	119	14	6,267
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	4	7	117		19	27	1	2		25	5	2	4	14	2	22	1	1,449
		3	59			22		2		4	3	3	1	10	2	7		808

Millers.....	1	2	90	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	4	2	0	2	2	28	084
Miners.....	27	24	51	1	26	32	3	3	3	355	189	158	479	158	101	110	7,581
Painters and glaziers.....	8	22	275	6	35	11	1	1	1	36	14	4	58	4	45	1	3,460
Pattern makers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	242
Photographers.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	308
Plasterers.....	2	4	34	1	16	1	1	1	1	4	5	4	11	4	4	1	684
Printers.....	3	3	38	1	5	1	1	1	1	9	8	8	23	8	8	1	745
Saddlers and harness makers.....	3	3	30	1	5	1	1	1	1	22	4	1	21	3	3	1	951
Seamstresses.....	15	15	300	22	48	9	1	1	1	15	12	2	3	14	14	1	467
Shipwrights.....	2	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30	12	6	20	6	2	1	4,546
Shoemakers.....	9	16	1,134	9	119	11	12	1	1	90	19	6	4	1	1	2	1,174
Stokers.....	2	5	73	1	13	5	4	6	6	7	5	5	44	57	124	5	8,785
Stonecutters.....	2	1	104	1	13	4	9	1	1	6	145	15	6	15	0	2	1,057
Tanners and curriers.....	10	27	1,826	12	138	13	9	1	1	97	29	17	68	20	136	5	1,491
Tailors.....	2	1	35	2	218	3	2	1	1	8	6	7	3	2	16	1	18,701
Textile workers (not specified).....	2	1	23	2	5	1	1	1	1	14	8	3	4	1	14	1	1,278
Timers.....	2	1	41	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	5	15	4	2,265
Tobacco workers.....	1	2	13	4	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	6	2	2	2	287
Upholsterers.....	1	2	33	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	6	4	5	6	567
Watch and clock makers.....	1	2	33	3	7	1	2	2	2	8	25	2	11	3	33	5	4,500
Weavers and spinners.....	1	5	400	3	467	2	2	2	2	14	4	6	6	2	14	14	538
Wheelwrights.....	1	1	63	1	1	3	3	3	3	4	3	6	1	1	2	2	685
Woodworkers (not specified).....	3	3	31	1	11	3	3	3	3	4	6	1	22	2	17	5	585
Other skilled.....	13	23	221	8	48	10	10	10	10	122	27	24	103	10	62	6	3,512
Total skilled.....	179	505	13,069	261	2,216	29	94	327	663	1,948	437	267	2,554	561	1,950	225	138,570
MISCELLANEOUS.																	
Agents.....	2	12	30	23	9	5	1	5	8	32	8	1	32	2	2	1	922
Bankers.....	1	5	85	28	14	1	1	1	10	4	4	2	41	2	16	4	932
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....	175	683	76,659	28	2,289	15	65	623	836	544	607	260	2,170	4,418	5,285	313	288,745
Farm laborers.....	45	140	1,080	48	171	2	9	176	172	46	57	29	455	60	264	45	11,793
Fishermen.....	1	48	15	1	8	27	2	27	3	1	1	1	109	2	118	1	1,225
Hotel keepers.....	92	1,109	36,298	62	1,987	32	96	528	6,534	627	527	308	5,514	2,247	4,556	414	214,300
Laborers.....	23	3	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	1,066	27	1	2	26	115	6	10,746
Manufacturers.....	13	49	686	2	69	15	15	11	242	14	14	27	122	359	1,536	110	96,658
Merchants and dealers.....	65	326	13,452	1	1,316	13	29	444	265	214	65	65	1,132	261	1,601	13	6,419
Servants.....	6	75	337	10	80	3	9	9	170	38	16	9	261	11	60	13	6,419
Other miscellaneous.....	399	2,449	128,676	4	5,948	80	230	1,824	2,005	8,410	1,439	704	9,855	7,127	11,955	908	632,664
Total miscellaneous.....	501	1,222	32,397	14	3,823	77	222	1,211	882	8,193	789	516	3,190	1,435	5,040	340	260,002
No occupation (including women and children).....	1,092	4,224	174,877	22	12,078	191	574	3,369	3,578	18,741	2,687	1,521	15,769	9,132	19,073	1,483	1,041,570
Grand total.....	1,092	4,224	174,877	22	12,078	191	574	3,369	3,578	18,741	2,687	1,521	15,769	9,132	19,073	1,483	1,041,570

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS.^a

Occupation.	Ala.	Alas- ka.	Ariz.	Ark.	Cal.	Colo.	Conn.	Del.	D. C.	Fla.	Ga.	Hawall.	Idaho.	Ill.	Ind.	Iowa.	Kans.	Ky.	La.
PROFESSIONAL.																			
Actors.....					3			1		1		3		2		1			3
Architects.....					11			1		1		1		1		1		2	
Clergy.....	1	1	1		4				5	1	2	6		11	1	2		4	5
Editors.....					4				1					2					
Electricians.....	1				7	1		1		1				7		1			
Engineers (professional).....					35	3	3	3	2	3		1		29	2		1		2
Lawyers.....					3									1					3
Literary and scientific persons.....					5	1			1	1				1					
Musicians.....		1			7	1	2		3	4		1		17					2
Officials (government).....					17	1		1	33					6					4
Physicians.....					12		2	3	3			1		14		1			1
Sculptors and artists.....		1	1		9		2	3	2					12					25
Teachers.....					21	1	15	1	7	1		4		26	8		1	1	3
Other professional.....	1				18	2	2	1	11			10		23		3			3
Total professional.....	2	4	2		152	10	29	5	68	12	2	28		152	13	9	2	7	51
SKILLED.																			
Bakers.....					13	2	9	1	1	11	1			28	2	3		2	1
Barbers and hairdressers.....	1		4		14		10	1	1	8				28		2			2
Blacksmiths.....					20	4	14			3				38	4	2		1	3
Bookbinders.....														2					
Brewers.....			1		2			1						3					
Butchers.....			4		16	2	2	1				3		29	4	3	1		1
Cabinetmakers.....					4									13	1	1			
Carpenters and joiners.....			6	1	133	16	2	2	1	26	2		2	139	6	12	1	4	5
Clerks and accountants.....	1				57	9	15		4	21	3	13		103	7	3	1	1	12
Dressmakers.....			2		24	2	7		4	1				33		2	1		5
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....	3				19	3	7			1		1		25	2				2
Engravers.....														1					1
Furriers and fur workers.....														1					1
Gardeners.....	1		1		22	2	5		4	2				14	1				4
Hat and cap makers.....						1								2					1
Iron and steel workers.....					3		3		1	1				12					
Jewelers.....					2									1					
Locksmiths.....					7									3	1				3
Machinists.....	1				14		7			5		3		40	4	1		1	3
Mariners.....	2				58		2		1	102				16	2	1			6
Masons.....					42	8	6			4	1	1	1	52	5	1			2
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....	1		3	1	13		8		1	3				10	2				4

Millers.....																			
Miners.....	16	24	36	8	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	19	603	51	96		1	1
Painters and glaziers.....	1		1		19	268	2			1	1			30	2		64	4	1
Photographers.....	4			4	2	4	2			1				4					
Packers.....	4			4	2	4	2			1				4					
Printers.....	6				6	1				1				4					
Saddlers and harness makers.....																			
Seamstresses.....		1			4	2	40			11				11	1				1
Shipwrights.....																			
Shoemakers.....	1		1	1	9	6	20	2		1		1		41	3		2		2
Stonemasons.....					3	2	5							5		1			
Tailors.....	1	1	1		35	5	12				1	3		10					
Tanners and curriers.....					3		9	6		9		3		113	5	1	2		7
Textile workers (not specified).....					3									5					3
Tinners.....					3		1							2					
Tobacco workers.....					1		1			679				5	2				1
Upholsterers.....					1									2					
Watch and clock makers.....					2					1		1		3					
Weavers and spinners.....					11									4		1			
Woodworkers (not specified).....					1									3		1			5
Other skilled.....			1		129	2	14	1	4	1	1	2		41	1	1			2
Total skilled.....	30	30	64	13	1,074	278	274	9	34	884	13	38	24	1,512	106	135	75	24	81
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....				1	9		1			1	1			13			2		3
Bankers.....					5		1							6	1				
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....					4		3					5			11	1			
Farm laborers.....			2	1	523	22	19	1		134		1,100	2	371	15	8	3		2
Farmers.....	2		5	12	491	53	30	3	2	5	1		8	266	41	51	41	5	30
Fishermen.....					38					1		3							4
Hotel keepers.....					39		1							3					
Laborers.....	77	56	78	28	3,337	676	2,023	82	81	214	17	477	68	7,810	904	244	244	58	172
Manufacturers.....																			
Merchants and dealers.....	9	2	3	8	769	34	26	7	13	71	11	23	6	267	21	14	7	9	30
Service men.....	4		2	1	209	32	165	10	38	19	6	13	7	533	43	30	13	12	16
Other miscellaneous.....	6	5	1	2	269	11	22	2	14	77	2	20	7	86	7	6		1	11
Total miscellaneous.....	98	63	91	53	5,718	818	2,291	105	150	517	38	1,644	96	9,112	1,033	354	310	25	271
No occupation (including women and children).....																			
	29	4	35	20	1,282	270	689	40	96	544	30	557	14	2,389	205	118	106	35	199
Grand total.....	159	101	192	86	8,226	1,376	3,283	159	345	1,967	83	2,267	124	13,165	1,357	616	493	151	602

^a For last permanent residence of emigrant aliens departed from Philippine Islands, see Table IX A; for occupations of emigrant aliens departed from Philippine Islands, see Table X A.

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Me.	Md.	Mass.	Mich.	Minn.	Miss.	Mo.	Mont.	Nebr.	Nev.	N. H.	N. J.	N. Mex.	N. Y.	N. C.	N. Dak.	Ohio.
PROFESSIONAL.																	
Actors.....			6											139			
Architects.....			3	1	1	1	2						4	55			
Clergy.....	1	4	13	7	4				3		1	10		136		1	6
Editors.....			2											10			1
Electricians.....			6											42			
Engineers (professional).....	2	3	18	4	3		6	3	1			16	2	260		2	8
Lawyers.....			1	1			1	1						32			
Literary and scientific persons.....	1													49			
Musicians.....			12	3	3		1	1				22		208			7
Officials (government).....	1	2	7	1			2	1			1			76			
Physicians.....		2	16	1	1		2					2	1	369			2
Sculptors and artists.....		2												7			3
Teachers.....		5	38	6	3		2	2	2		1	16		263		1	16
Other professional.....	1	11	13	5								19	1	201			3
Total professional.....	6	35	138	30	16	1	17	9	5	1	3	102	4	1,909		4	46
SKILLED.																	
Bakers.....		6	42	9	2	1	17	3	4	2		29		234		1	20
Barbers and hairdressers.....		4	58	5	2	1	12	1	1	1		22		301			17
Blacksmiths.....		4	27	6	7		4	1	1			14		119			18
Bookbinders.....			2											24			1
Brewers.....		1												13			1
Butchers.....		10	8	4	1	2	11	2	1	1		15	1	163			23
Cabinetmakers.....			2	7	4									22			5
Carpenters and joiners.....										1							
Clerks and accountants.....	1	10	63	29	20	5	43	10	9	4		91	1	523		4	66
Dressmakers.....	1	6	58	15	16		18	3	3	1	1	65	2	870		1	30
Engineers (locomotive, marine, and stationary).....		2	16	3	3		2	2	1	2		15		273			19
Engravers.....		7	19	3	2	1	2	1		1		14		112		1	16
Furriers and fur workers.....												1		14			
Gardeners.....		3	16	2		1	5	1						40			
Hat and cap makers.....												18		84			7
Iron and steel workers.....	1		9	6	4		3	3		1		3		23			11
Jewelers.....			4			1	1					9		27			1
Locksmiths.....			2						1			2		35			2
Machinists.....			38	6	8	1	8	2	2	1		29	1	119			26
Mariners.....	2	3	27	6	1	1	1					26		235			3
Masons.....			35	6	5		16	3	1			23	4	210		2	20
Mechanics (not specified).....			12	3	4		1	1				9	1	149			11
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....			4	1								2		22			3

Millers.....	3	23	0	1	1	104	98	11	15	1	3	33	5	3
Miners.....	1	1	109	297	157	10	104	88	11	15	1	33	5	3
Painters and glaziers.....			23	4	6		5					101	2	3
Pattern makers.....												1	2	1
Photographers.....												27	2	
Plasterers.....			4	1	3							22	2	
Plumbers.....			5	2	1							22	2	
Printers.....	1		5	2	1							26	3	
Saddlers and harness makers.....			5	2	1							69	2	
Seamstresses.....	1		1	2	1		1					1	2	
Shipwrights.....	1	1	73	3								10	1	
Shoemakers.....												127	5	2
Stonecutters.....			70	7	2		17					341	46	24
Tailors.....	6	29	10	4	2		3					414	10	5
Tanners and curriers.....			71	6	4		6					25	6	4
Textile workers (not specified).....	4		156	1	1		19	2				1,314	1	33
Tinners.....			8	1	1							9	2	2
Tobacco workers.....			8	1								23	3	3
Upholsterers.....			1	1								68	2	4
Watch and clock makers.....			8		2			2				22	1	1
Weavers and spinners.....	1		88									18	1	2
Wheelwrights.....			1	1								53	2	2
Woodworkers (not specified).....	1		1	1	1							10	1	1
Other skilled.....	5	4	56	6	6		9	1	2	2	4	264	1	13
Total skilled.....	27	122	1,167	450	285	25	323	128	53	30	46	745	46	744
MISCELLANEOUS.														
Agents.....			6		1		3					9		
Bankers.....														
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....														
Farm laborers.....	8		78	14	11	1	1			1	1	59	1	5
Farmers.....	3	11	96	70	89	2	34	9	3	9	2	483	2	4
Fishermen.....			20				67	30	32	9	100	391	3	40
Hotel keepers.....												36		
Labourers.....	165	475	6,563	1,465	761	126	1,397	327	261	107	410	3,956	13	60
Manufacturers.....			3	1	1		2					31	60	4,461
Merchants and dealers.....	7	13	170	24	19	9	33	7	13	6	11	85	7	1
Servants.....	12	58	604	165	54	3	115	19	24	7	9	2,243	3	72
Other miscellaneous.....	7	5	115	9	13	1	17	11	1	8	6	3,588	1	15
Total miscellaneous.....	194	566	7,726	1,689	951	145	1,671	407	336	147	439	37,993	29	121
No occupation (including women and children).....	65	300	2,141	429	224	46	440	59	64	23	83	11,918	19	55
Grand total.....	292	1,023	11,172	2,568	1,456	217	2,451	603	458	201	571	59,149	54	195
														7,286

TABLE XI A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE AND OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Occupation.	Okla.	Pa.	P. I.	P. R.	R. I.	S. C.	S. Dak.	Tenn.	Tex.	Utah.	Vt.	Va.	Wash.	W. Va.	Wis.	Wyo.	Un- known.	Total.
PROFESSIONAL.																		
Actors.....		4		22											10			199
Architects.....		9													2			85
Clergy.....		15		14		1	2	1	3			1	1	3				285
Editors.....									1						2			23
Electricians.....		3								1								84
Engineers (professional).....		36		4		2			2		1	3	5	2		1		467
Lawyers.....		2							1									47
Literary and scientific persons.....																		55
Musicians.....	1	25		1					1	1			3		2			328
Officials (government).....	1	3		2				1	2			1	1	1	2			163
Physicians.....		16		1		1												146
Sculptors and artists.....		8								3			4		1			471
Teachers.....		35		7		4		1	8	1		2	5		8	1		516
Other professional.....	1	50	1	4		1		1	5	1	1	1	1		1	2		401
Total professional.....	1	14	209	1	57	8	4	2	23	3	7	9	24	5	32	4		3,280
SKILLED.																		
Bakers.....	3		56															524
Barbers and hairdressers.....		1	68						3	1					6			550
Blacksmiths.....		45		2	1				3		1		5	4	3			550
Bookbinders.....															6			364
Brewers.....		5																93
Brokers.....		41											1		2			37
Cabinetmakers.....									3				2	1				360
Carpenters and joiners.....	2	141		4									4		5			77
Clerks and accountants.....	2	74		48				2	14	5	5	4	18	4	25	2		1,501
Dressmakers.....		37		2				1	6	3	3	5	13	1	13			1,523
Engineers (conductive, ma- chine, and stationary).....	1								3		1		2	1				475
Engineers.....		1	29	8					9	2		2	2	1	1			298
Farmers.....		3																18
Fishermen.....																		49
Gardeners.....		11						1	2	2		1	8		4			220
Hat and cap makers.....	1	4																40
Iron and steel workers.....		20								1		1	1		4			120
Jewelers.....		2													1			60
Locksmiths.....		4													1			51
Machinists.....	1	56							1	2		1	7		14			414
Mariners.....	3	44		3					4		2	4	16	1	12	1		640
Masons.....	4	70					1	4	5	4	1		6	2	3			573
Mechanics (not specified).....		23		15					1	1		1						267
Metal workers (other than iron, steel, and tin).....		2							2				1		1			46

Millers.....	34	1	5	1	4	1	12	4	44	82	0	10	111	2	100	83	2	37	34
Miners.....	12	2,645							28	3	1								6,005
Painters and glaziers.....	1	1																	343
Photographers.....	5	2							1	1									57
Plasterers.....	4	4																	38
Plumbers.....	2	2																	46
Printers.....	1	9							1	1									112
Saddlers and harness makers.....	1	1																	24
Seamstresses.....	18	1							1	3									326
Shipwrights.....	3	87	3	10					7	2	2	2	4	3	3	17			752
Shoemakers.....	1	26	1						1	1	1	1	1	2	1	3			512
Stokers.....	5	5																	209
Stonecutters.....	6	117	2	10					5	1	63	2	2	2	2	18			1,875
Tailors.....	1	2																	31
Tanners and curriers.....	19	1							2	2	1								197
Textile workers (not specified)	5	2	1						1	1									49
Tinners.....	16	1							1	1									902
Tobacco workers.....	1																		30
Upholsterers.....	4																		54
Watch and clock makers.....	33																		247
Weavers and spinners.....	1	2																	3
Wheelwrights.....	1	2							1										31
Wood workers (not specified).....	3	68	5	7					3	1									763
Other skilled.....	43	54	3,831	101	142	3	8	19	123	124	92	45	246	200	261	43			21,574
Total skilled.....																			
MISCELLANEOUS.																			
Agents.....		6	1	1	1				1	2			2	1					154
Bankers.....		1																	86
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters.....		1	14																134
Farm laborers.....	1	205	2				2		20	7	1	7	20	16	28	4			3,062
Farmers.....	13	37	375	51	22	1	12	1	54	10	6	13	89	17	75	2			3,015
Fishermen.....	10	2																	148
Hotel keepers.....	2	2																	110
Hotel keepers.....	103	354	15,993	1	27	644	12	61	416	304	153	195	817	813	1,239	111			89,383
Laborers.....	3																		86
Manufacturers.....	5	10	219	138	11	4	2	13	54	9	6	8	50	19	21	7			4,882
Merchants and dealers.....	2	15	1,209	18	83	2	6	3	14	8	9	8	54	22	80	9			8,318
Servants.....	2	20	112	1	17	13	1	4	3	7	4	1	65	9	11				1,891
Other miscellaneous.....	125	457	18,139	2	254	784	22	87	54	568	344	177	236	1,127	890	1,458	136		110,999
Total miscellaneous.....																			
No occupation (including women and children).....	55	46	4,801	1	276	273	7	19	18	206	63	78	184	156	339	27			32,540
Unknown.....																			34,043
Grand total.....	224	571	27,040	4	638	1,207	36	126	94	920	534	354	362	1,581	1,260	2,090	210		202,436

* Occupations and United States residences unknown; left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

TABLE XII.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1909, TO JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1909.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1909.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
African (black).....	2,961	2,005	4,966	1,746	1,097	2,843	1,215	906	2,123	2,767	1,802	4,569
Armenian.....	4,680	3,822	8,502	1,678	1,094	2,772	3,008	618	3,626	4,650	1,742	5,392
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	4,874	3,588	8,462	2,817	1,785	4,602	2,057	1,803	3,860	4,791	3,379	8,170
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	14,253	877	15,130	9,170	512	9,682	5,083	365	5,448	9,613	613	10,226
Chinese.....	1,598	1,712	3,310	580	71	657	1,012	101	1,113	1,837	164	2,001
Croatian and Slovenian.....	32,947	6,615	39,562	21,087	3,397	24,484	11,860	3,218	15,078	24,618	6,102	30,720
Cuban.....	2,342	3,331	5,673	1,015	461	1,476	1,327	528	1,855	2,408	1,041	3,449
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	4,453	458	4,911	2,971	215	3,186	1,482	243	1,725	2,711	372	3,083
Dutch and Flemish.....	8,742	4,270	13,012	6,121	2,708	8,829	2,621	1,562	4,183	6,375	3,474	9,849
East Indian.....	1,768	14	1,782	1,208	1	1,213	560	9	569	686	14	700
English.....	32,190	21,299	53,489	17,663	10,582	28,245	14,536	10,717	25,253	27,578	18,651	46,229
Finland.....	10,724	5,012	15,736	6,748	2,432	9,180	3,976	2,890	6,866	10,473	5,259	15,732
French.....	11,715	9,302	21,017	5,506	3,982	9,488	6,209	5,410	11,619	12,848	10,739	23,587
German.....	42,191	29,189	71,380	23,968	14,039	38,005	18,223	15,150	33,375	39,524	28,550	68,074
Greek.....	36,590	2,555	39,145	20,685	1,798	22,483	11,985	1,257	13,242	31,427	2,196	33,623
Hebrew.....	46,206	38,054	84,260	22,549	16,146	38,695	23,657	21,908	45,565	40,603	34,040	74,643
Irish.....	21,075	17,037	38,112	12,849	8,931	21,780	8,226	8,376	16,602	18,707	16,715	35,422
Italian (north).....	23,754	7,026	30,780	15,213	3,524	18,737	8,541	3,502	12,043	23,106	7,154	30,260
Italian (south).....	151,249	41,424	192,673	112,494	21,416	133,909	38,756	20,068	58,764	157,207	41,738	198,945
Japanese.....	915	1,883	2,798	474	1,032	1,506	441	851	1,292	1,574	926	2,500
Korean.....	14	5	19	9	3	12	5	2	7	11	3	14
Lithuanian.....	15,360	7,354	22,714	9,943	3,651	13,594	5,417	3,703	9,120	13,665	6,914	20,579
Magyar.....	18,382	8,920	27,302	12,434	4,886	17,320	5,948	4,034	9,982	21,949	8,989	30,938
Mexican.....	11,617	6,143	17,760	5,565	2,849	8,414	6,052	3,294	9,346	12,243	6,511	18,754
Pacific Islander.....	45	16	61	21	2	23	24	16	40	25	19	44
Polish.....	91,275	37,073	128,348	59,306	20,467	79,775	31,967	16,006	48,573	74,479	36,616	111,095
Portuguese.....	4,887	2,770	7,657	3,461	1,764	5,225	1,426	1,006	2,432	3,722	2,221	5,943
Rumanian.....	12,602	1,597	14,199	8,314	940	9,254	4,288	637	4,945	10,104	1,393	11,497
Russian.....	14,918	2,376	17,294	10,687	1,417	12,104	4,231	959	5,190	11,156	1,731	12,887
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	21,198	6,709	27,907	13,098	3,702	16,799	8,100	3,107	11,207	16,541	6,634	23,175
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	35,019	17,018	52,037	23,874	8,468	32,342	11,145	8,550	19,695	28,352	15,541	43,896
Scottish.....	15,546	9,066	24,612	9,437	5,107	14,544	6,109	3,959	10,068	12,832	7,439	20,271
Slovak.....	23,642	8,774	32,416	14,126	4,677	18,803	9,516	4,097	13,613	22,411	8,627	31,038
Spanish.....	4,890	947	5,837	2,982	504	3,486	1,908	443	2,351	4,486	850	5,336
Spanish-American.....	645	255	900	310	161	471	335	94	429	608	223	831
Syrian.....	4,148	2,169	6,317	1,383	703	2,086	2,765	1,466	4,231	3,948	2,123	6,071
Turkish.....	1,237	46	1,283	564	21	585	673	25	698	1,282	30	1,312
Welsh.....	1,504	740	2,244	791	322	1,113	713	418	1,131	1,369	697	2,066
West Indian (except Cuban).....	684	516	1,150	282	243	525	352	273	625	676	493	1,169
Other peoples.....	3,243	87	3,330	1,790	42	1,832	1,453	75	1,498	2,587	76	2,663
Total.....	736,038	305,532	1,041,570	404,924	153,644	558,568	271,114	151,868	422,982	665,661	291,444	957,105

TABLE XII A.—EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED DURING SPECIFIED PERIODS, JANUARY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACE OR PEOPLE AND SEX.

Race or people.	Year ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended June 30, 1910.			6 months ended Dec. 31, 1909.			Year ended Dec. 31, 1901.		
	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.	Males.		Total.
	Females.			Females.			Females.			Females.	Sex unknown.	
African (black).....	626	300	926	226	170	396	400	130	530	635	262	942
Armenian.....	492	29	521	223	12	235	298	17	286	453	34	501
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	601	342	943	317	178	495	284	164	448	526	36	879
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	2,006	114	2,120	1,047	58	1,105	1,559	56	1,615	2,139	91	2,339
Chinese.....	2,334	49	2,383	801	12	813	1,533	37	1,570	2,442	109	2,619
Croatian and Slovenian.....	6,110	1,023	7,133	2,913	543	3,456	3,197	480	3,677	5,005	579	6,499
Cuban.....	1,085	471	1,556	429	166	595	656	305	961	1,066	473	1,529
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	410	22	432	191	15	206	219	7	226	296	15	311
Dutch and Flemish.....	828	364	1,192	499	232	731	329	132	461	552	228	896
East Indian.....	70	10	80	16	2	18	54	8	62	66	10	83
English.....	4,192	2,316	6,508	2,344	1,345	3,689	1,948	971	2,819	2,824	1,591	5,375
Finnish.....	993	283	1,276	492	151	643	501	132	633	778	247	1,262
French.....	2,427	1,602	4,029	1,389	993	2,382	1,038	609	1,647	1,795	148	3,130
German.....	8,053	6,250	13,303	4,179	3,009	7,188	3,874	2,241	6,115	6,508	4,117	12,636
Greek.....	8,444	350	8,814	3,990	157	4,147	4,874	193	5,067	6,790	271	7,334
Hebrew.....	4,222	1,407	5,629	2,247	784	3,031	1,975	683	2,658	3,706	1,410	5,237
Irish.....	11,369	1,202	12,571	690	630	1,310	590	582	1,162	888	978	2,206
Italian (north).....	36,239	2,042	38,281	10,904	1,104	12,008	6,144	938	7,082	10,325	1,693	12,491
Italian (south).....	3,476	901	4,377	1,308	2,097	3,405	25,355	3,416	28,771	35,087	5,243	42,154
Japanese.....	120	17	137	29	5	34	2,168	12	2,180	3,481	807	4,296
Korean.....	1,361	451	1,812	731	241	972	610	210	820	1,377	13	1,326
Lithuanian.....	7,307	3,166	10,473	4,230	1,751	5,981	3,137	1,415	4,552	6,708	271	9,846
Magyar.....	153	57	210	81	28	109	72	29	101	121	42	163
Pacific Islander.....	12,133	4,751	16,884	6,044	2,578	8,622	5,466	2,173	7,639	10,850	3,876	14,946
Polish.....	591	315	906	107	131	238	724	184	908	649	306	866
Romanian.....	1,025	209	1,234	533	118	651	792	91	883	1,583	138	1,516
Russian.....	4,073	1,007	5,080	2,845	546	3,391	2,030	461	2,491	3,294	707	4,720
Ruthenian (Russo-Lithuanian).....	1,375	344	1,719	852	203	1,055	523	141	664	1,254	318	1,574
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	3,514	1,518	5,032	1,350	678	2,028	2,164	840	3,004	2,745	1,353	6,738
Scotch.....	6,322	2,870	9,192	3,227	203	3,430	505	295	590	812	446	1,254
Slovak.....	1,055	2,865	3,920	4,266	1,268	5,534	2,586	959	3,545	5,636	1,904	7,153
Spanish.....	271	116	387	1,011	120	1,131	2,007	173	2,180	1,702	306	2,004
Spanish-American.....	851	226	1,077	138	55	193	145	61	202	277	102	379
Syrian.....	1,008	52	1,060	470	49	519	572	177	749	867	235	1,149
Turkish.....	142	53	195	421	27	448	585	27	610	878	30	937
West Indian (except Cuban).....	729	166	895	66	26	92	69	27	96	169	39	199
Other peoples.....	748	57	805	186	21	207	563	36	599	711	157	1,698
Not specified.....	12,628	8,016	20,644	6,722	4,376	11,098	5,906	3,640	9,546	5,906	3,640	16,616
Total.....	154,842	47,534	202,376	70,579	24,909	95,488	84,263	22,626	106,889	131,431	37,028	197,831

* Left United States via Canadian border; reported by Canadian government.

TABLE XIII.—SEX, AGE, LITERACY, FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., OF NONIMMIGRANT

Race or people.	Number admitted.	Sex.		Age.			Literacy, 14 years and over.			
		Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Can read but can not write.		Can neither read nor write.	
							Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
African (black).....	2,029	1,393	636	91	1,788	150	1	5	282	78
Armenian.....	140	127	13	1	122	17			13	4
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	604	322	282	45	492	67			4	3
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	1,244	1,200	44	13	1,192	39	1		438	13
Chinese.....	4,746	4,675	71	152	3,492	1,102			505	16
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2,513	2,227	286	48	2,327	138	3		670	57
Cuban.....	4,116	2,890	1,226	370	3,212	534			32	17
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	251	245	6	7	223	21			79	2
Dutch and Flemish.....	2,367	1,729	638	177	1,933	257	1		18	15
East Indian.....	86	78	8	2	82	2			12	2
English.....	22,572	14,775	7,797	1,354	16,568	4,650	2	1	34	14
Finnish.....	1,492	982	510	37	1,399	56		1	2	1
French.....	5,349	3,164	2,185	294	4,285	770			43	17
German.....	14,650	8,812	5,838	969	11,703	1,978	3	3	108	72
Greek.....	2,037	1,944	93	40	1,941	56			330	26
Hebrew.....	3,503	2,192	1,311	398	2,786	319	2		219	231
Irish.....	8,807	3,456	5,351	145	7,638	1,024	3	4	42	32
Italian (north).....	7,412	6,173	1,239	259	6,729	424			426	59
Italian (south).....	22,772	20,067	2,705	852	20,021	1,899	7		8,552	1,076
Japanese.....	1,348	1,196	152	20	1,202	126			23	14
Korean.....	1	1			1					
Lithuanian.....	628	467	161	33	574	21	10	7	171	84
Magyar.....	2,766	1,713	1,053	214	2,346	206			140	102
Mexican.....	3,237	2,090	1,147	451	2,321	465	4	7	643	453
Pacific Islander.....	6	3	3		6				2	1
Polish.....	6,055	4,691	1,364	266	5,442	347	69	28	1,438	358
Portuguese.....	942	644	298	72	758	112			299	139
Roumanian.....	755	643	112	36	658	61			167	29
Russian.....	1,336	1,122	214	102	1,168	66	1		345	61
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	2,016	2,224	392	139	2,322	155	4	4	940	157
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	11,569	6,870	4,699	275	10,402	892	8	2	8	7
Scotch.....	6,315	4,030	2,285	344	4,739	1,232			44	25
Slovak.....	3,074	2,331	743	134	2,753	187	3	1	357	106
Spanish.....	4,555	3,581	974	280	3,539	736	3	1	100	20
Spanish-American.....	1,563	1,023	540	221	1,107	235			25	15
Syrian.....	754	543	211	86	606	62			95	109
Turkish.....	139	132	7	5	128	6			42	2
Welsh.....	744	507	237	41	583	120			2	2
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	963	572	391	126	687	150	2	1	9	4
Other peoples.....	411	401	10	10	388	13	2		137	1
Total.....	156,467	111,235	45,232	8,109	129,663	18,695	129	65	16,796	3,424
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	7,223	6,799	424	197	5,748	1,278	12		550	26

ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Money.		By whom passage was paid.			Going to join—			Admitted in Philippine Islands.	
Aliens bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Self.	Relative.	Other than self or relative.	Relative.	Friend.		Neither relative nor friend.
\$50 or over.	Less than \$50.								
398	1,240	\$63,760	1,689	262	78	1,078	225	726	
69	62	20,376	129	9	2	60	21	59	
206	264	42,134	464	125	15	407	107	90	
243	943	61,208	1,202	36	6	389	607	248	
1,407	2,937	211,516	4,066	622	58	748	872	3,126	5,835
342	2,044	88,684	2,335	165	13	1,453	852	208	
1,881	838	224,580	2,927	1,114	75	2,125	234	1,757	
63	172	10,910	239	6	6	139	81	31	
1,133	594	252,246	1,802	455	110	1,016	489	862	2
45	35	14,465	79		7	21	3	62	91
14,164	3,928	1,738,208	17,337	3,811	1,424	9,402	2,334	10,836	424
340	965	69,522	1,172	274	46	765	618	109	
3,333	756	523,271	3,970	646	733	1,676	420	3,253	21
7,377	3,430	1,128,391	11,558	2,389	703	7,635	2,080	4,935	111
512	1,402	132,503	1,953	79	5	1,207	586	244	8
905	1,560	178,001	2,225	1,241	37	2,747	238	518	6
3,502	4,274	537,667	7,441	979	387	5,580	764	2,463	
2,360	4,297	426,422	6,376	682	354	4,331	1,491	1,590	48
4,876	15,705	915,787	19,501	3,018	253	18,708	1,476	2,588	
1,061	175	172,179	1,146	136	66	248	191	909	169
1		72	1				1		7
125	405	26,015	436	185	7	532	73	23	
573	1,731	111,531	2,084	669	13	2,049	448	269	
583	1,479	84,040	2,158	941	138	1,525	191	1,521	1
2	1	452	5	1		3		3	
746	4,544	198,472	4,910	1,112	33	5,112	693	250	2
221	476	49,632	694	230	18	599	245	98	41
98	561	26,078	660	93	2	489	191	75	1
269	875	57,660	1,056	247	33	695	406	235	4
121	2,255	74,017	2,255	347	14	1,903	535	178	
3,329	6,375	626,870	9,710	1,115	744	6,408	2,639	2,522	18
3,847	1,297	463,499	4,779	1,039	497	2,564	819	2,932	30
364	2,446	99,428	2,578	488	8	2,533	410	131	
2,679	995	382,257	3,711	562	282	1,715	590	2,250	335
1,180	45	755,229	972	466	125	306	116	1,142	
391	193	129,418	562	186	6	341	76	337	11
67	53	11,830	126	10	3	49	40	50	8
356	193	62,704	563	131	50	313	100	331	
599	156	99,465	660	288	15	287	141	535	
80	313	22,619	371	33	7	188	179	44	34
59,898	70,014	10,093,118	125,902	24,192	6,373	87,345	21,582	47,540	7,223
			6,535	227	461	384	316	6,523	

TABLE XIII A.—SEX, AGE, AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN UNITED STATES OF NONMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	Sex.		Age.		Continuous residence in the United States.						Real- dances outside U. S.	Departed from P. I.
	Male.	Female.	Under 14 years.	14 to 44 years.	45 years and over.	Not over 5 years.	5 to 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.		
African (black).....	1,287	591	105	1,619	154	686	119	15	5	11	1,042	.....
Armenian.....	241	28	4	191	46	64	55	14	7	2	99	.....
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	520	218	18	437	65	219	80	19	16	13	173	2
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	1,385	663	22	1,279	84	679	64	5	4	1	632	.....
Chinese.....	5,267	1,700	155	3,587	1,525	439	439	460	460	887	2,521	7,100
Croatian and Slovenian.....	2,141	263	64	2,160	217	1,485	361	14	12	2	567	.....
Cuban.....	5,813	1,667	633	4,445	735	1,591	206	44	32	33	3,907	.....
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	168	701	2	148	18	92	24	3	.....	.....	48	.....
Latvian and Flemish.....	2,014	141	229	2,195	331	996	239	25	38	18	1,439	16
East Indian.....	93	5	2	89	7	28	7	1	.....	.....	62	109
Eng. 13h.....	31,362	12,366	2,162	24,590	6,830	7,580	1,395	302	227	290	23,788	571
Finch.....	2,607	1,661	119	2,384	104	1,548	654	87	24	14	280	1
French.....	5,821	3,663	333	4,409	1,079	1,172	371	82	83	94	4,019	44
German.....	13,145	8,129	849	10,273	2,017	4,433	1,384	218	269	278	6,563	134
Greek.....	1,810	1,745	37	1,639	134	1,327	196	19	2	4	853	7
Hebrew.....	3,682	2,567	361	2,886	435	1,327	333	49	28	13	1,932	7
Irish.....	11,443	4,326	253	10,019	1,171	4,607	2,949	692	337	350	2,508	4
Italian (north).....	9,190	7,955	350	8,136	126	3,436	1,313	126	64	49	4,172	46
Italian (south).....	21,782	19,168	1,103	18,453	2,226	8,508	2,553	282	151	79	10,499	.....
Japanese.....	3,133	2,654	147	2,596	390	813	758	375	234	67	886	206
Korean.....	16	12	.....	13	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Lithuanian.....	603	463	48	505	50	223	48	9	4	2	317	.....
Magyar.....	4,610	3,097	269	3,849	402	3,011	622	47	19	8	903	.....
Mexican.....	973	680	84	747	142	74	27	17	6	1	848	1
Pacific Islander.....	8	4	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish.....	5,049	3,773	321	4,307	421	2,402	503	51	21	15	2,067	.....
Portuguese.....	2,308	1,577	211	1,845	312	1,089	631	110	65	50	403	38
Rumanian.....	813	680	151	661	93	408	61	4	7	2	1,511	10
Russian.....	2,213	1,823	384	1,890	106	550	89	14	7	1	1,300	.....
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	1,001	1,331	113	1,405	83	199	33	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	13,877	8,005	456	12,221	1,200	7,109	3,375	451	334	289	2,319	24
Scotch.....	4,984	2,890	520	3,800	1,563	2,216	406	58	55	90	5,037	17
Slovak.....	1,912	1,413	129	1,543	267	206	206	20	11	8	460	.....
Spanish.....	3,025	651	217	2,920	539	717	154	66	12	8	2,719	362
Spanish-American.....	1,630	524	179	1,189	263	109	115	9	2	2	1,492	3
Swedish.....	1,107	524	179	1,189	263	109	115	9	2	2	1,492	3
Swiss.....	1,637	179	55	670	101	286	158	28	7	5	104	28
Turkish.....	471	35	18	449	30	241	56	11	9	3	397	.....
Welsh.....	718	509	35	543	110	251	47	11	.....	.....	1,066	.....
West Indian (other than Cuban).....	787	209	120	1,000	184	182	37	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other peoples.....	1,304	657	13	1,633	28	387	16	2	.....	.....	267	43
Total.....	177,982	125,054	9,010	143,763	24,309	160,007	13,772	3,814	2,555	2,706	88,228	8,785
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	8,785	8,268	250	7,241	1,285	845	1,360	4,647	1,111	358	1,032	.....

TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination.																	Other Europe.	Total Europe.		
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.			Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.
Austria.....	246																				254
Hungary.....		84																			85
Belgium.....			161																		166
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....				3																	3
Denmark.....					59																60
France, including Corsica.....			1		1																5
German Empire.....			3			716	1,747		5		1				1						9
Greece.....						2		15													1,765
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....						4	4		412	195											15
Netherlands.....			1																		422
Norway.....					1		1				820										197
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.....												41	7								822
Roumania.....																					44
Russian Empire.....						1	1							103							7
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....									1						242						106
Sweden.....																77					253
Switzerland.....						1	1										98				77
Turkey in Europe.....						1			1										15		102
United Kingdom.....			1			6	3		7					2	6		3		5,331	2	16
Other Europe.....	4																				5,365
Total Europe.....	252	84	167	3	61	731	1,768	15	427	195	821	41	7	105	250	77	101	15	5,366	7	10,493
China.....																					58
Japan.....			5				5		1		1						1		44	1	58
India.....									2	1									23	27	28
Turkey in Asia.....							2												26		
Other Asia.....							3		1												7
Total Asia.....			5				11		4	1	1						1		96	1	120
Africa.....																					21
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....							1								1	7				95	104

TABLE XIV.—NONIMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination.																					Admitted in Philippine Islands.
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.	
Pacific Islands, not specified.	228	75	98	25	13	264	81	75	2,583	2	35		1	114	10	38	17	63	17		27	
British North America.							1			34											4,978	
British Honduras.																					8	
Other Central America.							121		38	2	14				1	26	8	3	91	7	383	
Mexico.							59		1	9	1				228	1	16	3	217		750	
South America.	4	1	15	1	2	119	81		33		11	6			19	3	6		633		633	
West Indies.	1		4			220	120	1	107	25	11	10			348	1	8		412	2	1,247	
United States.	5		7		20	218	72	1	5		5				5	3	4		29		80	
Other countries.	1		1	1	1	8	16	1											1		2	
Grand total.	491	160	301	30	101	1,643	2,280	93	3,256	277	889	57	8	220	887	130	162	81	7,770	10	18,846	
Male.	410	116	231	30	70	1,157	1,616	88	2,927	220	852	36	3	178	590	99	118	77	5,511	9	14,338	
Female.	81	44	70		31	486	664	5	329	57	37	21	5	42	297	31	44	4	2,259	1	4,508	
Admitted in Philippine Islands.	3					8	19		37	5	3	4		1	57		2		84	4	229	

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of final destination—Continued.											Admitted in Philippine Islands.									
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Honduras.		Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.	Grand total.	Male.	Female.
Austria.	1					1				2,153					6			2,439	1,926	513	3
Hungary.										486					20			575	418	157	
Belgium.	1	1				2		1	3	317					11			599	403	186	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.										103								106	102	4	
Denmark.										87								162	117	45	

France, including Corsica.....	4	10								118	491	70	240			80	2,375	1,515	750	11
German Empire.....	3	5								91	130	48	72				2,689	1,883	805	31
Greece.....										92	145	1	2				244	200	38	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....										92	145	22	71				7,079	6,092	987	38
Netherlands.....	1	1								3	4	5	14				430	326	104	6
Norway.....																	1,169	1,061	108	4
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....																	65	36	29	4
Romania.....										3			20				79	44	35	
Russian Empire.....													12				2,885	1,781	804	
Spain, including Canary and Balcaric Islands.....										48	327	75	499				1,212	891	321	53
Sweden.....										1	4	4	15				334	433	101	
Switzerland.....	1	3								5	13	2					206	145	61	2
Turkey in Europe.....																	550	535	15	
United Kingdom.....	68	100	2							63	335	95	413				12,013	8,178	3,837	88
Other Europe.....										14							20	19	1	
Total Europe.....	68	126	2	6	202					50	444	1,528	329	1,380		68	35,001	26,109	8,892	229
China.....	1,549										1	56	1	380			2,070	1,987	83	473
Japan.....												1	2				381	380	61	86
India.....																	157	109	48	51
Turkey in Asia.....																	127	83	34	4
Other Asia.....																	61	51	10	18
Total Asia.....	1,549	332	107	34	48	2,070					2	70	3	384		2	2,798	2,570	226	582
Africa.....																				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....																	182	121	61	2
Pacific Islands, not specified.....																	831	547	284	82
British North America.....																	126	94	32	3
Other Central America.....	3	6	1	87	6	103											10,583	8,213	2,370	2
Mexico.....	116	2	1	1	120	1											1,113	81	32	
South America.....	11	2	12	1	25	25											1,441	1,043	398	
West Indies.....	8	4	1	1	13	13											2,148	1,601	547	
United States.....	407	3	110	520	5	520											1,494	1,070	424	
Other countries.....	1	3															7,375	5,119	2,256	
Grand total.....	2,163	478	111	246	60	3,038	113	844	183	26,838	148	1,343	2,964	1,070	6,919	94,075	76	156	467	7,223
Male.....	2,040	412	81	181	47	2,770	83	873	132	19,848	106	949	2,236	800	4,915	64,419	66	111	235	6,799
Female.....	114	66	30	65	13	268	30	271	51	6,990	42	394	718	270	2,004	29,656	10	45	232	424
Admitted in Philippine Islands.....	447	40	80	4	17	588	2	49	1	1						6,353	7,223	6,799	424	

TABLE XIV A.—NONEMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES.

	Country of intended future residence.																				
	Austria.	Hungary.	Belgium.	Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.	Denmark.	France, including Corsica.	German Empire.	Greece.	Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.	Roumania.	Russian Empire.	Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	Turkey in Europe.	United Kingdom.	Other Europe.	Total Europe.
Country of last permanent residence.																					
Austria.....	1,468	28	37			5	11		1				1		2		1		4		1,556
Hungary.....	12	1,121	223			8	1			1						1			1		1,137
Belgium.....	2	1		46		1							1					1			230
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro.....																					49
Denmark.....					174																174
France, including Corsica.....			5			1,565	3		2	1				1	1		1	2	12		1,592
German Empire.....	8	2	3			9	2,613								1	3	5	1	10		2,655
Greece.....	3	4				7	3	371	5,602					1				3	3		381
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1		7			7	1	2	4	422				1					6		6,622
Netherlands.....											308										434
Norway.....			1																		309
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....						1	1				164		39								166
Roumania.....		3				3	2		1	1				2,027	1			3	5		2,047
Russian Empire.....			1																		
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....						9	1		1			1		1	469				1		481
Sweden.....		1				5	1									228					237
Switzerland.....						5	2		3					1			194		2		206
Turkey in Europe.....			1			2	8	7	1					1				112			124
United Kingdom.....	3		1			18			2	1					3		1	10,916	1		10,965
Other Europe.....																		1	8		9
Total Europe.....	1,500	1,160	279	47	174	1,638	2,646	380	5,617	426	308	166	42	2,033	476	229	202	123	10,960	9	28,415
China.....			4			5	12		1		1			1	1				40		65
Japan.....			1			3	6			2									12		24
India.....							1		1									1	25		27
Turkey in Asia.....						1															3
Other Asia.....	1					1	1		1										4		8
Total Asia.....	1		5			10	20		4	2	1			1	1			1	81		127
Africa.....																					
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....						6	2							1					7		14
						1													44		47

Pacific Islands, not specified.....	230	34	1	32	34	18	7	41	1,143	5	20	11	2	71	7	16	14	20	593	2	31
British North America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	386	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,716
British Honduras.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Other Central America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
Mexico.....	3	.....	.....	10	.....	44	19	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	5	24	3	.....
South America.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	118	52	1	60	8	2	.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	13	69	.....	341
West Indies.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	35	.....	13	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	45	.....	211
United States.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	133	27	1	25	14	7	.....	.....	.....	122	2	3	.....	106	.....	452
Other countries.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Grand total.....	1,741	1,194	947	82	188	2,471	2,848	423	6,881	479	329	166	44	2,107	637	248	239	150	11,921	11	32,506	
Male.....	1,366	896	255	77	105	1,681	1,979	404	5,918	383	225	113	30	1,676	507	167	178	137	7,765	7	23,869	
Female.....	375	298	92	5	83	790	869	10	963	96	104	53	14	431	130	81	61	13	4,156	4	8,637	
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	37	.....	30	3	.....	1	.....	5	46	3	.....	3	110	.....	263

TABLE XIV A.—NON-EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY COUNTRIES—Continued.

Country of last permanent residence.	Country of intended future residence—Continued.																	Grand total.	Male.	Female.	Departed from Phil- ippine Islands.	
	China.	Japan.	India.	Turkey in Asia.	Other Asia.	Total Asia.	Africa.	Australia, Tas- mania, and New Zealand.	Pacific Islands, not specified.	British North America.	British Hondu- ras.	Other Central America.	Mexico.	South America.	West Indies.	United States.	Other countries.					
Austria.....										2,156			2	5	2	3	154		3,878	3,017	861	5
Hungary.....										484						1	137		1,759	1,315	444	
Belgium.....		1				1				318			6	3	3	12	29		614	434	180	
Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro.....										103							5		157	145	12	
Denmark.....	1					1				87					2	13	59		347	197	150	
France, including Corsica.....							1			532		81	10	50	60	122	79		2,513	1,679	834	18
German Empire.....	4	3				7		2		556		66	38	42	62	62	191		3,023	2,494	1,139	39
Greece.....				1		1				221		9				2	26		644	596	48	
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....				1		1				6,323		30	36	35	35	92	735		12,880	11,142	1,738	31
Netherlands.....										279		1	3		16	14	28		692	519	173	4
Norway.....										279						4	96		692	519	173	4
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Islands.....	1					1	1			2		3			7	14	90		284	192	92	2
Roumania.....										69					1	2	2		116	68	48	
Russian Empire.....										2,467					11	15	226		4,782	3,836	1,246	4
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....		1				1						3										
Sweden.....										40		28	67	39	264	22	22		941	759	182	42
Switzerland.....										432		1	3	2	21	92	92		788	588	200	3
Turkey in Europe.....										81		5	9	2	12	19	12		338	240	98	1
United Kingdom.....	13	11	3		1	28	19	30	3	5,345	37	33	75	77	200	933		674	647	27	1	
Other Europe.....										14								17,735	11,525	6,210	109	
Total Europe.....	19	16	3	2	1	41	25	32	6	20,249	37	209	312	301	854	2,945		58,486	39,590	18,896	259	
China.....	1,196					1,196				25							4		1,811	1,704	107	492
Japan.....		834			2	836		1		18		46	64	1	410	2			880	755	125	66
India.....			106			106				14						2	1		150	107	43	39
Turkey in Asia.....	1			128		129	9			74		1	5	6	17	16			260	202	58	8
Other Asia.....					32	32				7									48	36	12	42
Total Asia.....	1,196	834	106	128	34	2,298	9	1		138		47	69	7	429	24			3,149	2,804	345	647
Africa.....																						
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.....				1		1	115	1	1	50			1	2	11	3			199	138	61	
Pacific Islands, not specified.....								496	243	32					2	9			578	394	184	129
								1		1						1			277	225	52	

British North America.....	5	1	9	19	2	36	10	16	12,064	3	27	34	67	281	180	15,449	10,710	4,739	2
British Honduras.....									1	106						110	77	33	
Other Central America.....									50	4	1,466	4	8	20	19	1,703	1,244	461	
Mexico.....	2			2		4	2	3	75	1		1,516	57	15	24	2,049	1,535	514	
South America.....								1	136		13	31	1,063	170	16	1,641	1,164	477	
West Indies.....				1				1	2		25	8	102	8,286	58	9,564	6,740	2,824	
United States.....				16		16	3		612							89,754	60,415	29,339	7,733
Other countries.....													1			21	18	3	15
Grand total.....	1,220	853	118	109	37	2,397	175	541	253	33,406	151	1,858	1,975	1,607	10,068	83,039	4	177,982	8,785
Male.....	1,120	738	89	143	26	2,116	131	369	208	24,176	104	1,362	1,505	1,150	7,256	62,804	4	135,054	8,298
Female.....	100	115	29	26	11	281	44	172	45	9,230	47	496	470	457	2,812	20,235		52,928	487
Departed from Philippine Islands.....	539	76	40	7	43	705	1	83	2						7,733	8,785	8,298	487	

TABLE XV.—IMMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1900-1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

Race or people.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
African (black).....	714	594	832	2,174	2,398	3,598	3,796	5,235	4,626	4,307	4,946
Armenian.....	882	1,563	1,131	1,756	1,745	1,593	1,593	2,644	3,290	3,108	3,598
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	3,900	3,966	5,940	9,691	11,011	12,757	12,938	13,554	15,184	16,580	18,462
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....	3,204	4,011	1,231	6,799	4,377	1,971	1,683	27,170	18,246	6,214	15,130
Chinese.....	1,234	2,432	1,431	3,192	4,377	5,971	11,463	27,770	18,246	6,214	15,130
Croatian and Slovenian.....	17,184	17,928	30,323	32,044	21,242	35,104	44,272	47,826	20,472	20,181	39,582
Cuban.....	2,678	1,622	2,623	3,044	2,242	7,259	5,591	4,476	3,323	3,380	3,331
Danish, Russian, and Norwegian.....	2,702	1,722	1,074	1,726	2,086	2,636	4,593	7,393	9,747	1,888	4,911
German.....	6	3,289	4,111	6,463	2,832	6,498	9,733	12,447	9,526	8,114	13,012
English.....	10,987	13,488	14,942	28,451	41,248	50,865	45,071	61,126	49,056	39,021	53,488
French.....	12,612	13,868	13,868	18,864	10,157	17,012	14,138	16,640	7,861	16,887	15,726
Irish.....	2,095	4,036	4,122	11,166	11,557	11,347	10,379	9,302	12,881	19,423	21,107
German.....	29,682	34,742	51,698	71,792	74,790	82,360	86,812	92,936	73,038	58,534	71,380
Greek.....	3,773	5,919	8,115	14,376	12,625	12,144	23,127	46,283	28,808	20,262	39,135
Hebrew.....	60,764	58,088	57,688	76,203	106,236	129,910	153,748	149,182	103,387	67,551	84,260
Irish.....	35,607	30,404	29,001	35,366	37,076	54,266	40,959	38,706	36,427	31,185	38,382
Italian (north).....	17,316	22,103	27,630	37,429	36,699	39,930	46,286	51,564	24,700	25,150	30,780
Italian (south).....	84,346	115,704	152,915	196,117	159,329	186,390	240,528	242,497	110,547	165,248	192,673
Japanese.....	12,628	5,246	14,455	20,041	14,937	11,021	14,243	30,824	16,418	3,275	2,798
Korean.....	71	47	28	564	1,907	4,929	1,127	39	26	11	19
Lithuanian.....	10,311	8,815	11,629	14,432	12,780	18,604	14,257	25,884	13,720	15,254	22,714
Magyar.....	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,050	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,702
Mexican.....	13,777	13,311	23,610	27,124	23,883	46,050	44,261	60,071	24,378	28,704	27,702
Pacific Islander.....	188	167	160	466	447	22	13	3	2	7	61
Polish.....	46,838	43,617	98,620	82,343	97,757	102,437	95,835	138,033	68,105	77,565	128,348
Portuguese.....	4,241	4,176	5,309	8,453	6,757	8,555	8,729	9,648	8,909	4,606	7,657
Rumanian.....	3,368	7,631	2,033	4,740	3,334	7,818	11,425	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199
Russian.....	1,200	672	7,533	3,058	3,961	3,746	5,814	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	2,832	5,288	7,533	9,843	3,961	14,473	16,257	19,200	9,629	8,041	14,199
Scandinavian (Norwegian, Danish, and Swedes).....	32,982	40,277	55,780	79,347	61,029	62,284	68,141	53,425	32,789	34,996	52,037
Scotch.....	1,757	2,004	2,432	6,219	11,463	16,144	16,463	20,516	17,014	16,446	24,612
Slovak.....	29,243	29,384	36,934	34,427	27,040	52,368	38,221	42,041	16,170	22,586	32,416
Spanish.....	1,111	1,202	1,466	3,207	4,662	6,590	5,332	9,465	6,636	4,939	5,837
Spanish-American.....	1,97	276	466	3,207	4,662	6,590	5,332	9,465	6,636	4,939	5,837
Syrian.....	2,920	4,064	4,982	5,551	1,666	1,658	1,585	1,060	1,063	3,668	3,317
Turkish.....	2,184	136	165	3,453	3,453	4,822	5,824	5,890	5,820	3,820	3,820
Welsh.....	762	674	760	1,452	1,452	2,145	2,033	1,902	3,277	1,669	2,244
West Indian (except Cuban).....	78	82	137	1,278	1,820	2,531	2,367	2,754	1,110	1,024	1,150
Other peoples.....	73	35	147	1,407	1,942	1,351	1,476	1,381	1,110	1,024	1,150
Total.....	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046	812,870	1,026,469	1,100,735	1,285,349	782,870	751,786	1,041,570

TABLE XVI.—TOTAL IMMIGRATION EACH YEAR, 1820-1910.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended September 30—		Year ended June 30—Continued.	
1820.....	8,385	1864.....	191,114
1821.....	9,127	1865.....	180,339
1822.....	6,911	1866.....	332,577
1823.....	6,354	1867.....	303,104
1824.....	7,912	1868.....	282,189
1825.....	10,199	1869.....	352,768
1826.....	10,837	1870.....	387,203
1827.....	18,875	1871.....	321,350
1828.....	27,382	1872.....	404,806
1829.....	22,520	1873.....	459,803
1830.....	23,322	1874.....	313,339
1831.....	22,633	1875.....	227,498
October 1, 1831, to December 31, 1832.....	60,482	1876.....	169,986
Year ended December 31—		1877.....	141,857
1833.....	58,640	1878.....	138,469
1834.....	65,365	1879.....	177,826
1835.....	45,374	1880.....	457,257
1836.....	76,242	1881.....	669,431
1837.....	79,340	1882.....	788,992
1838.....	38,914	1883.....	603,322
1839.....	68,089	1884.....	518,592
1840.....	84,066	1885.....	395,346
1841.....	80,289	1886.....	334,203
1842.....	104,565	1887.....	490,109
January 1 to September 30, 1843.....	52,496	1888.....	546,889
Year ended September 30—		1889.....	444,427
1844.....	78,615	1890.....	455,302
1845.....	114,371	1891.....	560,319
1846.....	154,416	1892.....	579,663
1847.....	234,968	1893.....	439,730
1848.....	226,527	1894.....	285,631
1849.....	297,024	1895.....	258,536
1850.....	310,004	1896.....	343,267
October 1 to December 31, 1850.....	59,976	1897.....	230,832
Year ended December 31—		1898.....	229,299
1851.....	379,466	1899.....	311,715
1852.....	371,603	1900.....	448,572
1853.....	368,645	1901.....	487,918
1854.....	427,833	1902.....	648,743
1855.....	200,877	1903.....	857,046
1856.....	195,857	1904.....	812,870
January 1 to June 30, 1857.....	112,123	1905.....	1,026,499
Year ended June 30—		1906.....	1,100,735
1858.....	191,942	1907.....	1,285,349
1859.....	129,571	1908.....	782,870
1860.....	133,143	1909.....	751,786
1861.....	142,877	1910.....	1,041,570
1862.....	72,183		
1863.....	132,925		
		Grand total.....	27,894,283

TABLE XVII.—ALIENS DEBARRED FROM ENTERING THE UNITED STATES,

Race or people.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Tuberculous (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.				Professional beggars.	Paupers.	Likely to become a public charge.
							Tuberculous (contagious).	Trachoma.	Favus.	Others.			
African (black).....	1				1		1	9		3		1	131
Armenian.....					1		1	164	8	6			134
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....			2		1		1	17	1	1			48
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin.....					1		1	54		3			538
Chinese.....								83					7
Croatian and Slovenian.....			2		1		3	84	2	4			492
Cuban.....													33
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....								14	1	2			76
Dutch and Flemish.....	1			1	3		1	6	9	2			78
East Indian.....		1	1		1			161		7			200
English.....		1	6	3	12	1	10	28	1	20	1	5	589
Finnish.....								34		6			42
French.....	3	3	4	5	13	1	4	12	1	6	2		277
German.....	2	4	6	1	17		5	101	4	16			562
Greek.....		1	1	1	1		3	109	6	12	2		1,679
Hebrew.....	1	12	20	2	15	1	12	215	27	49		2	1,056
Irish.....	1		6	4	26		7	20	1	10		1	341
Italian (north).....		1	5		2		1	55	2	4			206
Italian (south).....	1	10	35	5	17	1	12	334	26	49			2,345
Japanese.....								41		1			15
Korean.....													1
Lithuanian.....			3					104	1	6			234
Magyar.....			1		1		2	43		4			236
Mexican.....	3	2	3	6	10	1	7	67		34	4		2,129
Pacific Islander.....								2					
Polish.....	1	2	17		11		6	359		11		1	1,481
Portuguese.....			1		2			5	4	15			134
Romanian.....								38	1	4			358
Russian.....					4			56	2	1			364
Ruthenian (Russiak).....	1	1	6		1			53		2		1	696
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....		1		1	10		3	21	5	6			127
Scottish.....		1	3		15		7	13		10			241
Slovak.....	1		3					51		2			344
Spanish.....					2			11	1	1			82
Spanish-American.....								4					6
Syrian.....							1	213	5	2			252
Turkish.....					1		1	16	2	1			72
Welsh.....													12
West Indian (except Cuban).....													4
Other peoples.....		1					1	21	1	4			285
Total.....	16	40	125	29	169	5	90	2,618	111	304	9	11	15,907
Debarred from Philippine Islands.....								34					18

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND CAUSES.

Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11.)	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Under provisions Chinese-exclusion act.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Total debared.	Debarred from Philippine Islands.
3	7	6	8	2	17			4					194	
3	1	5	4										327	
3	1	3			2			2	2				84	
6	172		44		2			1	3				825	
3	112	1	4		6			3			819		909	66
1	3			2	12								717	
													51	
			2		2								97	
1	11	6	1		11			5	7				143	
16	7					18							411	
31	185	11	6	4	67	4		37	19				1,041	
5					4			3					94	
25	90	10	5	2	37	5		37	14				556	1
22	55	20	9	2	36		2	30	17				911	
13	77	12	32	4	4	1							1,954	
24	18	64	17	4	12			11	5				1,567	
18	65	11	2	3	37			30	9				1,592	1
4	27	7	4		4		1	2	5				330	
53	227	46	65	1	114		1	5	10				3,357	
								1	2	59			119	25
													1	
4	13	3	1		2								371	
4	6	3			2			1	1				304	
12	114	32	5	2	108			107	66			1	2,713	
													2	
10	116	28	24		14			5					2,096	
	23	10	14		2								210	
3	41	1	3		2								451	
4	42	4	2	9	3	10	1	1	2				505	
2	91	6	5		3				1				869	
9	7	4	3		15			7	5				224	
19	53	4	2	2	43			18	9				440	
4	21	2	4		7								439	
2	44	2	3		3			3	2				156	
	2		1		1								14	
3	29	12	13	1	2	16		1					550	
	47	1				72							211	
4	3		1		1			2					25	
													6	1
1	75	1	12		4	8							414	
312	1,786	315	296	34	580	134	5	316	179	59	819	1	24,270	94
	3					1		1	6		31		94	

TABLE XVII A.—ALIENS DEBARRED AND ALIENS DEPORTED AFTER ENTERING,
1892-1910, BY CAUSES.

Year ended June 30—	Immigration.	Debarred from entering.										Contract laborers.
		Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane persons.	Tuberculosis (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.	
1892.....	579,663	4	...	...	...	17	...	80	...	1,002	...	932
1893.....	439,730	3	...	...	...	8	...	81	...	431	...	518
1894.....	285,631	4	...	...	...	5	...	15	...	802	...	553
1895.....	258,536	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,714	...	694
1896.....	343,267	1	...	...	...	10	...	2	...	2,010	...	776
1897.....	230,632	1	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1,277	...	328
1898.....	229,999	1	...	...	...	12	...	258	...	2,261	...	417
1899.....	311,715	1	...	...	...	19	...	348	...	2,599	...	741
1900.....	448,572	1	...	...	...	32	...	393	...	2,974	...	833
1901.....	487,918	6	...	...	...	16	...	309	...	2,798	...	327
1902.....	648,743	7	...	...	...	27	...	709	...	3,944	...	275
1903.....	857,046	1	...	...	...	23	...	1,773	...	5,812	...	1,066
1904.....	812,570	16	...	...	...	33	...	1,560	...	4,798	...	1,501
1905.....	1,026,499	38	...	...	...	92	...	2,198	...	7,899	...	1,164
1906.....	1,100,735	92	...	...	...	139	...	2,273	...	7,069	...	2,314
1907.....	1,285,949	29	...	...	...	189	...	3,822	...	6,866	...	1,434
1908.....	782,570	20	45	121	25	159	6	2,900	31	3,710	870	1,932
1909.....	751,786	18	42	121	28	141	8	2,382	56	4,402	370	1,172
1910.....	1,041,570	16	40	125	29	169	5	3,123	9	15,918	312	1,786

Year ended June 30—	Debarred from entering—Continued.										Deported after entry.	
	Accompanying aliens. Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any im- moral purpose.	Aliens who procure or at- tempt to bring in pros- titutes and females for any immoral pur- pose.	Supported by proceeds of prostitution.	Under passport provi- sion, sec. 1.	Under provisions of Chi- nese-exclusion act.		Total debarred.
1892.....	...	23	26	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	2,164	637
1893.....	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,053	577
1894.....	...	...	8	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1,389	417
1895.....	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,419	177
1896.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,799	238
1897.....	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,617	263
1898.....	...	79	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,030	199
1899.....	...	82	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,798	263
1900.....	...	2	4	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	4,246	356
1901.....	...	50	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3,516	363
1902.....	...	9	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	4,974	465
1903.....	...	9	51	1	...	13	...	...	...	...	8,769	547
1904.....	...	38	35	...	1	9	...	3	...	...	7,994	779
1905.....	...	19	44	3	1	24	...	4	...	394	11,879	845
1906.....	180	...	205	5	1	30	...	2	...	...	12,432	676
1907.....	134	...	341	10	...	18	...	1	60	160	13,064	995
1908.....	168	88	54	136	6	2	124	43	272	190	10,902	2,069
1909.....	206	138	34	273	24	...	323	181	81	413	10,411	2,124
1910.....	315	296	34	580	134	5	316	179	1	819	24,270	2,666

TABLE XVII B.—PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY APPLYING FOR TEMPORARY SOJOURN IN THE UNITED STATES REFUSED ADMISSION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY CAUSES.

Station.	Idiots.	Imbeciles.	Feeble-minded.	Insane persons.	Tuberculous (noncontagious).	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Professional beggars.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Surgeon's certificate of defect mentally or physically which may affect alien's ability to earn a living.
Canadian border.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	13	1
Mexican border.....	1	.....	1	5	3	27	8	707	.....
San Diego, Cal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Boston, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Total.....	1	.....	2	5	3	28	8	734	1

Station.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens.	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes and females for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision, sec. 1.	Total.
Canadian border.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	28
Mexican border.....	72	2	1	1	57	50	19	.....	954
San Diego, Cal.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	2	28
Boston, Mass.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Total.....	84	4	1	1	60	53	25	2	1,012

TABLE XVIII.—ALIENS DEPORTED TO COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AFTER
OR PEOPLES

[illegible]

ENTERING THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES AND CAUSES.

Deportation compulsory within 3 years—Continued.												Public charges within 1 year after entry, from subsequent causes.								
Public charges from following causes existing prior to entry.												Public charges within 1 year after entry, from subsequent causes.								
Insanity.	Other mental conditions.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.		Pregnancy.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from prior causes.	Prostitutes after entry.	Entered without inspection.	Accompanying aliens.	Total mandatory within 3 years.	Insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Dependent members of family.	Physical conditions.	Other causes.	Total public charges from subsequent causes.	For violation of opium law, act 1761 Philippine Commission.	Grand total returned.	Deported from Philippine Islands.
		Tuberculosis (contagious).	Others.																	
6		1			5		12	2			29						4	4	33	
6		2	1				9				13								13	
15		2			1		18				27								27	
		3					3				7								7	
								1	42		45								45	73
12			1		7		20				37								37	
									1		1								1	
4		1			1		6				8								8	
9						2	11				25								25	
					2						4								4	
33	3	4	2		15	1	63	2	4		259								259	
24		5			2		31				37								37	
27		2	1				30	9	15		186								186	
72	1	6	1	2	21	2	106	7	38		261		2		1	4	7		268	
16		3			5		24				99								99	
81		18	1		21	6	127	10	3		230			1	1			2	232	
48	1	6	2	1	11	1	70	8	13		124		1	1	1		2		126	
21		3			3		27	1	8		47								47	
63		16	1		19	1	100	4	8		215		2		2		4		219	
1							1	1	94		179								179	
18				2	1	1	22		2		34								34	
15		3			7		25		2		53								53	
6		1					7	6	210		344								344	
48	1	8		1	10	4	72		2		107		1				1		108	
4					1		6				5								5	
3		3			2		8		1		15								15	
9		2			6		17	1	11		35				1		1		36	
10	1	1					12	1	3		27								27	
52		7	2		2		63	4	5		91								91	2
13		2	1		4	1	21		8		49		1				1		50	
10				1			11		1		19								19	
4		1			1		6		15		28				1		1		29	
2							2		5		13								13	
					1	1	2		1		7								7	
									1		2								2	
3							3		1		4								4	
								1	1		5								5	1
640	7	99	13	8	146	20	933	58	549		2,672		7	1	7	8	23		2,695	76
									45		45							31		76

TABLE XIX.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY CAUSES.

Action taken.	APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.															
	Imbeciles and feeble-minded.	Epileptics.	Insane, have been insane within 5 years, or have had 2 attacks of insanity.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Faupers, or likely to become public charges, and professional beggars.	Contract laborers.	Accompanying aliens (under sec. 11).	Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by parent.	Assisted aliens.	Criminals.	Polygamists.	Anarchists.	Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose.	Aliens who procure or attempt to bribe in prostitution or for any immoral purpose.	Under passport provision (sec. 1).	Total.
Pending at close of previous year.....	1	5	17	4	84	10	90	2	44	3	1	1	3	1	1	110
Appealed.....	3			54	4,222	430	90	86	44	108	23	1	26	14	23	5,146
Total.....	4	5	17	58	4,306	440	90	88	44	111	24	1	29	15	24	5,256
Disposition on appeal:																
Admitted without bond.....	2	4	7	40	985	101	29	23	11	29	2		5	2	21	1,261
Admitted on bond.....				2	224		4	15	9							254
Debarred during current year.....	2	1	10	13	2,527	308	49	38	17	72	8	1	23	11	3	3,063
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....				1	487	25	8	12	2	3			1	2		521
Pending at close of current year.....				2	83	6			5	7	14					137
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.																
Pending at close of previous year.....					1	4				1						6
Appealed.....				2	96	61	2	1		7			1			170
Total.....				2	97	65	2	1		8			1			176
Disposition on appeal:																
Admitted without bond.....					45	11				2			1			59
Admitted on bond.....					2		1									2
Debarred during current year.....				2	49	50	1			5						107
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....																
Pending at close of current year.....					1	4	1	1		1						4
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.																
Admitted.....																126
Refused.....																110

TABLE XIX A.—APPEALS FROM DECISIONS UNDER IMMIGRATION LAWS, AND APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION UNDER BOND, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	New York.	Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Baltimore, Md.	Montreal, Canada.	San Francisco, Cal.	Galveston, Tex.	Key West, Fla.	Mobile, Ala.	Mexican border.	San Juan, P. R.	New Bedford, Mass.	New Orleans, La.	Portland, Me.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Seattle, Wash.	Tampa, Fla.	Total.
APPEALS FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS.																		
Pending at close of previous year.....	77	12	45	60	15	13	48	1		3	7	1	5	27	1	3	16	110
Appealed.....	3,902	357			327					300						36		5,146
Total.....	3,979	369	45	60	342	13	48	1		303	7	1	5	27	1	39	16	5,256
Disposition on appeal:																		
Admitted without bond.....	1,018	61	12	22	102		4			29	2		1	3		7		1,261
Admitted on bond.....	198	16	2	14	19		4			259	2	1	1	24	1	14	1	254
Debarred.....	2,253	267	15	24	165	11	34										12	3,083
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....	460	7			32	2	6	1		12	1		2					521
Pending at close of current year.....	50	18	16		24	2				3	2		1			18	3	137
APPEALS FROM ADMITTING DECISIONS.																		
Pending at close of previous year.....	2				4		5		1	14	2						2	6
Appealed.....	100	3	3	6	33											1		170
Total.....	102	3	3	6	37		5		1	14	2					1	2	176
Disposition on appeal:																		
Admitted without bond.....	29		3	2	17		5		1	1						1		59
Admitted on bond.....	2																	2
Debarred.....	71	3		4	14					13							2	107
Withdrawn or otherwise finally disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....					4													4
Pending at close of current year.....					2						2							4
APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON BOND WITHOUT APPEAL.																		
Admitted.....	74	10	4	4	27		5			2								126
Refused.....	63	1	1	4	36		1			3							1	110

TABLE XX.—DESERTING ALIEN SEAMEN, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.....	5, 116	Norfolk, Va.....	210
Boston, Mass.....	405	Pascagoula, Miss.....	85
Baltimore, Md.....	167	Wilmington, N. C.....	39
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1, 077	Charleston, S. C.....	74
San Francisco, Cal.....	403	Providence, R. I.....	5
San Juan, P. R.....	1	Pensacola, Fla.....	160
Brunswick, Ga.....	26	Portland, Me.....	16
Fernandina, Fla.....	10	Portland, Oreg.....	173
Galveston, Tex.....	304	San Diego, Cal.....	97
Gloucester, Mass.....	8	Savannah, Ga.....	97
Gulfport, Miss.....	260	Seattle, Wash.....	285
Jacksonville, Fla.....	40	Tampa, Fla.....	62
Mobile, Ala.....	133	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	47
Eureka, Cal.....	22	Alaska.....	1
New Bedford, Mass.....	24		
New Orleans, La.....	439	Total.....	9, 816

TABLE XXI.—ALIEN STOWAWAYS FOUND ON BOARD VESSELS ARRIVING AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

New York, N. Y.....	261	Wilmington, N. C.....	1
Boston, Mass.....	40	San Diego, Cal.....	9
Baltimore, Md.....	40	New Orleans, La.....	13
Philadelphia, Pa.....	41	Norfolk, Va.....	1
San Francisco, Cal.....	20	Portland, Me.....	1
Galveston, Tex.....	7	Savannah, Ga.....	3
Gulfport, Miss.....	2	Seattle, Wash.....	23
Mobile, Ala.....	5	Honolulu, Hawaii.....	3
Tampa, Fla.....	3		
Fernandina, Fla.....	1	Total.....	474

TABLE XXII.—AGREEMENT BETWEEN ALIEN ARRIVALS AND HEAD-TAX SETTLEMENTS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

Immigrant aliens admitted.....	1, 041, 570	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	156, 467	
Aliens debarred.....	24, 270	
Deserting alien seamen.....	1, 548	
Aliens from Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Guam.....	1, 145	
Died.....	285	
Erroneous head-tax collections.....	463	
Head-tax payments pending from previous year.....	40, 539	
		1, 266, 267
Exempt from head-tax payment, as follows:		
In transit.....	40, 301	
One-year residents of Cuba.....	9, 664	
One-year residents of British North America.....	52, 093	
One-year residents of Mexico.....	18, 780	
Exempt under rule 2 (d).....	5, 268	
Government officials.....	999	
Arrivals in Hawaii.....	4, 821	
Arrivals in Porto Rico.....	3, 094	
Aliens debarred.....	24, 270	
	159, 290	
Head-tax payments pending at close of year.....	65, 735	
		225, 025
Aliens on whom head tax was paid.....	^a 1, 041, 242	
Amount of head tax collected during year.....	\$4, 164, 966	

^a One alien arrived prior to July 1, 1907, upon whom but \$2 head tax was collected; 1,041,241 aliens were taxed at \$4 each.

58169°—C & L 1910—16

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Allens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Johnston	From Baltimore, Md., to—	18	18			18		18
North German Lloyd	Liverpool	1,447	979	468	107	1,340	264	1,183
	Bremen	6	5	1		6		
United Fruit Co.	British West Indies	33	18	15	2	31	33	
	Do							
	Total, Baltimore	1,504	1,020	484	109	1,395	303	1,201
	From Boston, Mass., to—							
Allan	Glasgow	989	518	471	92	897	368	621
Cunard	Liverpool	3,097	1,413	1,684	259	2,838	1,311	1,786
	Queenstown	1,378	386	992	35	1,343	244	1,134
Leyland	Liverpool	88	47	41	4	84	88	
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa	189	139	50	10	179	20	169
	Naples	862	781	81	57	805	25	837
	Palermo	202	175	27	18	184		202
	Azores Islands	167	92	75	21	146	18	149
Plant	Canada	17	17			17	17	
Sioula American	Naples	368	352	16	11	357	1	367
United Fruit Co.	British West Indies	117	62	55	12	105	117	
	Costa Rica	74	53	21	10	64	74	
White Star	Genoa	336	235	101	43	293	90	246
	Liverpool	1,828	918	910	170	1,658	411	1,417
	Gibraltar	20	7	13		20	16	4
	Naples	3,986	3,255	731	228	3,758	282	3,704
	Queenstown	872	268	604	31	841	205	667
	Algiers	2	2			2	2	
	Azores Islands	1,962	1,216	746	168	1,794	175	1,787
	Madeira Islands	18	14	4	3	15	6	12
	Total, Boston	16,572	9,950	6,622	1,172	15,400	3,470	13,102
Sailing vessels	From Brunswick, Ga., to—							
	Not specified							
	From Canada (Atlantic seaports) to—							
Allan	Glasgow	216	126	90	26	190	75	141
	Havre	4	1	3		4	2	2
	Liverpool	664	522	172	39	655	115	579
	London	25	6	20	7	18	17	8
Canadian Pacific	Queenstown	1,539	1,112	427	118	1,421	331	1,208
Dominion	Liverpool	593	409	184	29	564	212	381
Donaldson	Glasgow	174	127	47	12	162	27	147
Not stated	Rotterdam	136	94	42	5	131	18	118
	Total, Atlantic seaports of Canada	3,381	2,396	985	236	3,145	797	2,584
By land	Via Canadian border stations to—							
	Canada	62,564	44,734	17,830	7,734	54,830	62,564	
Canadian Pacific	From Canada (Pacific seaports) to—							
	Hongkong	13	10	3		13	12	1
	Kobe	16	16			16		16
	Shanghai	3	1	2		3	3	
	Yokohama	24	21	3		24	18	6
	Australia	416	289	127	22	394	347	69
	New Zealand	23	15	8	1	22	12	11
	Total, Pacific seaports of Canada	495	352	143	23	472	392	103
Booth	From Galveston, Tex., to—							
Gulf Transport	Liverpool	7	2	5	1	6	7	
	Do	5	2	3		5	5	
North German Lloyd	Bremen	908	721	187	77	831	95	813
Norway-Mexico-Gulf	Christiania	5		5	2	3	5	

UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

[In the absence of law requiring masters of vessels departing from the United States for foreign countries to deliver to collectors of customs returns of all passengers embarking on such vessels, reliance is had upon the courtesy of the agents of steamship and packet lines for information on the outward passenger movement. It is probable, however, that the departures given embrace the entire passenger movement from the United States to foreign countries.]

Citizens.						Total.					
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.
3		3		3	3		21	18	3	21	3
1,295	530	765	203	1,092	1,076	219	2,742	1,509	1,233	310	2,432
25	20	5	3	22	25		31	25	6	3	28
26	15	11		26	26		59	33	26	2	57
1,349	566	784	206	1,143	1,130	219	2,853	1,585	1,268	315	2,538
500	217	283	114	386	341	159	1,489	735	754	206	1,283
3,158	1,388	1,770	464	2,694	1,791	1,367	6,255	3,454	2,801	723	5,532
727	402	325	142	585	190	537	2,105	1,317	771	1,777	1,928
664	224	440	19	645	664		752	481	23	729	752
42	24	18	32	10	9	33	231	163	68	42	189
10	5	5	10		4	6	872	786	86	67	805
2						2	204	177	27	20	184
50	29	21	41	9	3	47	217	121	96	62	155
15	15			15	15		32	32			32
4	3	1	4			4	372	355	17	15	357
120	84	36	6	114	120		237	146	91	18	219
160	112	48	11	149	160		234	165	69	21	213
396	140	256	44	352	324	72	732	375	357	87	645
1,786	738	1,048	299	1,487	1,010	776	3,614	1,656	1,958	469	3,146
123	52	71	1	122	110	13	143	59	84	1	142
2,217	846	1,371	274	1,943	1,686	531	6,203	4,101	2,102	502	5,701
911	439	472	191	720	253	668	1,783	707	1,076	222	1,561
14	3	11		14	14		16	5	11		16
701	371	330	402	299	84	617	2,663	1,587	1,076	570	2,063
10	5	5	1	9	8	2	28	19	9	4	24
11,610	5,099	6,511	2,067	9,553	6,786	4,824	28,182	15,049	13,133	3,229	24,953
18	13	5		18	18		18	13	5		18
507	145	362	31	476	404	13	723	271	452	57	666
24	6	18		24	24		28	7	21		28
296	158	138	62	234	175	121	990	680	310	101	889
20	8	12	4	16	11	9	45	13	32	11	34
693	272	421	116	577	489	204	2,232	1,384	848	234	1,998
535	186	349	55	480	488	47	1,128	595	533	84	1,044
446	141	305	28	418	43	403	620	268	352	40	580
67	29	38	23	44	49	18	203	123	80	28	175
2,588	945	1,643	319	2,269	1,773	815	5,969	3,341	2,628	555	5,414
71,269	49,611	21,658	15,077	56,192	71,269		133,833	94,345	39,488	22,811	111,022
22	17	5		22	22		35	27	8		35
6	3	3		6	6		22	19	3		22
15	12	3		15	15		18	13	5		18
16	13	3		16	14	2	40	34	6		40
155	118	37	14	141	148	7	571	407	164	36	535
							23	15	8	1	22
214	163	51	14	200	205	9	709	515	194	37	672
6	3	3	3	3	6		13	5	8	4	9
1	1			1	1		6	3	3	1	5
12	6	7	2	10	11	1	920	726	194	79	841
9	6	3	4	5	9		14	6	8	6	14

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From Galveston, Tex., to—							
	Continued.							
United Fruit Co.	Cuba.	7	7	.....	.....	7	5	2
United S. S. Co.	Do.	14	9	5	.....	14	14	.....
Wolvin.	Mexico.	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Tramp steamships.	Kinsal, Ireland.	2	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....
	Total, Galveston.	951	744	207	80	871	136	815
	From Honolulu, Hawaii, to—							
Canadian-Australian	Australia.	85	54	31	2	83	59	26
Royal Mail.	Fiji Islands.	7	5	2	.....	7	5	2
	Canada.	82	48	34	4	78	64	18
Pacific Mail.	Hongkong.	741	718	28	3	738	16	725
	Kobe.	301	274	27	3	298	2	299
	Shanghai.	6	4	2	1	5	2	4
	Yokohama.	555	411	154	10	555	81	484
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.	Hongkong.	18	14	4	.....	18	5	13
	Kobe.	263	200	63	4	259	7	256
	Yokohama.	1,427	924	503	10	1,417	141	1,286
	Total, Honolulu.	3,495	2,647	848	37	3,458	382	3,113
	From Jacksonville, Fla., to—							
Sailing vessels.	Cuba.	4	2	2	2	2	1	3
	From Key West, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occi-	British West Indies.	468	330	88	35	433	79	389
dental.	Cuba.	5,460	4,171	1,289	546	4,914	1,129	4,331
Sailing vessels.	British West Indies.	119	68	51	7	112	.....	119
	Honduras.	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
	Total, Key West.	6,052	4,624	1,428	588	5,464	1,208	4,844
	From Knights Key, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occi-	Cuba.	243	168	75	8	235	232	11
dental.								
	From Miami, Fla., to—							
Peninsular and Occi-	British West Indies.	326	211	115	10	316	142	184
dental.	Do.	40	30	10	2	38	22	18
Tramp.	Do.	963	792	171	55	908	425	538
Sailing vessels.	Do. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total, Miami.	1,329	1,033	296	67	1,262	589	740
	From Mobile, Ala., to—							
Camors-McConnell.	Panama.	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Elder-Dempster.	Bremen.	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Havre.	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Liverpool.	3	2	1	.....	3	3	.....
Hubbard-Zemurray.	British West Indies.	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Guatemala.	3	1	2	.....	2	3	.....
	Honduras.	13	7	6	1	10	13	.....
	Panama. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orr-Leubenheimer.	Honduras.	18	13	5	2	16	18	.....
Not stated.	Not specified.	27	20	7	3	24	27	.....
	Total, Mobile.	71	50	21	9	62	71	.....
	From New Bedford, Mass., to—							
Sailing vessels.	Cape Verde Islands.	255	241	14	1	254	4	251
	From New Orleans, La., to—							
Bluefields.	Nicaragua.	108	73	35	16	92	107	1
Casulich.	Havre.	22	18	4	2	20	6	16
Compagnie Générale	Do.	67	52	15	2	65	10	57
Transatlantique.	Spain.	13	7	6	.....	13	5	8
Leyland.	Bremen.	5	2	3	.....	5	5	.....
	Liverpool.	70	27	43	14	56	70	.....
	London.	15	7	8	7	8	15	.....
Navagazione Generale	Genoa.	36	21	15	3	33	4	32
Italiana.	Palermo.	396	286	110	36	360	212	184

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.		Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
31	15	16	14	17	31	.....	38	22	16	14	24	36	2
58	43	15	8	50	58	.....	72	52	20	8	64	72	.....
29	19	10	1	28	29	.....	32	22	10	1	31	32	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
146	92	54	33	113	145	1	1,097	836	261	113	984	281	816
100	64	36	6	94	84	16	185	118	67	8	177	143	42
12	9	3	.....	12	1	11	19	14	5	.....	19	6	13
325	179	146	26	299	290	35	407	227	180	30	377	354	53
536	455	81	87	449	107	429	1,277	1,168	109	90	1,187	123	1,154
185	153	32	35	150	5	180	496	427	59	38	448	7	479
13	6	7	1	12	6	7	19	10	9	2	17	8	11
598	355	243	209	389	164	434	1,163	766	397	219	944	245	918
28	16	12	3	25	23	5	46	30	16	3	43	28	18
185	126	59	91	94	9	176	448	326	122	95	353	16	432
1,518	828	690	757	761	399	1,119	2,945	1,752	1,193	767	2,178	540	2,406
3,500	2,191	1,309	1,215	2,285	1,068	2,412	6,995	4,838	2,157	1,252	5,743	1,470	5,525
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	2	2	1	3
229	181	48	36	193	147	82	697	561	136	71	626	226	471
5,769	3,952	1,817	554	5,215	4,850	919	11,229	8,123	3,106	1,100	10,129	5,979	5,250
35	15	20	15	20	.....	35	154	83	71	22	132	.....	154
2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	7	7	.....	.....	7	.....	7
6,035	4,150	1,885	606	5,430	4,997	1,038	12,087	8,774	3,313	1,193	10,894	6,205	5,882
4,697	2,691	2,006	110	4,587	4,688	9	4,940	2,859	2,081	118	4,822	4,920	20
1,143	568	575	42	1,101	1,062	81	1,469	779	690	52	1,417	1,204	265
59	36	23	22	37	5	54	40	30	10	2	38	22	18
1,202	604	598	64	1,138	1,067	135	1,022	828	194	77	945	430	592
10	7	3	.....	10	10	.....	2,531	1,637	894	131	2,400	1,656	875
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	9	3	.....	12	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	2	.....	.....
37	26	11	6	31	37	.....	50	33	17	9	41	50	.....
2	1	1	1	1	2	.....	2	1	1	1	1	2	.....
26	17	9	1	25	26	.....	44	30	14	3	41	44	.....
37	18	19	3	34	37	.....	64	38	26	6	58	64	.....
112	69	43	11	101	112	.....	183	119	64	20	163	183	.....
4	2	2	1	3	2	2	259	243	16	2	257	6	253
63	55	8	6	57	51	12	171	128	43	22	149	158	13
28	20	8	3	25	28	.....	50	38	12	5	45	34	16
13	5	8	1	12	10	3	80	57	23	3	77	20	60
3	1	2	3	.....	.....	3	16	8	8	3	13	5	11
2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	7	3	4	.....	7	7	.....
19	12	7	1	18	8	11	89	39	50	15	74	78	11
20	12	8	14	6	4	16	15	7	8	7	8	15	.....
129	62	67	126	3	86	43	525	348	177	162	363	296	227

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		• Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
	From New Orleans, La., to—Continued.							
Oteri.....	Honduras.....	45	26	19	5	40	45	.....
Sevilla.....	Spain.....	11	6	5	3	8	.....	11
Southern Pacific.....	Cuba.....	353	278	75	36	317	174	179
Texas Transportation and Terminal Co.....	Havre.....	157	119	38	8	149	14	143
United Fruit Co.....	Palermo.....	136	99	37	7	129	8	128
	British Honduras.....	158	109	49	11	147	158	.....
	Costa Rica.....	101	79	22	3	98	101	.....
	Guatemala.....	388	268	120	30	358	388	.....
	Honduras.....	155	104	51	15	140	155	.....
	Panama.....	234	173	61	21	213	234	.....
Vaccaro.....	Honduras.....	108	81	27	9	99	108	.....
Vogeman.....	Christiania.....	11	7	4	.....	11	9	2
Wolvin.....	Mexico.....	6	4	2	1	5	6	.....
	Total, New Orleans.....	2,595	1,846	749	229	2,366	1,834	761
	From New York, N. Y., to—							
American.....	Southampton.....	6,380	5,232	1,148	208	6,172	2,085	4,295
Atlantic Fruit.....	Costa Rica.....	8	7	1	.....	8	8	.....
Atlantic Transport.....	London.....	728	335	393	29	699	728	.....
Anchor.....	Cherbourg.....	2,573	2,234	339	59	2,514	339	2,234
	Glasgow.....	6,007	3,682	2,325	279	5,728	2,591	3,416
	Londonderry.....	1,952	897	1,055	75	1,877	596	1,356
	Naples.....	1,671	1,512	159	49	1,622	8	1,663
	Palermo.....	606	522	84	26	580	6	600
	Plymouth.....	940	762	178	43	897	306	634
Austro-American.....	Gibraltar.....	2,636	2,320	316	118	2,518	83	2,553
	Naples.....	47	36	11	1	46	.....	47
	Palermo.....	2,817	2,699	118	56	2,761	240	2,577
	Patras.....	3,450	2,650	800	323	3,127	493	2,957
	Trieste.....	64	45	19	5	59	46	18
Booth.....	British West Indies.....	68	45	23	1	67	24	44
Clyde.....	Brasil.....	25	14	11	2	23	25	.....
	British West Indies.....	12	3	9	.....	12	12	.....
	Santo Domingo.....	188	125	63	15	173	188	.....
Cunard.....	Fishguard, Wales.....	4,189	3,010	1,179	147	4,042	3,437	752
	Fiume.....	3,099	2,064	1,035	279	2,820	214	2,885
	Genoa.....	270	205	65	11	259	79	191
	Gibraltar.....	24	15	9	.....	24	11	13
	Liverpool.....	14,500	10,107	4,393	565	13,935	6,249	8,251
	Naples.....	3,100	2,697	403	74	3,026	515	2,585
	Queenstown.....	1,079	468	611	25	1,054	346	733
	Trieste.....	255	217	38	4	251	42	213
	Alexandria.....	47	24	23	.....	47	41	6
	Madeira Islands.....	15	7	8	.....	15	15	.....
Fabre.....	Marseilles.....	487	440	47	6	481	24	463
	Naples.....	6,023	5,410	613	415	5,608	58	5,965
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique.....	Havre.....	24,590	19,788	4,802	507	23,993	6,662	17,928
Hamburg-American.....	Cherbourg.....	424	262	162	26	398	418	6
	Genoa.....	706	526	180	46	660	176	530
	Hamburg.....	16,984	10,447	6,537	548	16,436	4,189	12,795
	Naples.....	3,152	2,646	506	178	2,974	181	2,971
	Plymouth.....	306	172	134	8	298	306	.....
	Azore Islands.....	177	103	74	37	140	1	176
	Brasil.....	119	98	21	4	115	28	91
	British West Indies.....	426	266	160	19	407	413	18
	Colombia.....	94	76	18	2	92	94	.....
	Costa Rica.....	115	76	39	9	106	115	.....
	Gibraltar.....	38	31	7	.....	38	27	11
	Haiti.....	79	61	18	3	76	79	.....
	Panama.....	270	179	91	12	258	270	.....
Hellenic.....	Constantinople.....	14	14	.....	.....	14	4	10
	Naples.....	1,816	1,624	192	74	1,742	20	1,796
	Patras.....	26	.....	.....	.....	26	1	25
	Piræus.....	3,059	2,918	143	46	3,013	408	2,651
Holland-America.....	Boulogne.....	397	236	161	18	379	327	70
	Rotterdam.....	9,193	6,599	2,594	395	8,798	1,407	7,786
Italia.....	Genoa.....	430	355	75	20	410	123	307
	Naples.....	2,369	2,119	250	84	2,285	113	2,256
	Palermo.....	449	359	90	39	410	41	408
Lamport & Holt.....	Argentina.....	599	432	137	39	530	219	350
	Brasil.....	505	359	146	40	465	231	274
	Uruguay.....	17	14	3	.....	17	8	9

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910--Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
33	22	11	4	29	33	-----	78	48	30	9	69	78	-----
1,057	656	401	78	979	891	166	11	6	5	3	8	-----	11
47	26	21	10	37	22	25	1,410	934	476	114	1,296	1,065	345
60	37	23	45	15	13	47	204	145	59	18	186	36	168
179	142	37	9	170	178	1	196	136	60	52	144	21	175
193	136	57	12	181	172	21	337	251	86	20	317	336	1
305	213	92	15	290	305	-----	294	215	79	15	279	273	21
479	332	147	24	455	479	-----	693	481	212	45	648	693	-----
1,786	1,217	569	81	1,705	1,782	4	634	436	198	39	595	634	-----
96	74	22	9	87	96	-----	2,020	1,390	630	102	1,918	2,016	4
1	-----	1	-----	1	1	-----	204	155	49	18	186	204	-----
20	16	4	-----	20	20	-----	12	7	5	-----	12	10	2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	20	6	1	25	26	-----
4,533	3,039	1,494	441	4,092	4,181	352	7,128	4,885	2,243	670	6,458	6,015	1,113
4,472	2,884	1,588	771	3,701	1,031	3,441	10,852	8,116	2,736	979	9,873	3,116	7,736
10	4	6	-----	10	10	-----	18	11	7	-----	18	18	-----
2,831	1,163	1,668	180	2,651	2,831	-----	3,559	1,498	2,061	209	3,350	3,559	-----
1,764	986	778	316	1,448	982	782	4,337	3,220	1,117	375	3,962	1,321	3,016
4,993	2,840	2,653	944	4,049	3,420	1,573	11,000	6,022	4,978	1,223	9,777	6,011	4,989
1,576	780	796	326	1,250	835	741	1,677	1,851	401	3,127	1,431	2,097	-----
113	67	46	61	52	24	89	1,784	1,579	205	110	1,674	32	1,752
79	49	30	32	47	5	74	685	571	114	58	627	11	674
1,047	654	393	110	937	703	344	1,987	1,416	571	153	1,834	1,009	978
328	162	166	113	215	173	155	4	1	3	-----	4	-----	-----
5	3	2	-----	5	-----	5	2,964	2,482	482	231	2,733	256	2,708
196	135	61	46	150	85	111	52	39	13	1	51	-----	52
646	329	317	210	436	330	316	3,013	2,834	179	102	2,911	325	2,688
234	208	26	7	227	220	14	4,096	2,979	1,117	533	3,563	823	3,273
132	48	84	28	104	71	61	298	253	45	12	286	266	32
19	14	5	-----	19	19	-----	200	93	107	29	171	95	105
1	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	44	28	16	2	42	44	-----
141	105	36	15	126	141	-----	13	9	-----	-----	13	13	-----
7,569	4,578	2,991	376	7,193	6,852	717	329	230	99	30	299	329	-----
2,260	1,333	927	641	1,619	840	1,420	11,758	7,588	4,170	523	11,235	10,289	1,469
666	354	312	71	595	385	281	5,359	3,397	1,962	920	4,439	1,054	4,305
151	82	69	3	148	143	8	936	559	377	82	854	464	472
18,035	10,838	7,197	1,979	16,056	9,448	8,587	175	97	78	3	172	154	21
3,392	1,781	1,611	272	3,120	1,551	1,841	32,535	20,945	11,590	2,544	29,991	15,697	16,838
1,575	874	701	194	1,381	672	903	6,492	4,478	2,014	346	6,146	2,066	4,426
233	127	106	17	216	111	122	2,654	1,342	1,312	219	2,435	1,018	1,636
501	239	262	25	476	476	25	488	344	144	21	467	153	335
200	112	88	4	196	188	12	215	263	285	25	523	517	31
332	153	179	46	286	214	118	819	119	96	4	211	203	12
698	270	428	213	485	226	472	6,721	5,680	1,041	628	6,093	284	6,437
8,131	5,473	2,658	2,095	6,036	4,500	3,631	32,721	25,261	7,460	2,692	30,029	11,162	21,559
3,301	1,758	1,543	209	3,092	2,491	810	3,725	2,020	1,705	235	3,490	2,909	816
700	289	411	71	629	652	48	1,406	815	591	117	1,289	828	578
17,400	8,933	8,467	3,394	10,046	9,992	7,408	34,384	19,380	15,004	3,942	30,442	14,181	20,203
2,067	957	1,110	354	1,713	1,619	448	5,219	3,603	1,616	532	4,687	1,800	3,419
1,955	1,113	842	111	1,844	1,495	460	2,261	1,285	976	119	2,142	1,801	619
140	90	50	50	90	27	113	317	193	124	87	230	28	289
216	140	76	12	204	211	5	335	238	97	16	319	239	96
1,673	951	722	49	1,624	1,667	6	2,099	1,217	882	68	2,031	2,080	19
114	94	20	5	109	114	-----	208	170	38	7	201	208	-----
127	87	40	8	119	127	-----	242	163	79	17	225	242	-----
45	20	25	2	43	43	2	83	51	32	2	81	70	13
62	52	10	3	59	62	-----	141	113	28	6	135	141	-----
652	392	260	35	617	652	-----	922	571	351	47	875	922	-----
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	14	14	-----	-----	14	4	10
86	46	40	84	2	5	81	1,902	1,670	232	158	1,744	25	1,877
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	26	26	-----	-----	26	1	25
106	81	25	34	72	67	39	3,165	2,997	168	80	3,085	475	2,690
1,627	752	875	124	1,503	1,595	32	2,024	988	1,036	142	1,882	1,922	102
8,120	4,019	4,101	1,949	6,171	5,529	2,591	17,313	10,618	6,695	2,344	14,969	6,936	10,377
105	52	53	50	55	60	45	535	407	128	70	465	183	352
420	243	177	173	247	172	248	2,789	2,362	427	257	2,532	285	2,504
75	51	24	52	23	14	61	524	410	114	91	433	55	469
713	529	184	237	476	538	175	1,282	961	321	276	1,006	757	525
401	249	152	74	327	295	106	906	608	298	114	792	526	380
12	10	2	1	11	8	4	29	24	5	1	28	16	13

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
La Veloce.....	Genoa.....	1,006	805	201	51	955	185	826
	Naples.....	3,209	2,847	362	115	3,094	183	3,020
	Palermo.....	294	281	13	6	289	10	281
	Azore Islands.....	20	15	5	.....	20	.....	20
Lloyd-Brasileiro.....	Brazil.....	77	59	18	7	70	73	4
	British West Indies.....	20	14	6	2	18	18	2
Lloyd-Italiano.....	Genoa.....	403	328	75	34	369	24	379
	Messina.....	16	13	3	.....	16	.....	16
	Naples.....	2,302	1,937	365	116	2,186	111	2,191
	Palermo.....	98	78	20	7	89	5	91
Lloyd-Sabaudo.....	Genoa.....	2,048	1,765	283	198	1,850	81	1,967
	Naples.....	2,168	1,738	430	141	2,027	260	1,918
	Palermo.....	103	70	33	13	90	1	102
Munson.....	Cuba.....	184	128	56	14	170	184	.....
National Steam Navigation Co.	Naples.....	747	631	116	29	718	64	683
	Piræus.....	2,677	2,555	122	67	2,610	345	2,332
Navigazione Generale Italiana.	Genoa.....	2,041	1,602	439	100	1,941	375	1,666
	Messina.....	28	24	4	1	27	4	24
	Naples.....	4,030	3,308	722	205	3,825	236	3,794
	Palermo.....	439	381	58	31	408	35	404
New York and Cuba Mail.	British West Indies.....	345	206	139	24	321	345	.....
	Cuba.....	5,006	3,577	1,428	329	4,676	3,902	1,103
	Mexico.....	1,179	935	244	60	1,119	987	192
North German Lloyd..	Bremen.....	25,184	17,378	7,806	765	24,419	3,627	21,557
	Cherbourg.....	647	453	194	17	630	630	17
	Genoa.....	1,773	1,294	479	180	1,593	437	1,336
	Gibraltar.....	73	59	14	3	70	50	23
	Naples.....	5,257	4,641	616	177	5,080	399	4,858
	Plymouth.....	553	381	172	15	538	553	.....
	Algiers.....	15	6	9	.....	15	13	2
	Orient.....	2	1	1	.....	2	2	.....
Panama.....	Panama.....	348	287	61	11	337	348	.....
Quebec.....	Bermuda.....	989	570	419	60	929	954	35
	British Guiana.....	43	23	20	1	42	28	15
	British West Indies.....	618	338	280	41	577	323	296
	Danish West Indies.....	107	51	56	7	100	44	63
	French West Indies.....	17	6	11	.....	17	73	10
Red D.....	Danish West Indies.....	73	55	18	1	72	73	.....
	Venezuela.....	158	130	28	7	151	158	.....
Red Star.....	Antwerp.....	12,885	8,759	4,126	687	12,198	2,500	10,385
	Dover.....	48	26	22	4	44	48	.....
	Southampton.....	5	4	1	.....	5	5	.....
Royal Dutch West Indian Mail.	British Guiana.....	21	18	3	.....	21	21	.....
	British West Indies.....	167	109	58	12	155	167	.....
	Dutch Guiana.....	27	18	9	3	24	27	.....
	Dutch West Indies.....	4	3	1	.....	4	4	.....
	Haiti.....	33	24	9	2	31	33	.....
	Venezuela.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	Southampton.....	369	232	137	15	354	364	5
	Bermuda.....	188	103	85	3	185	188	.....
	British West Indies.....	345	244	101	15	330	336	9
	Chile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Colombia.....	55	38	17	3	52	54	1
	Costa Rica.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....
	Dutch Guiana.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....
	Ecuador.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Haiti.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	6	.....
	Nicaragua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Panama.....	134	100	34	.....	134	132	2
	Peru.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russia-American.....	Libau.....	2,433	1,782	651	217	2,216	166	2,267
	Rotterdam.....	2,599	2,069	530	107	2,492	82	2,517
Scandinavian-American	Christiania.....	3,028	1,705	1,323	80	2,948	413	2,615
	Christiansand.....	744	511	433	27	717	113	631
	Copenhagen.....	3,209	1,463	1,746	126	3,083	748	2,461
Sicula Americana.....	Naples.....	1,200	1,039	161	53	1,147	1	1,199
	Palermo.....	1,220	973	247	158	1,062	37	1,183
Spanish.....	Genoa.....	150	123	27	15	135	45	105
	Naples.....	1,037	939	98	107	930	2	1,035
	Palermo.....	371	335	36	21	350	.....	371
	Spanish ports.....	920	840	80	19	901	205	715
	Cuba.....	165	102	63	20	145	155	10
	Mexico.....	32	25	7	1	31	26	6
Trinidad.....	British West Indies.....	56	34	22	4	52	56	.....
United Fruit Co.....	British Honduras.....	11	8	3	.....	11	11	.....
	British West Indies.....	131	84	47	7	124	131	.....

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
465	269	196	143	322	246	219	1,471	1,074	397	194	1,277	431	1,040
816	529	287	222	594	294	522	4,025	3,376	649	337	3,688	477	3,548
18	12	6	8	10	6	12	312	293	19	13	299	16	296
5	1	4	5	-----	-----	5	25	16	9	5	20	-----	25
51	39	12	5	46	49	2	128	98	30	12	116	122	6
3	3	-----	1	2	2	1	23	17	6	3	20	20	3
100	48	52	50	50	37	63	503	376	127	84	419	61	442
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	16	13	3	-----	16	-----	16
544	384	160	213	331	61	483	2,846	2,321	525	329	2,517	172	2,674
4	4	-----	4	-----	4	-----	100	80	20	11	89	9	91
276	236	40	143	133	67	209	2,324	2,001	323	341	1,983	148	2,176
323	201	122	109	214	66	257	2,491	1,939	552	250	2,241	316	2,175
40	25	15	23	17	1	39	143	95	48	36	107	2	141
496	296	200	74	422	496	-----	680	424	256	88	592	680	-----
74	60	14	27	47	9	65	821	691	130	56	765	73	748
127	76	51	53	74	25	102	2,804	2,631	173	120	2,684	370	2,434
883	538	345	285	598	313	570	2,924	2,140	784	385	2,539	688	2,236
20	12	8	6	14	17	3	48	36	12	7	41	21	27
1,044	724	320	416	628	475	569	5,074	4,032	1,042	621	4,453	711	4,363
55	40	15	18	37	1	54	494	421	73	49	445	36	458
605	346	259	32	573	551	54	950	552	398	56	894	896	54
4,579	3,208	1,371	275	4,304	4,156	423	9,584	6,785	2,799	604	8,980	8,058	1,526
1,405	778	627	121	1,284	1,315	90	2,584	1,713	871	181	2,403	2,302	282
22,685	13,133	9,552	6,298	16,387	15,534	7,151	47,869	30,511	17,358	7,063	40,806	19,161	28,708
3,939	2,189	1,750	162	3,777	3,923	16	4,586	2,642	1,944	179	4,407	4,553	33
1,967	1,109	858	265	1,702	1,645	322	3,740	2,403	1,337	445	3,295	2,082	1,658
372	140	232	14	358	370	2	445	199	246	17	1,428	420	25
4,546	1,951	2,595	484	4,062	3,855	691	9,803	6,592	3,211	661	9,424	4,254	5,549
2,188	1,276	912	69	2,119	2,188	-----	2,741	1,657	1,084	84	2,657	2,741	-----
60	19	41	1	59	60	-----	75	25	50	1	74	73	2
559	225	334	9	550	559	-----	561	226	335	9	552	561	-----
6,031	4,089	1,942	907	5,124	5,925	106	6,379	4,376	2,003	918	5,461	6,273	106
9,570	4,554	5,016	349	9,221	9,497	73	10,559	5,124	5,435	409	10,150	10,451	108
57	34	23	7	56	55	2	100	57	43	8	92	83	17
649	331	318	72	577	579	70	1,267	669	598	113	1,154	902	365
31	8	23	11	20	19	12	138	59	79	18	120	63	75
7	6	1	-----	7	7	-----	24	12	12	-----	24	14	10
28	17	11	2	26	28	-----	101	72	29	3	98	101	-----
49	36	13	8	41	49	-----	207	166	41	15	192	207	-----
10,874	6,287	4,587	2,173	8,701	6,285	4,589	23,759	15,046	8,713	2,860	20,899	8,785	14,974
209	120	149	20	249	209	-----	317	146	171	24	293	317	-----
232	98	134	-----	232	232	-----	237	102	135	-----	237	237	-----
46	37	9	4	42	46	-----	67	55	12	4	63	67	-----
133	88	45	9	124	133	-----	300	197	103	21	279	300	-----
33	29	4	1	32	33	-----	60	47	13	4	56	60	-----
4	3	1	-----	4	4	-----	8	6	2	-----	8	8	-----
23	22	1	-----	23	23	-----	56	46	10	2	54	56	-----
3	3	-----	-----	3	3	-----	8	8	-----	-----	8	8	-----
184	112	72	7	177	182	2	553	344	209	22	541	546	7
2,434	1,304	1,130	91	2,343	2,434	-----	2,622	1,407	1,215	94	2,528	2,622	-----
496	282	214	31	465	488	8	841	526	315	46	795	824	17
9	8	1	-----	9	6	3	9	8	1	-----	9	6	3
61	51	10	-----	61	61	-----	116	89	27	3	113	115	1
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----
1	1	-----	-----	1	1	-----	4	4	-----	-----	4	4	-----
7	6	1	-----	7	7	-----	7	6	1	-----	7	7	-----
2	1	1	-----	2	2	-----	8	7	1	-----	8	8	-----
6	6	-----	-----	6	6	-----	6	6	-----	-----	6	6	-----
247	178	69	19	228	246	1	381	278	103	19	362	378	3
24	14	10	1	23	24	-----	24	14	10	1	23	24	-----
385	181	204	213	172	195	190	2,818	1,963	855	430	2,388	361	2,457
293	185	108	185	108	72	221	2,892	2,254	638	292	2,600	154	2,738
2,037	1,021	1,016	678	1,359	619	1,418	5,065	2,726	2,339	758	4,307	1,032	4,033
471	241	230	231	240	151	320	1,215	552	663	258	957	264	951
3,191	1,578	1,613	1,055	2,136	1,206	1,985	6,400	3,041	3,359	1,181	5,219	1,954	4,446
154	89	65	115	39	8	146	1,354	1,128	226	168	1,186	9	1,345
164	64	100	41	123	2	162	1,384	1,037	347	199	1,185	39	1,345
25	13	12	21	4	21	4	175	136	39	36	139	66	109
113	58	55	28	85	-----	113	1,150	997	153	135	1,015	2	1,148
35	10	25	19	16	-----	35	406	345	61	40	366	-----	406
40	20	20	18	22	28	12	960	860	100	37	923	233	727
16	3	13	4	12	16	-----	181	105	76	24	157	171	10
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	32	25	7	1	31	26	6
21	17	4	7	14	21	-----	77	51	26	11	66	77	-----
12	9	3	1	11	12	-----	23	17	6	1	22	23	-----
230	148	82	14	216	230	-----	361	232	129	21	340	361	-----

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Aliens.						
		Num-ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Fe-male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
United Fruit Co.....	From New York, N. Y., to—Continued.							
	Colombia.....	12	6	6	1	11	12	.....
	Guatemala.....	30	22	8	4	26	30	.....
	Panama.....	72	51	21	1	71	72	.....
	Rotterdam.....	5,115	4,105	1,010	322	4,793	147	4,968
	Cherbourg.....	2,162	1,838	324	67	2,095	469	1,693
	Genoa.....	92	80	12	5	87	16	76
	Gibraltar.....	11	9	2	.....	11	6	5
	Holyhead.....	106	63	43	2	104	62	44
	Liverpool.....	10,488	6,967	3,521	352	10,136	3,741	6,747
	Naples.....	1,596	1,435	161	42	1,554	177	1,419
	Plymouth.....	1,502	1,064	438	39	1,463	696	806
	Queenstown.....	3,437	1,630	1,817	344	3,093	830	2,607
	Southampton.....	8,721	6,976	1,745	308	8,413	2,146	6,575
	Azore Islands.....	288	217	71	13	275	12	276
	Madeira Islands.....	63	56	7	7	56	6	57
	Total, New York	250,175	192,570	66,605	11,106	248,069	64,241	194,934
Furness-Withy.....	From Norfolk, Va., to—							
	London.....	15	8	7	5	10	15	.....
Allan.....	From Philadelphia, Pa., to—							
	Atlantic ports of Can- ada.....	89	48	41	8	81	53	36
American.....	Glasgow.....	22	13	9	1	21	14	8
	Liverpool.....	2,615	1,450	1,165	256	2,359	577	2,039
Atlantic Fruit Co.....	Queenstown.....	15	6	9	2	13	1	14
	British West Indies.....	18	11	7	4	14	18	.....
Italia.....	Genoa.....	348	290	68	29	319	14	334
	Naples.....	2,232	1,888	344	191	2,041	119	2,113
Red Star.....	Palermo.....	171	126	45	31	140	27	144
	Antwerp.....	107	42	65	7	100	105	2
United Fruit Co.....	British West Indies.....	91	56	35	7	84	91	.....
	Total, Philadelphia	5,708	3,920	1,788	536	5,172	1,019	4,689
Allan.....	From Portland, Me., to—							
	Glasgow.....	4	2	2	.....	4	3	1
	Liverpool.....	796	503	293	87	709	445	351
Dominion.....	London.....	62	50	12	6	56	7	55
	Total, Portland	862	555	307	93	769	455	407
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.....	From Porto Rico to—							
	Genoa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Havre.....	55	29	26	9	46	54	1
	Spain.....	21	16	5	4	17	21	.....
	Cuba.....	47	34	13	2	45	35	12
	Danish West Indies.....	87	48	39	7	80	52	35
	Santo Domingo.....	148	94	54	17	131	80	68
	French West Indies.....	45	25	20	11	34	25	20
	Haiti.....	13	9	4	3	10	10	3
	Panama.....	15	10	5	.....	15	15	.....
	Genoa.....	81	63	18	16	65	15	66
	Marseilles.....	56	34	22	13	43	27	29
	Spain.....	446	297	149	81	365	275	171
	Costa Rica.....	11	5	6	2	9	8	3
	Cuba.....	203	139	64	30	173	124	79
	Mexico.....	31	21	10	3	28	18	13
	Corunna.....	30	19	11	8	22	25	5
Hamburg-American.....	Hamburg.....	6	3	3	1	5	5	1
	British West Indies.....	5	4	1	.....	5	5	.....
	Danish West Indies.....	79	39	40	16	63	60	19
	Santo Domingo.....	191	122	69	17	174	128	63
	Haiti.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	2	2
Herrera.....	Cuba.....	142	112	30	11	131	91	51
	Santo Domingo.....	212	142	70	20	192	145	67
Pinillos.....	Cuba.....	7	2	5	.....	7	3	4
	Spain.....	98	70	28	20	78	73	25
Red D.....	Venezuela.....	165	100	65	14	151	164	1
	Dutch West Indies.....	7	4	3	.....	7	7	.....
Sailing vessels.....	Do.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
	Total, Porto Rico	2,207	1,447	760	306	1,902	1,469	738

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.		Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
37	26	11	1	36	37	.....	49	32	17	2	47	49	.....
19	8	11	.....	19	19	.....	49	30	19	4	45	49	.....
236	147	89	28	208	236	.....	308	198	110	29	279	308	.....
663	294	369	119	564	113	570	5,798	4,399	1,399	441	5,357	260	5,538
3,173	1,550	1,623	287	2,886	2,328	845	5,335	3,388	1,947	354	4,981	2,797	2,538
116	48	68	12	104	108	10	208	128	80	17	191	122	86
43	16	27	.....	43	42	1	54	25	29	.....	54	48	6
705	369	336	51	654	695	10	811	432	379	53	758	757	54
11,744	6,447	5,297	1,703	10,041	7,200	4,544	22,232	13,414	8,818	2,055	20,177	10,941	11,291
1,939	852	1,087	136	1,803	1,436	503	3,535	2,287	1,248	178	3,357	1,613	1,922
1,772	1,231	541	179	1,593	1,153	619	3,274	2,295	979	218	3,056	1,849	1,425
3,695	1,771	1,924	364	3,331	1,133	2,562	7,132	3,391	3,741	706	6,424	1,963	5,169
8,601	5,453	3,148	1,094	7,507	4,112	4489	17,322	12,429	4,893	1,402	15,920	6,258	11,064
284	147	137	79	205	11	273	572	364	208	92	480	23	549
18	10	8	6	12	.....	18	81	66	15	13	68	6	75
222,462	124,657	97,806	36,112	186,350	148,097	74,365	481,637	317,227	164,410	47,218	434,419	212,338	269,299
11	6	5	.....	11	11	.....	26	14	12	5	21	26	.....
45	24	21	4	41	42	3	134	72	62	12	122	95	39
31	18	13	2	29	30	1	53	31	22	3	50	44	9
2,424	1,007	1,417	354	2,070	1,753	671	5,039	2,457	2,582	610	4,429	2,330	2,709
21	11	10	1	20	14	7	36	17	19	3	33	15	21
68	44	24	1	67	57	11	86	55	31	5	81	75	11
62	30	32	41	21	22	40	410	310	100	70	340	36	374
306	127	178	143	162	231	74	2,537	2,015	522	334	2,203	350	2,187
35	25	10	26	9	6	29	206	151	55	57	149	33	173
820	273	547	43	777	592	228	927	315	612	50	877	697	230
150	90	60	8	142	150	.....	241	146	95	15	226	241	.....
3,961	1,649	2,312	623	3,338	2,897	1,064	9,666	5,569	4,100	1,159	8,510	3,916	5,753
112	93	19	6	106	98	14	4	2	2	.....	4	3	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	908	590	312	93	815	543	365
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	50	12	6	56	7	55
112	93	19	6	106	98	14	974	648	326	99	875	553	421
8	3	5	2	6	8	.....	8	3	5	2	6	8	.....
11	5	6	8	3	9	2	66	34	32	17	49	63	3
25	10	15	4	21	25	.....	46	26	20	8	38	46	.....
62	47	15	20	42	16	46	109	81	28	22	87	51	58
73	54	19	12	61	16	57	160	102	58	19	141	68	92
474	292	182	79	395	122	352	622	386	236	96	526	202	420
4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	49	27	22	11	38	29	20
8	5	3	.....	8	6	2	21	14	7	3	18	16	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	5	.....	15	15	.....
3	2	1	2	1	2	1	84	65	19	18	66	17	67
3	.....	3	.....	2	3	.....	59	34	25	14	45	30	29
162	67	95	27	135	144	18	608	364	244	108	500	419	189
9	7	2	6	3	9	.....	20	12	8	8	12	17	3
156	97	59	16	140	95	61	359	236	123	46	313	219	140
13	8	5	1	12	4	9	44	29	15	4	40	22	22
7	5	2	.....	7	7	.....	37	24	13	8	29	32	5
1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	7	3	4	1	6	6	1
18	14	4	3	15	18	.....	23	18	5	3	20	23	.....
24	18	6	2	22	15	9	103	57	46	18	85	75	28
177	134	43	15	162	126	51	368	266	112	32	336	254	114
1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	5	2	3
414	300	114	57	357	92	322	556	412	144	68	488	183	373
542	295	247	59	483	131	411	754	437	317	79	675	276	478
3	3	.....	.....	3	2	1	10	5	5	.....	10	5	5
6	4	2	.....	6	6	.....	104	74	30	20	84	79	25
94	73	21	10	84	70	24	259	173	86	24	235	234	25
16	9	7	1	15	11	5	23	13	10	1	22	18	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....
2,314	1,454	860	325	1,989	942	1,372	4,521	2,901	1,620	630	3,891	2,411	2,110

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED

Line of vessels.	Ports of departure and destination.	Allens.						
		Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
			Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer-age.
Sailing vessels.....	From Providence, R. I., to—							
	Cape Verde Islands....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	3
	From San Diego, Cal., to—							
	Meteor Boat Co.....	172	126	46	12	160	172	.....
	Mexican Line.....	49	40	9	4	45	49	.....
South Fishing Co.....	Do.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....
	Pescadero.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....
	Total, San Diego	244	189	55	16	228	244	.....
Oceanic.....	From San Francisco, Cal., to—							
	Central America.....	27	23	4	.....	27	3	24
Pacific Mail.....	Society Islands.....	309	310	59	30	339	154	215
	Hongkong.....	4,041	3,816	225	125	3,916	383	3,658
	Kobe.....	78	70	8	6	73	15	63
	Nagasaki.....	71	57	14	7	64	23	48
	Shanghai.....	76	60	16	5	71	27	49
	Yokohama.....	2,065	1,882	183	93	1,972	282	1,783
	Costa Rica.....	15	12	3	2	13	1	14
	Guatemala.....	29	23	6	3	26	18	11
	Mexico.....	113	105	8	8	105	28	85
	Nicaragua.....	32	27	5	2	30	29	3
	Panama.....	663	538	125	55	606	204	459
	Peru.....	9	7	2	1	8	1	8
	San Salvador.....	63	40	23	4	59	51	12
	Hongkong.....	720	660	60	36	684	102	618
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.....	Kobe.....	190	165	25	12	178	33	157
	Nagasaki.....	62	40	12	9	43	6	46
	Shanghai.....	66	55	11	11	55	21	45
	Yokohama.....	1,304	1,102	202	140	1,164	645	659
	Total, San Francisco.	9,983	8,992	991	548	9,435	2,033	7,950
Bank.....	From Seattle, Wash., to—							
	Hongkong.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Blue Funnel.....	Yokohama.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
	Hongkong.....	62	62	.....	.....	62	.....	62
Great Northern.....	Yokohama.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18
	Hongkong.....	137	137	.....	.....	137	6	131
	Kobe.....	16	15	1	.....	16	.....	16
	Nagasaki.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
	Shanghai.....	8	5	3	.....	8	7	1
	Yokohama.....	28	22	6	.....	28	22	6
Nippon Yusen Kaisha..	Hongkong.....	313	300	13	1	312	13	300
	Kobe.....	341	302	39	2	339	24	317
	Shanghai.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	1	2
	Yokohama.....	395	347	45	8	387	144	251
Ocean.....	Hongkong.....	283	280	3	.....	283	.....	283
	Do.....	178	173	5	.....	178	90	88
Osaka Shosen Kaisha...	Kobe.....	188	180	8	1	187	3	185
	Yokohama.....	69	65	4	.....	69	3	66
	Total, Seattle	2,053	1,923	130	12	2,041	313	1,740
Peninsular and Occi- dental.	From Tampa, Fla., to—							
	Cuba.....	642	473	169	23	619	7	635
	British Honduras.....	7	4	3	1	6	6	1
	Do.....	8	6	2	2	6	4	4
	Total, Tampa	657	483	174	26	631	17	640

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
3	2	1	.....	3	.....	3	6	4	2	.....	6	.....	6
899	702	187	65	824	889	.....	1,061	828	233	77	984	1,061	.....
104	79	25	8	98	104	.....	153	119	34	12	141	153	.....
6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	16	.....
20	20	.....	.....	20	20	.....	33	33	.....	.....	33	33	.....
1,019	807	212	73	946	1,019	.....	1,263	996	267	89	1,174	1,263	.....
17	15	2	2	15	8	9	44	38	6	2	42	11	33
336	245	91	27	309	312	23	705	555	150	57	648	467	238
2,162	1,758	406	152	2,010	1,159	1,003	6,203	5,572	631	277	5,926	1,542	4,661
118	70	48	20	98	118	.....	196	140	56	25	171	133	63
78	47	31	9	69	78	.....	149	104	45	16	133	101	48
188	117	71	39	149	188	.....	264	177	87	44	220	215	40
733	511	222	102	631	733	.....	2,798	2,393	405	195	2,603	1,015	1,733
7	6	1	.....	7	7	.....	22	18	4	2	20	8	14
18	9	9	1	17	11	7	47	32	15	4	43	29	18
96	83	15	.....	98	76	22	211	188	23	8	203	104	107
17	13	4	1	16	11	6	40	40	9	3	46	40	9
365	292	73	14	351	260	105	1,028	830	198	69	959	464	564
10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....	19	17	2	1	18	18	1
38	25	13	1	37	38	.....	101	65	36	5	96	89	12
344	279	65	21	323	270	74	1,064	939	125	57	1,007	372	662
112	83	29	10	102	74	38	302	248	54	22	280	107	195
4	4	.....	.....	4	4	.....	56	44	12	9	47	10	46
55	34	21	9	46	55	.....	121	89	32	20	101	76	45
246	174	72	25	221	34	212	1,550	1,276	274	165	1,385	679	871
4,946	3,773	1,173	433	4,513	3,447	1,499	14,929	12,765	2,164	981	13,948	5,480	9,449
8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	8	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	5	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	62	.....	.....	62	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	.....	.....	18	.....	18
148	70	78	18	130	92	56	285	207	78	18	267	98	187
25	10	15	7	18	24	1	41	25	16	7	34	24	17
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2
40	19	21	5	35	40	.....	48	24	24	5	43	47	1
28	10	18	7	21	28	2	56	32	24	7	49	48	8
26	16	10	11	15	9	17	339	316	23	12	327	22	317
58	20	38	36	22	28	30	399	322	77	38	361	52	347
1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	4
78	46	32	31	47	25	53	473	393	80	39	434	169	304
11	11	.....	.....	11	.....	11	294	291	3	.....	294	.....	294
19	15	4	1	18	14	5	197	188	9	1	196	104	93
4	2	2	4	.....	.....	4	192	182	10	5	187	3	189
3	3	.....	.....	3	1	2	72	68	4	.....	72	4	68
450	232	218	120	330	260	190	2,503	2,155	348	132	2,371	573	1,930
40	40	.....	2	38	14	26	682	513	169	25	667	21	661
1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	5	3	1	7	7	1
4	2	2	.....	4	4	.....	12	8	4	2	10	8	4
45	42	2	2	43	19	26	702	526	176	28	674	36	666

TABLE XXIII.—PASSENGERS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED
RECAPITULATION.

Port of departure.	Allens.						
	Number.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
		Male.	Female.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steerage.
Baltimore, Md.....	1,504	1,020	484	109	1,395	303	1,201
Boston, Mass.....	16,572	9,950	6,622	1,172	15,400	3,470	13,102
Brunswick, Ga.....	3,381	2,396	985	236	3,145	797	2,584
Canada (Atlantic seaports).....	62,564	44,734	17,830	7,734	54,830	62,564	103
Canada (border stations).....	495	352	143	23	472	392	103
Canada (Pacific seaports).....	951	744	207	80	871	136	815
Galveston, Tex.....	3,495	2,647	848	37	3,458	382	3,113
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	4	2	2	2	2	1	3
Jacksonville, Fla.....	6,052	4,624	1,428	568	5,464	1,208	4,844
Key West, Fla.....	243	168	75	8	235	232	11
Knights Key, Fla.....	1,329	1,033	296	67	1,262	589	740
Miami, Fla.....	71	50	21	9	62	71	3
Mobile, Ala.....	255	241	14	1	254	4	251
New Bedford, Mass.....	2,595	1,846	749	229	2,366	1,834	761
New Orleans, La.....	259,175	192,570	66,605	11,106	248,069	64,241	194,934
New York, N. Y.....	15	8	7	5	10	15	3
Norfolk, Va.....	5,708	3,920	1,788	536	5,172	1,019	4,689
Philadelphia, Pa.....	862	555	307	93	769	455	407
Portland, Me.....	2,207	1,447	760	305	1,902	1,469	738
Porto Rico.....	3	2	1	1	3	3	3
Providence, R. I.....	244	189	55	16	228	244	3
San Diego, Cal.....	9,983	8,992	991	548	9,435	2,033	7,950
San Francisco, Cal.....	2,053	1,923	130	12	2,041	313	1,740
Seattle, Wash.....	657	483	174	26	631	17	640
Tampa, Fla.....							
Total.....	380,418	279,896	100,522	22,942	357,476	141,789	238,629
Steamships.....	316,495	234,044	82,451	15,141	301,354	78,789	237,706
Sailing vessels.....	1,359	1,118	241	67	1,292	436	923
By land.....	62,564	44,734	17,830	7,734	54,830	62,564	103

TOTAL PASSENGERS

Year ended June 30—	Cabin passengers.						
	Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total cabin.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1890.....	5,297	4,099	9,396	66,120	30,359	96,489	105,885
1891.....	5,604	3,756	9,360	65,056	32,692	97,748	107,108
1892.....	5,717	3,706	9,423	61,763	33,966	95,729	105,152
1893.....	5,503	3,727	9,230	57,904	27,995	85,899	95,129
1894.....	7,622	4,834	12,456	70,864	38,611	109,475	121,931
1895.....	5,828	3,812	9,640	64,887	38,366	103,253	112,893
1896 ^a	5,111	3,780	8,891	54,533	31,130	85,663	94,554
1897.....	6,418	4,624	11,042	76,106	41,099	117,205	128,247
1898.....	10,315	7,443	17,758	87,041	51,096	138,137	155,895
1899.....	7,646	6,326	13,972	84,853	49,739	134,592	148,564
1900.....	7,757	5,277	13,034	91,308	53,770	145,078	158,112
1901.....	6,965	4,994	11,959	99,432	57,293	156,725	168,684
1902.....	8,235	6,112	14,347	109,469	60,797	170,266	184,613
1903.....	8,544	6,231	14,775	119,287	67,146	186,433	201,208
1904.....	8,798	6,060	14,858	125,340	74,471	199,811	214,669
1905.....	13,008	8,336	21,344	130,276	73,273	203,549	224,893
1906.....	13,489	8,181	21,670	136,981	78,130	215,111	236,781
1907.....	11,200	7,581	18,781	136,781	89,238	226,019	244,800

^a For 1896 and 1897 no figures are available.

STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Citizens.							Total.						
Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.		Num- ber.	Sex.		Age.		Class.	
	Male.	Fe- male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.		Male.	Fe- male.	Under 12 years.	12 years and over.	Cabin.	Steer- age.
1,349	565	784	206	1,143	1,130	219	2,853	1,585	1,268	315	2,538	1,433	1,420
11,610	5,099	6,511	2,057	9,553	6,786	4,824	28,182	15,049	13,133	3,229	24,953	10,256	17,926
18	13	5	.....	18	18	.....	18	13	5	.....	18	18	.....
2,588	945	1,643	319	2,269	1,773	815	5,969	3,341	2,628	555	5,414	2,570	3,399
71,269	49,611	21,658	15,077	56,192	71,269	.....	133,833	94,345	39,488	22,811	111,022	133,833	.....
214	163	51	14	205	205	9	709	515	194	37	672	597	112
146	92	54	33	113	145	1	1,097	836	261	113	984	281	816
3,500	2,191	1,309	1,215	2,285	1,088	2,412	6,995	4,838	2,157	1,252	5,743	1,470	5,525
.....
6,035	4,150	1,885	608	5,430	4,997	1,038	12,087	8,774	3,313	1,193	10,894	6,205	5,882
4,697	2,691	2,006	110	4,587	4,688	9	4,940	2,859	2,081	118	4,822	4,920	20
1,202	604	598	64	1,138	1,067	135	2,531	1,637	894	131	2,400	1,656	875
1,122	69	43	11	101	112	.....	183	119	64	20	163	183	.....
4	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	2	259	243	16	2	257	6
4,533	3,039	1,494	441	4,092	4,181	352	7,128	4,885	2,243	670	6,458	6,015	1,113
222,462	124,657	97,805	36,112	186,350	148,097	74,365	481,637	317,227	164,410	47,218	434,419	212,338	269,299
11	6	.....	.....	11	11	.....	26	14	12	5	21	26	.....
3,961	1,649	2,312	623	3,338	2,897	1,064	9,669	5,569	4,100	1,159	8,510	3,916	5,753
112	93	19	6	106	98	14	974	648	326	99	875	553	421
2,314	1,454	860	325	1,989	942	1,372	4,521	2,901	1,620	630	3,891	2,411	2,110
3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	8	.....	6
1,019	807	212	73	946	1,019	.....	1,263	996	267	89	1,174	1,263	.....
4,946	3,773	1,173	433	4,513	3,447	1,499	14,929	12,765	2,164	981	13,948	5,480	9,449
450	232	218	120	330	260	190	2,503	2,155	348	132	2,371	573	1,930
45	43	2	2	43	19	26	702	526	176	28	674	36	666
342,600	201,950	140,650	57,847	284,753	254,251	88,349	723,018	481,846	241,172	80,789	642,229	396,040	326,978
271,206	152,267	118,939	42,732	228,474	182,953	88,253	587,701	396,311	201,390	57,873	529,828	261,742	325,959
125	72	53	38	87	29	96	1,484	1,190	294	105	1,379	465	1,019
71,269	49,611	21,658	15,077	56,192	71,269	.....	133,833	94,345	39,488	22,811	111,022	133,833	.....

DEPARTED, 1890-1909.

Passengers other than cabin.							Total passengers departed.
Under 12 years of age.			12 years of age and over.			Total other than cabin.	
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
8,698	7,532	16,230	83,110	32,914	116,024	132,254	238,139
9,268	6,004	15,272	89,034	35,092	124,126	139,398	246,506
9,999	5,969	15,968	96,834	38,602	135,436	151,404	256,556
8,352	5,444	13,796	88,315	33,384	121,699	135,495	230,624
15,798	9,307	25,105	112,941	52,794	165,735	190,840	312,771
17,257	10,612	27,869	123,845	64,951	188,796	216,665	329,558
10,001	5,789	15,790	78,621	36,446	115,067	130,857	225,411
8,836	6,447	15,283	78,061	34,417	112,478	127,761	256,008
13,906	9,095	23,001	78,230	36,268	114,498	137,499	293,394
10,968	8,042	19,010	96,797	42,353	139,150	158,160	306,724
12,067	8,256	20,323	99,966	48,359	148,325	168,648	326,760
13,395	9,082	22,477	132,864	51,206	184,100	206,577	375,261
18,249	13,066	31,335	209,191	83,065	292,256	323,591	508,204
22,104	15,335	37,439	210,270	87,234	297,504	334,943	536,151
16,591	11,144	27,735	179,869	74,464	254,333	282,068	496,737
26,704	16,203	41,907	214,997	88,085	303,082	344,989	569,882
63,751	27,430	91,181	378,246	168,478	546,724	637,905	874,686
30,249	17,400	47,649	199,851	94,152	294,003	341,652	586,452

TABLE A.—JAPANESE APPLIED FOR ADMISSION, ADMITTED, DEBARRED, DEPORTED, AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910.

	1909.		1910.	
	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.	Continental U. S.	Hawaii.
Applications for admission.....	2,644	1,539	2,687	1,561
Admitted.....	2,432	1,493	2,598	1,527
Debarred from entry.....	212	46	89	34
Deported after entry.....	288	3	178	1
Departures.....	5,004	2,378	5,024	2,366

TABLE B.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF JAPANESE POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910, BY MONTHS.

Month.	Continental United States.			Hawaii.		
	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).	Admitted.	Departed.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).
1908-9.						
July.....	329	271	+ 58	254	231	+ 23
August.....	223	339	- 116	166	352	- 186
September.....	199	357	- 158	80	166	- 86
October.....	229	823	- 594	144	323	- 179
November.....	148	780	- 632	144	128	+ 16
December.....	199	737	- 538	131	128	+ 3
January.....	146	284	- 138	137	55	+ 82
February.....	120	273	- 153	67	88	- 21
March.....	145	288	- 143	100	225	- 125
April.....	242	306	- 64	75	297	- 222
May.....	234	238	- 4	110	234	- 124
June.....	218	308	- 90	85	151	- 66
Total.....	2,432	5,004	-2,572	1,493	2,378	-886
1909-10.						
July.....	187	298	- 111	131	172	- 41
August.....	228	221	+ 7	125	346	- 221
September.....	227	266	- 39	135	268	- 133
October.....	223	597	- 374	105	202	- 97
November.....	198	1,319	-1,121	128	128	.....
December.....	168	477	- 309	149	108	+ 46
January.....	150	248	- 98	160	93	+ 67
February.....	187	239	- 52	91	101	- 10
March.....	153	380	- 227	96	222	- 126
April.....	325	286	+ 39	90	174	- 75
May.....	302	481	- 179	144	245	- 101
June.....	250	212	+ 38	164	301	- 137
Total.....	2,598	5,024	-2,426	1,527	2,355	-828

TABLE C.—OCCUPATIONS OF JAPANESE ADMITTED AND DEPARTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1909 AND 1910.

Occupation.	1909.				1910.			
	Continental. United States.		Hawaii.		Continental. United States.		Hawaii.	
	Ad- mitted.	De- parted.	Ad- mitted.	De- parted.	Ad- mitted.	De- parted.	Ad- mitted.	De- parted.
Actors.....	10	20	3	1	27	14	7	1
Clergy.....	14	25	14	11	21	18	15	8
Government officials.....	45	42	1	1	23	68	1	1
Teachers.....	24	15	18	2	24	41	8	4
Other professional.....	65	94	18	7	162	83	11	9
Clerks.....	56	64	12	7	109	42	12	8
Farmers.....	69	492	3	3	95	551	1	1
Merchants.....	274	552	21	24	291	687	36	37
Restaurant and hotel keepers.....	64	57	2	2	68	116	1	2
Students.....	255	239	23	15	288	260	10	5
No occupation, including women and children.....	690	747	149	714	695	899	130	727
Not stated.....	153	684	20	5	85	48	5	8
Total nonlaborers according to rule 21j.....	1,719	3,041	280	792	1,893	2,817	235	810
Barbers.....	9	12	6	1	9	18	1	2
Carpenters.....	12	25	9	4	7	17	7	3
Tailors.....	5	7	6	2	8	11	4	1
Other artisans.....	7	66	13	9	59	49	2	1
Cooks.....	60	148	13	9	77	161	9	8
Farm laborers.....	206	246	1,050	1,546	260	612	1,069	1,384
Gardeners.....	6	13	1	1	8	5	1	1
Laborers.....	245	344	10	5	165	1,159	36	112
Servants.....	114	133	74	11	90	112	133	6
Not stated.....	49	909	32	8	25	68	30	29
Total laborers according to rule 21j.....	713	1,963	1,213	1,586	705	2,207	1,292	1,545
Total.....	2,432	5,004	1,493	2,378	2,598	5,024	1,527	2,355

TABLE D.—STATISTICS OF IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION OF JAPANESE, COLLECTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT, COMPARED WITH THOSE REPORTED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

From Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.	To Japan.	Reported by Japan.	Reported by U. S.
To Hawaii.....	1,575	1,521	From Hawaii.....	3,520	2,355
To continental U. S.....	2,373	2,359	From continental U. S.....	4,717	5,024
Total.....	a 3,948	a 3,880	Total.....	b 8,237	a 7,379

a Embarked within the year.

b Debarked within the year.

TABLE E.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of proper passports.										Without proper passport.		With and without proper passport.								
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.										Total with passports.			Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.					
	Former residents.		Parents, wives, and children of residents.		Settled agriculturists.		Not former residents, parents, wives, or children of settled agriculturists—Nonlaborers.		Total entitled to passports.		Nonlaborers.	Laborers.					Total.				
	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.			Laborers.	Total.							
Total applications.....	472	250	722	781	377	1,158	.....	1	1	512	2,393	49	1,765	677	2,442	144	101	245	1,909	778	2,687
Disposition:																					
Admitted.....	469	245	714	775	373	1,148	.....	1	1	509	2,372	47	1,753	666	2,419	140	39	179	1,893	705	2,598
Debarred.....	3	5	8	6	4	10	.....	.....	.....	3	21	2	12	11	23	4	62	66	16	73	89
Sex:																					
Male.....	437	229	666	119	132	251	.....	1	1	470	1,388	42	1,026	404	1,430	124	94	218	1,150	498	1,648
Female.....	35	21	56	662	245	907	.....	.....	.....	42	1,005	7	739	273	1,012	20	7	27	739	280	1,039
Came from—																					
Japan.....	405	183	588	766	375	1,141	.....	1	1	336	2,066	23	1,507	582	2,089	15	20	35	1,522	602	2,124
Hawaii.....	10	4	14	8	2	10	.....	.....	.....	14	38	6	38	6	38	10	12	22	42	18	40
Canada.....	20	56	76	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10	87	24	31	80	111	67	49	116	98	129	227
Mexico.....	5	1	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	13	25	24	1	25	20	7	27	64	8	52	60
Other countries.....	32	6	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	177	2	171	8	176	32	13	45	203	21	224
Arrived via—																					
Seattle.....	222	154	376	551	234	785	.....	.....	.....	162	1,323	18	935	406	1,341	5	17	22	940	423	1,363
San Francisco.....	179	34	213	218	141	359	.....	1	1	180	753	7	577	183	760	19	13	32	596	196	792
Canada.....	34	56	90	6	2	6	.....	.....	.....	19	117	24	59	82	141	68	50	118	127	132	260
Mexico.....	5	1	6	6	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	12	24	.....	23	1	24	20	7	27	43	8	51
New York.....	32	5	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	176	.....	171	5	176	32	14	46	203	19	222
Resided in continental United States—																					
After January 1, 1907.....	416	239	655	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	655	.....	416	239	655	49	55	104	465	294	759
Before January 1, 1907.....	56	11	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	.....	56	11	67	7	5	12	63	16	79
Total former residents.....	472	250	722	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	722	.....	472	250	722	56	60	116	528	310	838

How related to resident:	8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11			8			3			11		
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TABLE F.—JAPANESE ARRIVALS IN HAWAII, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, SHOWING VARIOUS DETAILS BEARING ON THE JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

	In possession of passports.												Without pas- port.		With and with- out pas- port.			
	Entitled to passports under Japanese agreement.						Not entitled to passport.											
	Former resi- dents.			Parents, wives, and children of residents.			Total entitled to passports.			Not former residents, nor parents, wives, or chil- dren of residents.			Total with pas- ports.					
	Nonlabor- ers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlabor- ers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlabor- ers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlabor- ers.	Laborers.	Total.	Nonlaborers.	Laborers.	Total.			
Total applications.....	74	183	257	106	1,091	1,197	180	1,274	1,454	54	37	91	224	1,311	1,545	4	12	16
Disposition:																		
Admitted.....	74	183	257	103	1,063	1,166	177	1,246	1,423	54	35	89	221	1,281	1,512	4	11	15
Debarred.....				3	28	31	3	28	31		2	2	6	30	33		1	1
Sex:																		
Male.....	51	124	175	42	190	232	93	314	407	42	32	74	135	346	481	4	11	15
Female.....	23	59	82	64	901	965	87	960	1,047	12	5	17	89	965	1,064		1	1
Resided in Hawaii—																		
After January 1, 1907.....	64	163	227				64	163	227				64	163	227	1	6	7
Before January 1, 1907.....	10	20	30				10	20	30				10	20	30			
Total former residents.....	74	183	257				74	183	257				74	183	257	1	6	7
How related to resident:																		
Parents.....				3	27	30	3	27	30				3	27	30		3	30
Wives.....				34	876	910	34	876	910				34	876	910		34	876
Children.....				69	188	257	69	188	257				69	188	257		69	188
Total parents, wives, and chil- dren.....				106	1,091	1,197	106	1,091	1,197				106	1,091	1,197		106	1,091
Kind of passport:																		
Limited to Hawaii.....	68	183	251	106	1,091	1,197	174	1,274	1,448	47	12	59	221	1,286	1,507			
Limited to Hawaii and other coun- tries.....										4		4	4		4			
Limited to countries other than Hawaii.....	6		6				6		6	3	25	28	9	25	34			

TABLE 1.—SUMMARY OF CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES,
FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1906-1910, BY CLASSES.

Class alleged.	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.			1910.		
	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.	Admitted.	Deported.	Escaped.
United States citizens.....	915	80	929	77	1,609	127	2,530	254	16	2,109	490	5
Wives of United States citizens.....	7	...	23	8	37	2	98	2	...	110	14	...
Returning laborers.....	431	18	765	19	883	36	950	3	...	1,037	12	...
Returning merchants.....	660	54	733	52	773	55	947	20	5	869	31	...
Other merchants.....	121	14	112	15	216	11	292	19	...	228	29	...
Members of merchants' families.....	391	34	516	77	806	128	1,242	237	10	1,029	332	...
Students.....	39	5	122	6	157	3	161	6	...	268	31	...
Travelers.....	16	...	10	1	13	...	27	...	...	83	3	...
Teachers.....	12	...	6	...	23	...	14	...	...	24	1	...
Officials.....	135	...	22	...	83	...	82	...	...	145	...	1
Miscellaneous.....	5	...	17	4	24	2	52	23	...	48	26	...
Total.....	2,732	205	3,255	259	4,624	364	6,395	564	31	5,950	969	6

TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY CLASSES AND PORTS.
BORDER CASES.

Class alleged.	Applications.			Disposition.															
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1909.	Total.	Preliminary.		Final.						Pending June 30, 1910.							
				By inspectors.	Appeals dis- missed by Department.	Writs dis- missed by courts.	Admitted.			Deported.			Before inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Total.			
							By inspectors.	By Depart- ment.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.					Male.	Female.	Total.
United States citizens.....	172	12	184	42	28	16	132	8		140		40				4	184		
Wives of United States citizens.....	1	1	2	1				1		1						1	2		
Returning laborers.....	154		154	1			151	3		154							154		
Returning merchants.....	83		83	7	3		76	1		77		6					83		
Other merchants.....	9		9	2			7			7		2					9		
Merchants' wives.....	8		8	2			6			6		2					8		
Merchants' children.....	83	7	90	36	29		50	4		50	4	35		1		1	90		
Students.....	20		20				20			20							20		
Travelers.....																			
Teachers.....	2		2				2			2							2		
Officials.....	12		12				12			12							12		
Miscellaneous.....	3	10	13				3			3							13		
Total.....	547	30	577	91	62	16	459	17		465	11	95	2	1	5	6	577		

TABLE 2.—CHINESE SEEKING ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY CLASSES AND PORTS—Continued.
SEAPORT CASES.

Class alleged.	Applications.		Disposition.																	
	New applications.	Pending July 1, 1909.	Total.	Preliminary.			Admitted.						Final.			Pending June 30, 1910.				Total cases.
				By Inspectors.	Appeals dis- missed by Department.	Writs dis- missed by courts.	By Depart- ment.	By courts.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Escaped.	Before Inspectors.	Before Department.	Before courts.	Total.	
United States citizens.....	2,378	108	2,486	419	175	13	1,951	81	1,920	49	1,009	445	5	450	5	50	12	62	2,486	
Wives of United States citizens.....	121	5	126	16	8	.....	1,108	2	.....	109	12	14	14	14	.....	1	2	3	126
Returning laborers.....	899	2	901	9	3	.....	881	1	883	109	108	12	14	14	.....	1	2	3	901
Other merchants.....	818	13	831	31	4	.....	789	3	792	25	792	25	25	25	.....	12	2	14	831
Merchant's wives.....	247	4	251	31	6	.....	220	1	221	114	114	27	7	27	.....	3	.....	3	251
Merchant's children.....	1,108	75	1,183	294	95	1	113	11	832	23	855	287	7	294	.....	21	19	40	1,183
Students.....	278	1	279	32	6	.....	247	1	245	31	31	31	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	279
Travelers.....	86	.....	86	3	2	.....	83	.....	74	9	83	3	.....	3	.....	86	.....	.....	86
Teachers.....	21	2	23	1	2	.....	22	.....	21	1	22	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Officials.....	134	.....	134	3	.....	.....	132	1	113	20	133	15	1	16	.....	134	.....	.....	134
Miscellaneous.....	61	.....	61	14	3	.....	43	2	40	5	45	15	1	16	.....	61	.....	.....	61
Total.....	6,276	211	6,487	859	306	14	5,433	41	5,141	383	5,474	846	28	874	6	95	38	133	6,487	

TOTAL.

BY CLASSES.																				
United States citizens.....	2,550	120	2,670	461	197	29	2,083	26	2,000	49	2,109	485	5	490	5	50	12	4	96	2,670
Wives of United States citizens.....	122	6	128	17	15		108	2		110	110	12	14	14		1	2	1	4	128
Returning laborers.....	1,063	2	1,065	10	2		1,062	5	1,037	1,037	1,037	12	31	31		5	1		6	1,065
Other merchants.....	901	13	914	38	7		866	4	228		869	31	29	29		12	2		14	914
Merchants' wives.....	256	4	260	33	5		227	1			228	29	9	9		3			3	260
Merchants' children.....	133	1	134	11	1		119	15		120	120	322	1	323		22	19		5	134
Students.....	1,191	82	1,273	330	124	1	894	15	882	27	909	81	31	31		22	19		41	1,273
Travelers.....	299	1	299	32	6		267	1	265	3	268	81	3	31					299	299
Teachers.....	86	3	86	3	2		83		74	9	83	3		3					86	86
Ministers.....	23	2	25	1	2		24	1	23	1	24	1		1					23	25
Officials.....	146		146				144		125	20	145									146
Miscellaneous.....	64	10	74	14	3		46	2	43	6	48	25	1	26						74
Grand total.....	6,823	241	7,064	950	368	30	5,892	58	5,606	344	5,950	939	30	969	6	96	38	5	139	7,064
BY PORTS.																				
San Francisco, Cal.....	4,828	193	4,819	757	283	13	3,999	37	3,749	227	3,976	742	26	768	6	50	19		99	4,819
Seattle, Wash.....	996	14	990	71	14	1	775		732	43	775	65		65		26	14		40	990
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	546	4	550	11	8		530	3	475	48	523	22	3	25		1			2	550
Sumner, Wash.....	45		45																3	45
Portland, N. Dak.....	140	6	146	33	20		109	5	112	2	114	32		32					3	146
Malone, N. Y.....	281	16	297	45	33	14	287	10	238	9	247	49		49		1			1	297
Boston, Mass.....	159		159	11			134	1	130	5	135	5		5		15	4		19	159
Richford, Vt.....	119	4	123	13	9	1	106	2	107	1	108	12	1	13					2	123
New York, N. Y.....	76		76	9			62		53	9	62	11		11		3			3	76
New Orleans, La.....	3		3				3		3		3								3	3
Mexican border.....	7		7				7		7		7									7
Grand total.....	6,823	241	7,064	950	368	30	5,892	58	5,606	344	5,950	939	30	969	6	96	38	5	139	7,064
Section 6 cases.....																				
In transit overland.....	648	5	653	59	7		591	2			593			57		3			3	653
In transit by water.....	2,097	66	2,163				2,151				2,151			8		4			4	2,163
Grand total.....	2,097	26	2,123				2,151				2,151			2		40			40	2,163

TABLE 3.—CHINESE CLAIMING AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ADMITTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Port.	Foreign-born children of natives.	Native born.			Total.
		No record of departure (known as "raw natives").	Record of departure (known as "returning natives").		
			Status as native born determined by U. S. Government previous to present application for admission.	Status not previously determined.	
Seattle, Wash.	6	9	92	30	137
San Francisco, Cal.	750	8	471	336	1,560
Boston, Mass.	1		62		63
Portal, N. Dak.			16	2	18
Malone, N. Y.		1	69	4	74
Richford, Vt.	2		48		50
New York, N. Y.	2				2
Total continental United States	761	13	758	372	1,904
Honolulu, Hawaii.	20		56	129	205
Grand total.	781	13	814	501	2,109
BY WHOM ADMITTED.					
Inspection officers.	767	13	809	494	2,083
Department.	14		5	7	26
Courts.					

TABLE 4.—APPEALS TO DEPARTMENT FROM EXCLUDING DECISIONS UNDER CHINESE-EXCLUSION LAWS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Action taken.	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Honolulu, Hawaii.	Boston, Mass.	Portal, N. Dak.	Malone, N. Y.	Richford, Vt.	New York, N. Y.	Total.
Pending at close of previous year.....	24	1			1	4			30
Appealed.....	501	37	17	8	28	40	11	2	644
Total.....	525	38	17	8	29	44	11	2	674
Disposition:									
Sustained (admitted).....	37		3	1	5	10	2		58
Dismissed (rejected).....	283	14	8	1	20	33	9		368
Withdrawn or disposed of by means other than departmental decision.....	186	10	5	2	4	1		2	210
Pending at close of current year.....	19	14	1	4					38

TABLE 5.—DEPARTURE AND RETURN OF REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY PORTS.

Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.	Port.	Departure of laborers.	Return of laborers.
San Francisco, Cal.....	512	414	Boston, Mass.....	10	25
Seattle, Wash.....	289	245	San Diego, Cal.....	1	
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	288	208	New York, N. Y.....	2	3
Richford, Vt.....	31	38			
Portal, N. Dak.....	98	48	Total.....	1,315	1,049
Malone, N. Y.....	84	68			

TABLE 6.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:

Arrests.....	977
Pending before hearing at close of previous year.....	125
Total.....	<u>1, 102</u>

Disposition:

Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	5
Discharged.....	148
Pending before hearing at close of present year.....	116
Ordered deported.....	833

After order of deportation:

Ordered deported.....	833
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of previous year.....	104
Total.....	<u>937</u>

Disposition:

Died.....	2
Escaped.....	4
Deported.....	726
Awaiting deportation or appeal to United States district courts at close of present year.....	48
Appealed to United States district courts.....	157

CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:

Appealed to United States district courts.....	157
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	106
Total.....	<u>263</u>

Disposition:

Forfeited bail.....	13
Discharged.....	37
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	123
Ordered deported.....	90

After order of deportation:

Ordered deported.....	90
Awaiting deportation or appeal to higher courts at close of previous year....	22
Total.....	<u>112</u>

Disposition:

Died.....	1
Escaped.....	2
Deported.....	81
Awaiting deportation or appeal at close of present year.....	9
Appealed to higher courts.....	19

CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS.

Until order of deportation or discharge:

Appealed to higher United States courts.....	19
Pending before trial at close of previous year.....	15
Total.....	<u>34</u>

Disposition:

Discharged.....	5
Pending before trial at close of present year.....	8
Ordered deported.....	21

TABLE 6.—ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE PERSONS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF BEING IN THE UNITED STATES IN VIOLATION OF LAW, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.**CASES BEFORE HIGHER UNITED STATES COURTS—Continued.****After order of deportation:**

Ordered deported.....	21
Awaiting deportation at close of previous month.....	16
Total.....	37
Disposition:	
Died.....	1
Escaped.....	1
Deported.....	18
Awaiting deportation at close of present year.....	17

RECAPITULATION OF ALL CASES.

Arrests.....	977
Pending at close of previous year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	388
Total.....	1,365
Disposition:	
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	29
Discharged.....	190
Deported.....	825
Pending at close of present year, including those awaiting deportation or appeal.....	321

SUMMARY OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASES OF CHINESE ARRESTED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY MONTHS.

	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	Total.
Arrests made.....	72	65	113	119	81	71	60	66	60	80	100	73	977
Died, escaped, and forfeited bail.....	4	2	.....	5	1	2	.....	2	1	5	3	4	29
Discharged.....	22	13	18	12	11	14	18	9	12	10	12	36	190
Deported.....	70	60	8	78	107	48	88	65	47	37	76	132	825

There were 388 cases pending at close of fiscal year 1909 and 321 cases pending at close of fiscal 1910.

TABLE 7.—CHINESE ARRESTED AND DEPORTED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1908, 1909, AND 1910, BY JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Judicial district.	1908.		1909.		1910.	
	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.	Arrests.	Deportations.
Vermont.....	2		8	6		1
New Hampshire.....			1	1		
Massachusetts.....			2	1	1	
Northern New York.....	67	9	63	11	36	15
Southern New York.....			1	4	5	3
Western New York.....	8		28	10		6
Eastern New York.....			3		4	0
Eastern Pennsylvania.....		2	1		1	
Western Pennsylvania.....					2	1
Middle Pennsylvania.....					1	
New Jersey.....			14		1	
Maryland.....			1		8	3
District of Columbia.....			5		4	2
South Carolina.....					6	2
Eastern Virginia.....					1	
Northern Georgia.....			1		2	1
Southern Florida.....	1					
Middle Alabama.....	1		1			
Northern Mississippi.....			3			
Eastern Louisiana.....			3		8	6
Middle Tennessee.....		1				
Northern Ohio.....			2		1	
Southern Ohio.....	1		1	1		
Northern Illinois.....	2		17		22	1
Eastern Michigan.....	12		18	2	3	2
Western Michigan.....					21	6
Minnesota.....					7	
Eastern Arkansas.....					3	1
Western Wisconsin.....					1	
Eastern Wisconsin.....			5	3		
Eastern Missouri.....	4		2	1	7	7
Western Missouri.....	3					
Nebraska.....		1	1	1		
Idaho.....	2		2	1	13	7
Montana.....	1	1	1			
Wyoming.....	2					
Kansas.....			6	2		
Eastern Washington.....	1		8		5	1
Western Washington.....	12	5	18	21	8	4
Oregon.....	4	1	5		8	2
Nevada.....	1			1		
Utah.....	2	1			1	
Northern California.....	68	43	19	8	29	13
Southern California.....	25	26	41	49	19	20
Colorado.....					1	
Arizona.....	307	280	215	170	302	349
New Mexico.....	95	41	89	116	93	73
Northern Texas.....	1	5	42	40	32	29
Southern Texas.....	1	1	4	3	18	18
Eastern Texas.....	4					
Western Texas.....	275	87	207	211	272	226
Oklahoma.....	1					1
Hawaii.....	9	1	3		30	25
Total.....	912	477	836	665	977	825

SOURCES OF AND INDUCEMENTS TO IMMIGRATION.

Southern and southeastern Europe continue to furnish a very large proportion of immigration to the United States. Table III (p. 169) shows that about 68 per cent came from countries of that section in the past year—from Italy, 215,537, or over 20 per cent; from Austria-Hungary, 258,737, or 25 per cent; from Greece, 25,888, or 2½ per cent; from Turkey and the adjoining principalities, 25,287, or 2½ per cent; from (principally southern) Russia, 186,792, or 18 per cent. In 1909, 67 per cent; in 1908, 64 per cent; in 1907, 74 per cent; and in 1906, 72 per cent of our immigration came from these

countries. For a graphic and more detailed presentation of the subject, see chart 2, facing page 306, and comment thereon (p. 164).

Thoughtful people are more and more feeling that the immigration problem, which has been growing in importance for many years, takes on additional seriousness from the fact that so many of the aliens entered in recent years belong to races differing radically from the Teutonic and Celtic stocks and that the overstraining of our powers of assimilation is a real menace. Even if the aliens who settle among us and benefit by our higher standards and better living conditions were showing a marked periodical improvement in physique, yet this would not be enough. Improvement must be mental and moral as well. Nor is it enough to say that we are eventually succeeding in raising the new arrivals up to our own level. The time has come when the test should be, Is the American race being actually *improved* through assimilation of the foreign elements introduced? This stand may be criticised as selfish, but selfishness in this matter may be necessary in self-respect and self-defense. How long can we continue the attempt to absorb many of the poorer elements of the Iberic and Slavic races (for the *best* elements in these races are *not* coming here in any numbers) without producing in the body politic very serious consequences?

The reasons for this enormous increase in immigration from southern and southeastern Europe were stated clearly and in some detail in the report for 1909. It is to a very large extent induced, stimulated, artificial immigration; and hand in hand with it (as a part, indeed, of the machinations of the promoters, steerers, runners, sub-agents, and usurers, more or less directly connected with steamship lines, the great beneficiaries of large immigration) run plans for the exploitation of the ignorant classes which often result in placing upon our shores large numbers of aliens who, if the facts were only known at the time, are worse than destitute, are burdened with obligations to which they and all their relatives are parties, debts secured with mortgages on such small holdings as they and their relatives possess, and on which usurious interest must be paid. Pitiably indeed is their condition, and pitiable it must remain unless good fortune accompanies the alien while he is struggling to exist and is denying himself the necessities of decent living in order to clear himself of the incubus of accumulated debt. If he secures and retains employment at fair wages, escapes the wiles of that large class of aliens living here who prey upon their ignorant compatriots, and retains his health under often adverse circumstances, all may terminate well for him and his; if he does not, disaster is the result to him and them. The following is a copy of one of these usurious mortgages:

LOAN CONTRACT OF 600 DRACHMÆ.

In New Corinth and in my notarial office [etc., by way of preamble]: That the party of the second part, of the contracting parties, consisting of George D. Elenis, Demetrios Io. Siachras, and Athanasios Ioan. Siachras, being in need of funds so that Demetrios I. Siachras may go to America, borrowed and received from the party of the first part, Stephanos I. Kaplanis, 600 drachmæ to-day in cash, some time before this hour and not in my office, as they have admitted, which they promise and become bound jointly and severally—waiving the right to contend for a division of responsibility—to pay to the party of the first part, their creditor, Stephanos I. Kaplanis, at the expiration of six months from date without interest, and if not paid then to draw the interest thenceforth at 12 per centum per annum until paid, as per agreement between

the contracting parties. It was further mutually agreed between the contracting parties that the party of the second part is to pay off the aforementioned loan in the following manner: That Demetrios I. Siachras must and is hereby bound to go to Kansas City of America and there personally labor in the factories or works of the brothers George and Theodore Io. Kaplanis, who reside there; and from his compensation or wages he shall leave every month a sum of money in proportion and keep this up until the payment of the aforementioned loan is completed, receiving from them regular and properly signed receipts attesting the deposit of such moneys with the brothers George and Theodore Kaplanis; otherwise, in the event that the aforesaid debtor does not go to Kansas City of America to enter the service of Kaplanis Brothers, but goes to another place and labors for others, or in the event that the debtor does not go there (to America) at all, then this loan and instrument is to be considered immediately due and fully in force for an immediate demand before the expiration of the six months period aforesaid, and further the loan of 600 drachmæ will become not only collectable and subject to immediate demand, but the interest of 12 per centum per annum will commence from the date hereof and continue until paid. And in order to guarantee the payment of these 600 drachmæ and interest thereof, George D. Elenis conveys the right to Stephanos I. Kaplanis to record a first mortgage—waiving the right of being notified of such action—on his following real estate property:

1. On four acres of land newly planted in vines, located [etc.].
2. On three acres of land also newly planted in vines, located [etc.].
3. On a three-acre vineyard located [etc.].
4. On fourteen olive trees located [etc.].
5. On five other olive trees, including the land, located [etc.].
6. One olive tree of great age near the church of Armyre [etc.].

The mortgages recorded on the above property shall be in full force and effect until this present document is canceled. All of the above terms and stipulations having been stated and accepted by the contracting parties, this present document was drawn up, which, having been duly read within hearing of all concerned and confirmed, was signed by all save by George D. Elenis, who duly declared his illiteracy.

The witnesses:

P. KATSOUKIS.
GEORGE SKOUTERIS.

The contracting parties:

ATHAN. I. SIACHRAS.
DEM. SIACHRAS.
STEF. KAPLANIS.

The notary (ss.):

GER. I. DASIOS.

Copy issued for use by the authorities in the prosecuting attorney's office in conformity with their order No. 6683.

New Corinth, Sept. 21, 1909.

The notary for Corinth,
[Notarial seal.]

G. I. DASIOS.

It seems proper to insert here an extract from the Bureau's remarks on this subject in its last report:

Several facts may be stated in partial explanation [of the increasing immigration of Slavic and Iberic peoples]—the poor conditions, political and social, of their native countries, the natural desire to better their condition, and the wish for liberty of thought and conscience that are to some extent inherent with all races of men. But these do not afford what is believed to be the principal, the underlying, explanation. The truth of the matter is that the peasants of the countries mentioned have for a number of years supplied a rich harvest to the promoter of immigration. The promoter is usually a steamship ticket agent, employed on a commission basis, or a professional money lender, or a combination of the two. His only interest is the wholly selfish one of gaining his commission and collecting his usury. He is employed by the steamship lines, large and small, without scruple, and to the enormous profit of such lines. The more aliens they bring over the more there are to be carried back if failure meets the tentative immigrant, and the more are likely to follow later if success is his lot. Whatever the outcome, it is a good commercial proposition for the steamship line. To say that the steamship lines are responsible, directly or indirectly, for this unnatural immigration is not the statement of a theory, but of a fact, and of a fact that sometimes becomes, indeed, if it is not always, a crying shame.

Some success has attended the Bureau's continued efforts to meet this situation. Many of the 1,786 aliens shown by Table XVII

(p. 232) to have been rejected as contract laborers, and also a considerable number of those shown to have been rejected as likely to become public charges, belonged to this class of unlawfully induced immigration. But as an important part of the plan is the careful coaching of the aliens to hide the facts of the inducement and exploitation, it is extremely difficult to secure evidence sufficient to justify deportation and seldom possible to obtain anything sufficiently definite on which to base a prosecution of those who are responsible for the inducing. To prevent, or even materially reduce, this undesirable artificial immigration it will be necessary to strengthen the law by extending the definition of the term "contract laborer" to include aliens induced to migrate by false promises, and by making the penal provisions more definite, as is again suggested in the reinserted draft of a proposed bill (pp. 313, 325-327, 335, 343). Moreover, section 7 of the act of 1907 should be so extended as to penalize the stimulation of immigration by any person, company, partnership, or corporation, as well as by any transportation line; and, in so far as transportation companies are concerned, the collection of the fine should be made an executive process (enforceable by refusal of clearance), like that contemplated by section 9 of the existing law. This would be legally feasible. (See the decision of the Supreme Court in the *Oceanic Navigation Company case*, 214 U. S., 320.)

Another matter closely related to the above is the practice among the transportation companies of compelling an alien of whose eligibility to enter the United States there is doubt to deposit with the foreign agent from whom he purchases his ticket a sufficient sum to cover cost of return in the event of rejection. This is a direct violation of section 19 of the law, but is of so much advantage to the companies seeking to encourage immigration that often they are willing to take the chance of being detected. While there is no lack of evidence, sometimes direct but usually indirect or circumstantial, to show to a moral certainty that the practice is quite extensive, it is difficult, indeed practically impossible, to obtain evidence which will in a criminal prosecution convict the agents of the companies in this country of connivance in or responsibility for the acts of foreign agents. Consequently, as the law stands, punishment is seldom meted out to the guilty parties. Section 19 of the existing law should be changed so as to authorize the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to impose the fine on the basis of evidence satisfactory to him that there has been a violation of its provisions by a steamship company, and to refuse clearance unless and until such fine is paid. Under the principles announced by the Supreme Court in the *Oceanic Navigation Company case*, already mentioned, such a provision would seem to be legal, as a part of the control of immigration by the executive branch. One of the provisions of section 37 of the proposed new law has this object in view. (See pp. 324, 342, and also report of the commissioner at New York, p. 291.)

PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND MORAL CONDITION OF ALIENS.

During the past year it was found necessary to levy against the transportation companies for violations of section 9 of the law, in 290 cases, fines aggregating \$29,900. Of this amount \$27,400 was on account of bringing to United States ports aliens afflicted with loath-

some or dangerous contagious diseases; \$300 on account of bringing tuberculous aliens, and \$1,300 on account of bringing mentally afflicted aliens. The very fact that in so many cases it was possible for the Department to reach the conclusion that the affliction had existed in a discoverable form at the time of foreign embarkation indicates that there must have been many other such cases in which it was not possible to ascertain the facts and punish the offenders. This useful measure will not become ideal in its operation until the amount of the fine is fixed high enough to compel the steamship companies, as a measure of self-interest, to conduct at the foreign ports such an inspection as will prevent the taking on board of any diseased aliens. The suggestion that the fine be increased to \$200 is therefore repeated (pp. 322, 341).

Table XVII (p. 232) shows that during the past fiscal year 3,128 aliens were rejected solely on account of physical, 379 solely on account of mental, and 1,215 solely on account of moral defects, to which should be added 312 rejected because certified for minor physical or mental defects, sufficiently grave, however, to affect ability to earn a living, a total of 5,034. Table XVIII (p. 236) shows that there were expelled from the country on warrants of deportation 315 aliens because of physical, 709 because of mental, and 554 because of moral defects, a total of 1,578. In other words, it was found necessary to return to the country of origin 6,612 aliens physically, mentally, or morally below the standard set by the law.

Regarding aliens applying for admission during the year, it appears from Table XVII (p. 232) that 3,128 were rejected on account of physical afflictions placing them in the mandatorily excluded classes, and that 312 were certified under sections 2 and 26 of the law as persons not comprehended in the other excluded classes, but found to be physically defective to such an extent as to affect ability to earn a living. Many of these applied for admission under bond, of which applications 110 were denied and 126 granted. Thus 3,440 aliens were returned on account of physical diseases and 382 were required to secure the Government, by the giving of a bond, against the likelihood of becoming a public charge. Minor physical defects not sufficient to be considered in determining eligibility were of course discovered in many others. The practice is to admit aliens under bond only when severe and peculiar hardship (such as the separation of the immediate members of a family) would result from deportation. This matter is wholly within the discretion of the Department, but the wording of the statute is such as actually to encourage the coming of aliens who are so afflicted that they can not be permitted to land unbonded, and they rely upon all kinds of humanitarian pleas to procure landing. The Bureau again urges, therefore, that section 26 of the law be changed so as to write the above-mentioned practice into the statute. (See pp. 317, 337.)

Table XVII shows that last year 379 aliens mentally afflicted were detected and returned, viz, 16 idiots, 169 insane, 40 imbeciles, 29 epileptics, and 125 feeble-minded, as compared with 18 idiots, 141 insane, 42 imbeciles, 26 epileptics, and 121 feeble-minded, a total of 348, in 1909. In 1908, 20 idiots, 184 insane, 45 imbeciles, 25 epileptics, and 121 feeble-minded were rejected. It is of the greatest importance to the welfare of our country that extreme care shall be exercised with regard to the mental qualifications of immigrants. It

was shown in last year's report that the number of insane aliens incarcerated in the asylums of this country had increased, in only four years (1904 to 1908), from 19,764 to 25,606, or about 30 per cent; whereas the total number of alien inmates of penal, charitable, and reformatory institutions had increased in the same time only about 34 per cent. It is not an easy task to detect at the ports, in the limited time available for examination, these mental disqualifications. The report of the commissioner of immigration at New York (p. 288) deals extensively with these important matters, and what he says meets with the Bureau's approval. The transportation companies should be encouraged to the utmost to make their examination at the port of embarkation more thorough; hence the suggestion (pp. 317, 337) that the fine for taking aliens so afflicted on board be made \$200 instead of \$100.

During the last few years special efforts have been directed toward excluding and expelling aliens of the criminal and sexually immoral classes. It is particularly difficult to detect at the ports those who belong to these classes, because they know that their entry is inhibited and are careful to divulge no information regarding their real status. Table XVII shows, however, that 5 anarchists, 580 "criminals," 316 immoral women, and 179 procurers of women were rejected in 1910; and Table XVIII records 1 anarchist, 126 "criminals," 308 immoral women, and 65 procurers apprehended within the country and deported. Of these classes, therefore, there were removed to the countries of origin 1,580, compared with a total of 1,138 for the preceding year and 213 for 1908.

The Bureau has continued, to the best of its ability with the appropriation available, the special campaign inaugurated in 1908 against alien prostitutes and procurers. Whenever possible, cases of what were believed to be violations of the penal provisions of section 3 were reported to United States attorneys for prosecution. Since the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Keller case (213 U. S., 138), it has been necessary to connect any person whom it is proposed to prosecute under section 3 for harboring an alien in a house of ill fame with the actual importation; in other words, the "harboring, maintaining, keeping," etc., must be in pursuance of the importation. This it is usually impossible to prove, and on this particular feature of the "white-slave traffic" there must be exercised by the various States and cities a much greater activity than at present if the Federal Government's efforts are to be made even reasonably effective.

On March 26, 1910, the President approved an act which amends sections 2 and 3 and gives the statute a broader field of operation in so far as it affects the cases of the sexually immoral. An important feature of this law is that it abolishes the three-year limit with regard to the deportation of these immoral classes; and, as its terms indicate an intention that it shall be retroactive, the Bureau anticipates that there will be a considerable increase of deportations in the ensuing year. So far, owing to the smallness of the appropriation, no marked advance step under the new law has been taken. In its revised draft of a proposed bill the Bureau has incorporated this new law, with the object of making the draft complete. (See pp. 320, 339.)

On June 25 the President approved another law having in view a further restriction of the "white-slave traffic" by heavily penalizing the shipment of women and girls for immoral uses in interstate com-

merce, and by requiring the keepers of houses of ill fame into which alien women are brought to report the particulars regarding the procurement of such women to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who is to make use of the information in his capacity of representative of the United States Government for the carrying out of the International White-Slave Agreement. It is yet too early to express any positive view regarding this measure; but it is believed to be a step in the right direction, at least to the extent that it may be found practicable.

Another year's experience does not make it possible to add much to what was said in last year's report on the general subject of the "white-slave traffic." Its operations and ramifications are extended and varied. It finds in the importation of aliens and the exploitation of those already here its greatest field of endeavor. These statements are believed to be incontrovertible. It is only natural that in so beastly and revolting a matter as this dealing in human flesh and human souls the dealers should select as their victims those who, by reason of ignorance and helplessness, are the least able to protect themselves. Frequently, therefore, the victims are the alien women who have no acquaintance here, or have before leaving Europe been reduced to a state of utter dependence upon their inhuman owners.

Section 1994 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who might herself be lawfully naturalized, shall be deemed a citizen.

The Bureau repeats on this matter what it urged in its last report:

Said section should be so amended as to leave no doubt on the question whether an alien woman, not in her own person entitled to naturalization, who marries an American citizen, is thereby invested with citizenship. This matter is now much in doubt, and is of primary importance in the handling of cases of alien immoral women, as well as the cases of those who are mentally or physically defective. One of the favorite devices of those engaged in the importing of prostitutes is to have the imported woman marry an American citizen, thereby protecting the importer against a criminal prosecution and his business against the damage that would result from the deportation of the prostitute. There has recently been a decision by a circuit court to the effect that marriage in such a case can not confer citizenship, at least unless followed by a residence in the country (165 Fed. Rep., 980); but in the light of a decision of the Supreme Court (7 Wall., 496) indirectly touching the point, the existing doubt can not be effectually removed otherwise than by a decision of a higher court on the exact question, or by an amendment of the law, so that it would read as follows:

"Any woman who is now or may hereafter be married to a citizen of the United States, and who herself possesses the qualifications of race and character required by law of an alien applying for naturalization, shall be deemed a citizen upon commencing to reside permanently in the United States."

ALIEN CONTRACT LABORERS.

By reference to Table XVII (p. 232) it will be seen that during the last fiscal year 1,786 alien contract laborers were debarred from entering the United States, as compared with 1,172 in 1909. Table XVIII (p. 236) shows that during the past year 78 alien contract laborers were arrested within the country and deported; in 1909, 122 were so deported. When it is remembered that great difficulty attaches to the discovery of these cases, because of the care with which the aliens are usually coached, there is much cause for gratulation in the figures given, which show an increase in the total number of aliens removed on this ground to the countries whence they came from 1,294 in 1909 to 1,864 in 1910.

Considerable has been done toward further specialization in this work. Until the past year only two inspectors (stationed at New York and Boston) were engaged by the Department, under section 24 of the law, to devote their entire time to alien contract-labor matters. During the year six more were appointed and were assigned to duty in several of the more important labor centers. While these employees are made, by the law, answerable directly to the Department, for convenience of administration they are placed under this Bureau. Their appointment in no way interferes with the duty of all regular immigration officials to enforce these particular provisions of the statute, but their efforts ought to be a valuable supplement to those of the officers engaged in the general administration of the law.

This subject of contract labor is so closely related to that of induced immigration that no discussion of the one is complete without extensive reference to the other. (See pp. 270-272, where the latter subject is covered in some detail.) The padrone system of immigration and employment of aliens has continued to flourish, but a serious blow has been given it by the prosecution of a number of the padrones and by the requirement in cases of boys under 16 years of age that bond shall be given conditioned that such boys shall not be placed at work but shall be kept in school. This latter requirement, it is believed, will operate to discourage the importation of Greek and Italian bootblacks and waiters.

In April last the Bureau issued to all its officers in charge, and to the special contract-labor inspectors above mentioned, instructions to look carefully into the conditions in their respective localities and report in general terms the situation with regard to direct or indirect violations of the alien contract-labor provisions. On the receipt of their reports a summary thereof was prepared, from which the following is quoted:

The officers in charge of districts and the contract-labor inspectors are practically unanimous in the belief that open and direct violations of the letter of the statute are rare, but that, on the other hand, the spirit of the law is being constantly violated in indirect and devious ways, through what has come to be known as "induced," "solicited," "artificial," or "stimulated" immigration. Solicitation in Europe by steamship companies anxious to increase in every way their third-class passenger business, intimidation by employers in this country to their foreign-born employees that the latter's compatriots and relatives would be welcomed as additions to their labor force, and the constant correspondence going on between the alien residents of the United States and their relatives and friends abroad, through which a knowledge (sometimes accurate, but often inaccurate) of economic conditions here is disseminated throughout Europe, are some of the causes assigned for this artificial immigration. Most of the officers seem to be of the opinion also that practically all of the aliens who work under the padrone system as common laborers on construction works of large magnitude are imported from southern and southeastern Europe in violation of the spirit, at least, of the law, but that the operations of the importers are so well concealed and the coaching system so nearly perfect that detection is practically impossible under existing legislation.

The situation in the vicinity of the land boundaries would seem to show that this indirect violation of the law is widely prevalent in those sections of the country. The officer in charge of the Mexican border district reports that the bulk of the common labor in the States adjoining said border consists of Mexicans and Spaniards whose immigration is believed to be of an "artificial" character, their answers to the questions put to them by the immigration officers indicating that they are carefully coached. Along the Canadian border, it is stated, the lumber industry, among others, could not be maintained, particularly in the East, without the assistance of the large numbers of French Canadians who cross and recross the border as the demand for their services rises or falls. It is also claimed that the proprietors of Canadian textile mills are complaining of the fact that American employers are constantly depriving them of their best skilled help by means of solicitation and advertisement in Canadian papers.

The inspector in charge at Chicago advances the opinion that the largest number of violations of the contract-labor law by direct importation takes place among the smaller employing concerns which suffer close competition in the manufacture or output of the cheaper products and are compelled to seek help that will work at the lowest possible wages and amid unfavorable surroundings. He cites instances within his knowledge where American labor had been gradually but surely supplanted by newly arrived aliens under circumstances which strongly indicate that the latter were imported contrary to law. The officers are also unanimous in the opinion that the existing law is being enforced as well as conditions will permit, and that further and more definite legislation will be necessary in order to accomplish results more far-reaching than those now obtained; that the law as it now stands is wholly inadequate to reach the evil of "induced or solicited immigration."

A striking illustration of the ease with which conscienceless persons or corporations can violate the spirit of this law without putting themselves within reach of the letter was recently brought to the Bureau's attention. A large concern in central New York made arrangements with one of the immigrant societies at New York City to keep it supplied with common manual laborers, offering a fair wage. The wage offered would usually be paid for the first week's services, and then the aliens were placed on "piecework" at a wage and under conditions barely affording an existence. This would result in their leaving the concern's employ as soon as they could, by starving economy or otherwise, raise a sufficient sum to take them to some other locality. Then their places would be filled with other unskilled and ignorant men forwarded by the society, supposed to be a philanthropic organization. Thus the concern maintained a constant supply of cheap foreign labor, the society reaped a large reward, and the aliens were outrageously exploited, all at the expense of the high standard of labor and wages the contract-labor law is intended to insure for this country.

Lack of space prevents the insertion at this point, as has been customary for several years, of a description of the more important contract-labor cases that have arisen during the period covered by the report. Two cases, however, are of so much interest and importance that they must be noticed briefly.

In November last the Grant Brothers Construction Company, of Los Angeles, Cal., a concern engaged in construction work on the Southern Pacific Railway, undertook to bring a party of 45 Mexicans into the United States at Nogales, Ariz. The aliens were rejected by the immigration officials and the matter referred to the local United States attorney, who instituted a civil suit for the recovery of the penalties. In this the United States attorney was eminently successful, although the case was strenuously contested by the most eminent counsel the company could retain in Arizona and California, a verdict being secured in the full amount of the statutory penalties, \$45,000. While a motion has been made for a new trial, which will be argued at the fall term of court, the Bureau is very hopeful that the decision will be upheld. If it is then, and also on appeal to the higher court should an appeal be taken, the importation of Mexican peons for use as laborers in the Southwest will have been struck so serious a blow that the employers will, it is thought, be likely thereafter to resort usually if not uniformly to legitimate means in procuring unskilled help.

In the report for 1909 the Bureau described the difficulty it had experienced in disposing of the "lace-makers' case." There was in the tariff law passed at the special session of the Sixty-first Congress a

provision permitting the entry free of duty, for a limited period, of machinery for the manufacture of "levers lace." That industry has heretofore been almost exclusively confined to the cities of Calais, France, and Nottingham, England, and the law was passed in deference to the wish of some of the American manufacturers of other styles of lace to establish the industry here. This, of course, again raised the question of allowing skilled labor to enter for operating the new machinery, it being claimed that such labor was not available in any quantity in the United States. After an exhaustive investigation and careful consideration of the entire matter, permission was granted two manufacturing companies of Philadelphia for the landing of 29 operatives who had been secured in Calais and Nottingham. As others are brought over by the same concerns or other companies who attempt to establish the industry, the same degree of care will be exercised, and the aliens will be admitted only upon a satisfactory showing that at the particular time of their importation labor of like kind unemployed is not to be had in this country.

As was said in last year's report, the law with regard to alien contract laborers is much in need of amendment and strengthening. It is of great importance to the industries in this country that employ skilled help that the exception to the law, allowing the importation of such help if labor of like kind is not available in the United States, shall be so worded as to permit the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to determine in advance of the departure of the aliens from the foreign country that, so far as this particular inhibition is concerned, they are admissible, or inadmissible, as the case may be, so that a useless voyage by such people (who are usually of a higher class than the average immigrant) may be avoided. To reach the padrone and peonage operators, as well as that large and growing element of resident aliens who prey upon and exploit their fellow-countrymen in connection with the inducing of immigration by false promises of employment, it is essential that the law should clearly define the offense as including such operations and should provide a means of punishing by imprisonment those who, because they are actually poor or because they deposit in banks in their own land as rapidly as made the gains of their nefarious operations, can not be reached in the civil suit for the \$1,000 penalty. These various suggestions are put in concrete form in the suggested bill (pp. 313, 325, 335, 343).

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

This subject as a distinct phase of the immigration problem was discussed for the first time in the report for 1908 and was covered in detail by last year's report. It was last year and is now possible to supply detailed figures and to reach at least fairly accurate conclusions with regard to the operation of the experiment in immigration control constituted by the "Japanese proviso" to section 1 of the act of February 20, 1907, and the President's proclamation regarding "Japanese and Korean laborers, skilled and unskilled," of March 14, 1907. The experiment has, with the cooperation of the Japanese Government, quite satisfactorily accomplished the exclusion of "Japanese laborers," as defined in the regulations putting the arrangement into effect. In the report for 1908 it was pointed out that the law and the proclamation had been supplemented by a general under-

standing with Japan, contemplating that the Japanese Government shall issue passports to continental United States only to such of its subjects as are nonlaborers or are laborers who, in coming to the continent, seek to resume a formerly acquired domicile, to join a parent, wife, or children residing therein, or to assume active control of an already possessed interest in a farming enterprise located in this country; so that the three classes of laborers entitled to receive passports became known as "former residents," "parents, wives, or children of residents," and "settled agriculturists." With respect to Hawaii, the Japanese Government of its own volition stated that, experimentally at least, the issuance of passports to members of the laboring classes proceeding to that Territory would be limited to "former residents" and "parents, wives, or children of residents." The said Government has continued to exercise a careful supervision over the emigration of its laboring class to Canada and Mexico.

Tables A to F (pp. 256-260) cover this interesting phase of immigration for the past year. Table A shows that there has been a slight increase in the number of Japanese admitted both to the continent and to the Territory of Hawaii. In order to draw accurate conclusions, however, the figures shown by said table should also be compared with those for 1908, in which year 9,544 Japanese were admitted to continental United States and 8,694 to Hawaii, with 643 debarred at the ports of the former and 60 at the ports of the latter. In 1909 the corresponding figures were 2,432, 1,493, 212, and 46, respectively, and those for 1910 are 2,598, 1,527, 89, and 34, respectively. Thus it will be seen that the number of Japanese admitted to the mainland and Hawaii, respectively, in 1910 was about 27 and 18 per cent of the number for the year 1908, and only about 7 and 2 per cent, respectively, greater than the number shown for 1909.

Table B furnishes for the guidance of anyone interested in following this subject in detail a means of comparing the immigration and emigration of Japanese in 1909 with that of the past year by months.

Table C is of more direct interest to those who wish to ascertain the occupations of Japanese who have entered and left the country, such occupations being segregated into the two classes, nonlaborers and laborers. It will be noted that of the latter class, to which the most interest attaches, only 705 were admitted during 1910 to continental United States, while 2,207 departed, as against 713 entering and 1,963 leaving in the preceding year; the figures for Hawaii are 1,292 and 1,545, against 1,213 and 1,586, respectively.

Table D is a comparison of the records of Japanese immigration and emigration kept by the Bureau with similar records compiled by the Japanese Government. The variation between these figures and those contained in other tables is partially explained by the fact that this table is compiled from records of embarkation and debarkation, whereas the other tables relate to entries and departures recorded at United States ports. It is both interesting and gratifying to observe how nearly the figures covering departures from Japan kept by the Japanese officials agree with those kept by the officials of the Bureau, the difference being too slight to call for particular notice.

Table E shows that during the past year 2,687 Japanese applied for admission to continental United States, of whom 2,598 were admitted and 89 debarred. Of the total number applying 2,442 were and 245 were not in possession of proper passports. Of the 2,442 holding

proper passports, 2,393 were found on examination to belong to the classes entitled by the understanding to receive passports, and the remaining 49 were found on examination not to fall within such classes. The 2,393 entitled to passports consisted of 722 former residents, 1,158 parents, wives, or children of residents, 1 settled agriculturist, and 512 new arrivals who were nonlaborers. The 49 in possession of passports, although apparently not entitled thereto, were found to be laborers and not to be former residents, parents, wives, or children of residents, or settled agriculturists. Of the 2,687 applying for admission 1,648 were males, while 1,039 were females. Of those applying for admission on the claim of relationship 11 were "parents" and 268 were "children," while 880 were "wives" of residents. Of the 2,442 passports presented, 1,225 gave the holders' occupation as of a nonlaboring character, 85 gave such occupation as laboring, and 1,132 failed to state occupation. Other interesting and pertinent details regarding the passports and the aliens presenting them may be gathered from this comprehensive table.

Table F furnishes information similar to the above regarding the Territory of Hawaii. During the year 1,561 Japanese applied at Honolulu, 1,527 of whom were admitted and 34 debarred. All but 16 of the 1,561 applicants were in possession of passports. Of the 1,545 holding passports, 1,454 were entitled thereto under the definitions set forth in the table and 91 were found upon examination not to fall within such definitions. Of the 1,454 entitled to passports, 257 were former residents and 1,197 were parents, wives, or children of residents. The 91 not entitled to passports consisted of 37 laborers and 54 nonlaborers who were neither former residents nor parents, wives, or children of residents.

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

In accordance with the plan of arrangement adopted in the last report, the tables on this subject are given under the heading "Statistical tables," comment on them being reserved for this place.

Table 1 (p. 262) gives a comparison between the number of Chinese who sought admission under the various claims permitted by the law during the years 1906-1910, inclusive. In the past year 5,950 Chinese were admitted, as compared with 6,395 in 1909, 4,624 in 1908, 3,255 in 1907, and 2,732 in 1906; the admissions for the past year being 7 per cent less than for the preceding year, 28 per cent greater than for 1908, 83 per cent greater than for 1907, and 118 per cent greater than for 1906. In the past year, 969; in the preceding year, 564; in 1908, 364; in 1907, 259, and in 1906, 205 Chinese were deported; so that the ratio of deportations to admissions is approximately 73 per cent greater for the past year than for 1909, 92 per cent greater than for 1908, 89 per cent greater than for 1907, and 100 per cent greater than for 1906. This increase in rejections is due to three principal causes—(1) the improvement in methods and their effectiveness that naturally occur as experience is gained; (2) the advantages that have accrued to the Government by reason of the opening of the new immigration station on Angel Island, San Francisco Harbor, breaking up opportunities for coaching of witnesses in fraudulent cases, and (3) the fact that, undoubtedly, there has come

to the ports during the past year a larger proportion than usual of inadmissible Chinese.

Table 2 (p. 263) shows comprehensively the action taken on cases of Chinese during the past year, and is so arranged as to account for every application and show the disposition, preliminary and final, of them, and the number pending at the close of the year. New applications to the number of 6,823 were made during the year, and 241 were pending from the previous year, a total of 7,064 to be considered. Of that number 5,892 were admitted by the inspectors at the ports, and 58 were admitted by the Department on appeal, a total of 5,950; while 969 were deported, 6 escaped, and 139 remain pending. During the past year the exclusive jurisdiction of the immigration officials in these matters has been uniformly upheld by the courts, although frequently attacked by the attorneys for Chinese applicants.

At the bottom of Table 2 there is given a recapitulation, arranged by ports instead of by classes, and showing that 4,626 Chinese arrived at San Francisco, 540 at the four Canadian-border ports (which were closed on February 1, 1910), 866 at Seattle, 159 at Boston, and 546 at Honolulu, the balance being scattering cases at ports of less importance.

During the year, 648 Chinese holding the certificate prescribed by section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, applied at the ports (an increase of 28 per cent over the year 1909), of whom 57 were rejected. If such an applicant is refused admission under the methods observed in enforcing the law, it is because the officials are fully convinced of the fraudulent character of the case. No technicality is permitted in this matter; substance, not form, is observed. It can therefore be stated, with no possibility of contradiction, that at least 8 per cent of the Chinese who in the past year obtained from their own Government the certificate mentioned and succeeded in having such certificate approved by the United States consular officers were frauds and imposters. Evidence has been secured which convinces the Bureau that, in connection with frauds of this character, a plan has been adopted which materially magnifies the evil. A Chinese who has lived in the United States long enough to become thoroughly familiar with the operation of the law is selected and sent to China, or located while on a visit there, and led to assume the character of a member of one of the large mercantile firms of Canton or Hongkong. In this guise he procures from the proper Chinese official a section 6 certificate, and has his status (assumed for the purpose) investigated by the United States consular officer. He then sails for the United States, brings with him one or more "minor sons" procured and coached for the purpose, and arranges his testimony regarding his family so as to have it show that he is the father of a number of other sons who are still minors. Thus several frauds are perpetrated at once and a solid foundation laid for perpetration of numerous others. A typical case of this kind was that of Fong Tin, who recently arrived at San Francisco holding a section 6 certificate and accompanied by an alleged son. So well were they coached that on examining them the officers became satisfied that their claims were bona fide and instructions were given for their landing. If Fong Tin had been satisfied to perpetrate only two frauds, and lay the basis for later similar operations, success would have attended him. But he over-

reached himself. As he started ashore one of the watchmen noticed something about him that excited the suspicion that he was carrying coaching letters, and a search of his person revealed the fact that he had consented to be the message-bearer for a number of the detained Chinese who, their cases being fraudulent, wished to get letters ashore to the smugglers interested in them showing how they had testified, so corroborating witnesses could be produced. Fong Tin and his "son" were therefore reexamined and a search made of their effects, whereupon it was positively shown not only that they were not exempts, but that they were not father and son and were not even members of the Fong family; in other words, that their cases were manufactured in their entirety. (See further on this subject, pp. 286-287.)

Table 2 also shows that 901 domiciled merchants applied for readmission, which with 13 such cases pending from the previous year made 914 considered, 869 of whom were admitted and 31 deported, while 14 remain pending. This is a decrease in applications compared with 1909 of about 7 per cent. The deportations were, of course, on the ground that the applicants failed to prove that they had been formerly domiciled in this country as merchants.

Of those claiming to be "minor sons of merchants," 909 entered during the year—nearly one-sixth of the total admissions—and 323 alleged members of said class were deported. The following is quoted from the report for 1909 on this important subject:

The admission of these "children" is based upon the Supreme Court decision in the case of *Mrs. Gue Lim* (176 U. S., 459). Clearly that decision, and the opinions of lower courts thereby affirmed, being a judicial exception to the general provisions of the statute, was never intended to authorize the admission of persons who had reached maturity. What the courts had in mind, undoubtedly, was that Chinese of the excepted classes domiciled in this country should not be refused the privilege of having their minor children, dependent upon them for support and education, with them in their adopted home. The judicial exception has, however, been made the means of introducing into this country numbers of young Chinese coolies, who are really mature and whose nurture and education is a thing of the past, and they, immediately, or soon after entry, engage in laboring pursuits contrary to the spirit of the law. It is understood that the practice in the Philippine Islands has been to admit no children of members of the exempt classes that are over 16 years of age. In the Bureau's opinion the law could with propriety and with distinct advantage be made to contain such a requirement. Great difficulty is now often encountered in determining whether an applicant is actually a minor, it not being easy to say positively that a person who appears to be over 21 is not slightly under that age. Many apply claiming to be minors who are undoubtedly from 25 to 35 years of age. The law should not only fix the age at 16 years, an age more easily recognized, but should, in the Bureau's opinion, specify that any doubt concerning the question shall be authoritatively and finally settled by a physical examination made by a surgeon of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

During the year many cases have come to light which show that a large number of this class that succeed in producing evidence apparently credible are merely ordinary coolies imported by the steerers and dealers to be placed at work in laundries and elsewhere. This is usually developed when a "father" makes a second or third attempt to land a "son," whereupon it transpires that the "son" or "sons" previously landed had left the father's roof without availing themselves even for a few days of the care and nurture of their fond paternal parent, and proceeded to a remote part of the country to take up work in a laundry or restaurant, or elsewhere, and, incidentally, to pay the steerer the money advanced to secure passage.

and entry. In other words, these "sons" are brought in under a system which practically amounts to temporary slavery, or at best peonage. This is also true of the "sons of natives" mentioned in the next paragraph.

Table 3 (p. 266) must be considered to understand the class described in Tables 1 and 2 as United States citizens. In the last report, for the first time in the history of Chinese immigration, it was necessary to specify separately the class of "foreign-born children of natives," of whom during 1909 there were admitted 1,113. Although the past year has witnessed a decrease in this class to 781, nearly one-seventh of all the Chinese admitted were members of this new class of "foreign citizens." The remainder of the 2,109 alleged American citizens admitted consists of 13 persons of whose departure from this country there was no record, a class known as "raw natives," and 1,315 persons of whose departure there was a record, a class known as "returning natives." Of the latter, status had been determined previously in 814 and was determined at the time of admission in 501 cases. Table 2 shows that 110 alleged wives of natives were admitted. It frequently transpires that women brought in by these "citizens," who claim and maintain the right to have their foreign "wives" with them here, are imported by the dealers for sale or hire for immoral purposes. During the year 156 alleged natives, 334 alleged foreign-born sons of natives, and 14 "wives" of natives were rejected and ordered deported. The following on this subject is repeated from the Bureau's last report:

There is no feature of Chinese immigration that has commanded so much attention and caused so much trouble to administrative officers as that constituted by these so-called "natives born." Since the Supreme Court rendered its decision in the Wong Kim Ark case (169 U. S., 649), it has been necessary to recognize as American citizens Chinese born in the United States; and now that the second generation of this class is coming forward in such numbers the matter becomes more grave than ever. Thousands of Chinese have availed themselves of this claim and "established" American birth by fraudulent means. Almost uniformly these citizens marry in China, or else pretend to have done so, and then claim for their wives the right of free entry to the United States and for their children the rights of American citizenship. In this connection it is interesting to note a report in the public press that China has recently issued an edict under which all persons of this character are declared to be subjects of the Chinese Empire. They indeed seem, therefore, to constitute a privileged class, enjoying as they do all the rights of American citizenship and the protection that goes therewith, and at the same time being able to claim, when absent from the country of which they could not become citizens otherwise than by the accident of birth, the protection of the country of which their parents or grandparents were subjects and to which they really, perhaps, more properly belong. This matter deserves careful attention, for not only is it a serious evil at the present time, but it is one which will constantly be increasing unless some statutory remedy is adopted changing the rule by which, or specifying a high class of evidence on which, the claim of citizenship shall be determined.

It will be interesting to compare Table 4 (p. 266) with the table of the same number in the report for 1909. In 1909 the Department considered 409 appeals in Chinese cases, sustaining 51 and dismissing 245, while 83 were withdrawn or disposed of otherwise than by departmental decision, and 30 remained pending at the close of the fiscal year. The corresponding figures for 1910 are 674, 58, 368, 210, and 38, respectively. Therefore, in 1909 the decisions of the officers at the ports were confirmed by the Department in all but about 12.5 per cent of the cases actually appealed, while in 1910 the corresponding ratio was 8.5 per cent.

Table 5 (p. 266) shows that 1,315 Chinese laborers left the country in 1910 after procuring return certificates, and 1,049 reentered on return certificates previously granted. Under the new rule which has been adopted with regard to this lawfully resident class (see p. 285) every encouragement is offered to induce the laborer to qualify for reentry in regular manner before leaving. The process is made as simple as the terms of the law will permit. All restrictions on the departure and return of Chinese lawfully resident here, except such as are essential to insure identification and prevent substitution, should be removed from the law. Not only are they unfair to the Chinese, but by discouraging departures and returns of a regular character the Chinese laborer is often encouraged, if not actually forced, to reenter surreptitiously, if at all, and that but adds to the (sufficiently onerous at best) difficulties of guarding the irregular avenues of entry and the prevention of the smuggling of the new laborer.

The duplicate copies of all Chinese certificates of residence issued under the registration acts of 1892 and 1893 are on file in the Bureau in charge of an officer designated at the time the Department of Commerce and Labor was organized to perform the duties theretofore devolving upon collectors of internal revenue throughout the country with respect to the issuance of original and duplicate certificates and the verification of the certificates presented by laborers leaving the United States with the intention to return. Verification was had of the certificates presented by the 1,315 Chinese laborers shown by Table 5 (p. 266) to have left during the year, and of many others desired for use as evidence in cases pending in court or elsewhere, and it was necessary to furnish for like purposes a large number of certified copies of duplicate certificates or of applications therefor; while under the provisions of rule 42 of the Chinese regulations applications for certificates of residence were considered and disposed of during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, in the manner indicated by the following statement:

Cases pending.....	44
Cases reopened.....	5
Applications.....	146
Total.....	195
Duplicate certificates of residence issued.....	103
Original certificates found.....	2
Applications denied.....	28
Applications dropped.....	10
Applications pending.....	52
Total.....	195

Table 6 (p. 267) is compiled from statements furnished by United States marshals concerning Chinese arrested on judicial warrants. During the year 977 Chinese were so arrested, compared with 836 for the previous year. There remained 125 cases pending from the year 1909, so that the total number of cases under consideration during the past year was 1,365. Of these, 29 died or escaped, 190 were discharged, 825 were deported, and 321 cases remain pending. Table 7 shows the districts in which the 977 arrests were made and compares the figures with those for the preceding two years. During the past year, as for several immediately preceding, the majority of the arrests

were of Chinese who had surreptitiously crossed the land boundaries; and, as in the years 1908 and 1909, about 89 per cent of those apprehended were taken into custody in districts immediately on or directly connected with the land boundaries. It will be noted, however, from Table 6 that the Government was somewhat more successful in securing orders of deportation in the past than in the preceding year, the deportations in 1909 being only about 75 per cent of the cases considered, while in 1910 the ratio was 79 per cent.

While, despite the most strenuous efforts to prevent it, the smuggling of Chinese proceeded during the past year, it is believed that there did not attend it quite the usual degree of success. Constant watchfulness by the regular inspectors on the land borders and the conducting of a number of investigations by special officers tended to keep the smugglers uneasy and resulted in the capture of enough of the smuggled Chinese to reduce materially the profits. (See report of supervising inspector of the Mexican border, p. 300, and report of the commissioner for Canada, pp. 297-298.)

On April 18, 1910, the Bureau issued, with the approval of the Department, a revised edition of the pamphlet "Treaty, Laws, and Regulations Governing the Admission of Chinese." This pamphlet contains the treaty of 1880 and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, eliminating such provisions of each act as have been repealed or reenacted with amendment, so that the live law only is presented; and a complete rearrangement and revision of the regulations. The latter have been made as broad and liberal as is possible under the law, and have been reduced to simpler terms than any rules heretofore issued. Aside from various minor changes, having in view a more logical arrangement and the use of simpler language, the principal feature of the revision consists in applying to the cases of domiciled exempts and domiciled laborers a system of pre-investigation similar to that heretofore adopted in the cases of American citizens of the Chinese race. Under these new regulations it is possible for any Chinese, whatever his occupation, who can show that he is lawfully in the United States, to go abroad carrying with him a return certificate, issued after thorough investigation, under which his prompt readmission is assured. Another feature of the revised pamphlet consists of footnotes giving with respect to each provision of law and regulation the judicial decisions interpreting or otherwise relating thereto. This ought to be of great value to the immigration officials and United States attorneys.

The Bureau has advocated for several years, and repeats the recommendation herein (see pp. 320, 339), that the existing system of arresting Chinese and proceeding judicially for their deportation be substituted by a plan like that followed so much more successfully and economically with regard to aliens of all other races. At the same time the Bureau has held that the general immigration law applies to Chinese as well as other aliens. Persisting in this view for several years has resulted in securing from the courts decisions upholding the Department's authority to deport Chinese under the immigration law in these respects: That Chinese who enter while afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease may be so deported (164 Fed. Rep., 506); that Chinese women who are prostitutes at time of entry or become such within three years thereafter may be so deported (170 Fed. Rep., 566; and see also 24 Op. Atty. Gen., 706); and finally

that Chinese who enter surreptitiously and are apprehended within three years of the time of such entry are subject to deportation by the Department without recourse to the courts (*Ex parte Li Dick* and *Ex parte Wong You*, 176 Fed. Rep., 998 and 933). The last-mentioned decision, however, has been overruled by the circuit court of appeals, second circuit, which will, for the time being at least, deter the Bureau from proceeding otherwise in that circuit than by arrest and trial before United States commissioners or courts. Being thoroughly convinced that the decision of the district court, sustaining its power to do so, is correct (and as doubtless the question will soon go before the Supreme Court for review), the Bureau's policy of arresting under the immigration law Chinese surreptitiously entering will be continued in other parts of the country. Whatever may finally be decided by the courts, the law should be amended in the manner suggested in last year's report; for in so far as are concerned the cases of those who are now unlawfully residing in the country, or of those who may hereafter succeed not only in passing the boundaries but in getting into the interior without leaving any trace of their unlawful entry, the practical situation will remain unchanged, because in such cases it is impossible to show recent entry, and Chinese almost invariably, when arrested, claim American birth, or at least a long and uninterrupted residence in this country.

The only complete, or even reasonably satisfactory, solution of this matter will be a law whereunder a new start may be made with the enforcement of the exclusion policy—one which will legalize the residence of the large numbers of Chinese now in the United States, and furnish each Chinese resident, whatever his status, with an incontrovertible and nonforgeable certificate, under which he may continue to reside in or leave and return to the United States at will, and which will also vest in the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the duty and full authority for the arrest and deportation of all who after its passage unlawfully enter.

One of the chief causes of complaint in connection with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws has for years been the detention of applicants at San Francisco, the principal port of entry, in the quarters provided by the steamship companies. These conditions have been considerably ameliorated from time to time by the Bureau's insistence that the quarters should be made more comfortable. When instructions were given in October last for the occupancy of the new Angel Island station, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was in the midst of arranging more commodious, comfortable, and safe quarters. The Bureau has always regarded as the ideal arrangement for detention purposes one under which applicants can actually be isolated, such as that existing at Ellis Island. Its objection to the opening at this time of Angel Island was solely because of the expense, as may be seen from its remarks on the subject in its last report. The Angel Island station was built largely because of the persistent complaints of the Chinese and their friends and attorneys that conditions with respect to their detention were unsafe and unsanitary. No sooner did they find, however, that the new station would actually be occupied, and the Government at an advantage thereby in preventing the coaching of applicants and witnesses, than violent protests were made. Such concessions as could be allowed with propriety and without practically destroying the use-

fulness of Angel Island as a place of detention and examination have been made. Instructions have been given for the examination on the mainland of principals and witnesses in outgoing cases, and for the landing from the steamer of all new exempts and returning domiciled exempts on the face of whose cases there is not reason for holding for a further and more particular inquiry, thus reducing to a minimum the necessity for either principals or witnesses proceeding to the island. With this, however, the Chinese and their attorneys are not satisfied, and their protests have gone so far as to threaten another boycott.

The "real inwardness" of this whole matter is this: The importation of Chinese has become a regular business, out of which a number of promoters, steerers, and attorneys make an enormous profit. Just so long as administrative methods are not made too difficult of defeat profits are large, but as soon as the administration of the laws is made so effective as seriously to impair those profits a storm of protest is heard and an effort is made to intimidate the executive branch of the Government by threats of a commercial boycott. It requires no argument, therefore, to support the Bureau's oft-expressed conviction that the threat emanates, not from the real merchant, who is attending strictly to other merchandising than dealing in human beings, but from the steerers, promoters, lawyers, and quasi (for-a-purpose) merchants whose chief profits are derived from the importation of coolies. The bona fide merchant, if ever implicated, is drawn into the vortex very much against his will, and because in such matters, in the councils of the various commercial, semicommercial, and "protective" associations of the Chinese, those interested in smuggling constitute the majority.

No one can read the foregoing and study the statistics without some appreciation of the difficulties that must constantly be overcome in enforcing the law with even reasonable effectiveness. In fact, as has repeatedly been stated in the Bureau's reports, systematic and thorough violation of the law has become so prevalent, methods of overturning every statutory barrier have been so perfected by those who amass fortunes out of the business of smuggling, that it would be the grossest of untruths to assert that the purpose of the law is ever literally carried out. The law itself is antiquated, incomplete, and clumsy; indeed, is so illy adapted to the purposes in view when enacting it that it needs revision from the bottom up. In fact, the Bureau ought not to be expected, as the matter now stands, to give any assurance that the policy of exclusion will be carried out, even along general lines, unless legislative relief is afforded—this in spite of the fact that, so far as the administration is concerned, there is constant improvement.

The Chinese and their abettors have become so expert in the presentation and preparation of manufactured evidence that they frequently deceive the court commissioners and courts before whom they are brought; so that the arresting of Chinese who have succeeded in getting into the interior results usually in conferring the boon of citizenship upon the Chinese, and not only "legalizing" his unlawful residence but laying the foundation for the introduction of his foreign-born children and their descendants to the remotest generation. The Bureau can not be too emphatic in calling attention to this growing menace to a continuance of the exclusion policy.

Since the Supreme Court held in the *Liu Hop* case (209 U. S., 453) that the appeal allowed a Chinese from an adverse decision by a commissioner entitles him to a trial de novo in the district court, the difficulties of deporting Chinese by judicial process have become more onerous than ever. The Chinese has two separate and distinct opportunities, with a sufficient lapse of time between to enable him to manufacture a line of testimony that can not be broken down. Therefore it need be a matter of little concern to the Chinese how the commissioner decides the case. But the Government has no appeal from a commissioner's decision, and is thus, between the two propositions, placed in a position where the disadvantages are so great as to leave it practically at the mercy of the Chinese.

REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS AND INSPECTORS IN CHARGE.

For convenience in enforcing both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws the country is divided into districts. If such districts contain a port under a commissioner, his jurisdiction is extended to cover the district; and in other districts there are stationed at points of easy access inspectors in charge. These various officials in charge have, as usual, submitted reports showing the work performed during the fiscal year. Space will not allow of the incorporation of even extracts from all of these various reports, but quotations are made from several of the more important.

New York is the leading port of entry for aliens, and the report of the commissioner in charge there is always given. While the district of the said commissioner includes the very important States of New York and New Jersey, his duties are confined to the enforcement of the immigration law, wherein his district differs from the others. There is too much regular immigration business to permit of his being burdened with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws; therefore, their enforcement is vested in another official—the Chinese inspector in charge of the port of New York and of the district comprising the States of New York and New Jersey—who has submitted an excellent report, which for lack of space can not be reproduced here. The commissioner at New York reports as follows:

I submit herewith my annual report with reference to Ellis Island affairs for the year ended June 30, 1910. During this period over 850,000 aliens were inspected under the immigration law at the port of New York. While a large proportion were admitted upon first inspection, yet great numbers were detained under the requirement of law that every alien "who may not appear to the examining inspector to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to land" shall be held for special inquiry. Relatively few immigrants from northern Europe are so held. It is those coming from the other parts of Europe (particularly the southern and southeastern parts) that constitute the great majority of the doubtful cases, which latter are responsible for the most trying part of our work. The immigrants brought by some vessels are of so inferior a character that we are required to detain for a thorough examination as many as 30 per cent. On numerous occasions during the past year over 1,000 have been held on a single day, and since the quality of immigration is not improving these figures are likely to recur at frequent intervals during the coming year, unless the steamship companies at fault can be induced or compelled to exercise greater care abroad.

IMMIGRANTS WITH PHYSICAL AND MENTAL DEFECTS.

A large proportion of the detentions are due to serious physical defects discovered by our surgeons, and I now desire to direct particular attention to that excellent provision of the law of 1907 which added a new class of aliens who should be excluded,

namely, those "who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as *being mentally or physically defective*, such mental or physical defect being of a nature which may affect the ability of such alien to earn a living." Following are a few of the physical defects which it becomes necessary to consider in this connection: Ankylosis of various joints, arterio-sclerosis, atrophy of extremities (following old poliomyelitis), chronic progressive diseases of central nervous system, chronic inflammation of lymph glands of neck, dislocation of hip joint with shortening and lameness, double hernia, goiter, poor physical development, locomotor ataxia, psoriasis and lupus (chronic skin diseases), valvular disease of heart, well-marked varicose veins.

Physical defects of these classes are not, *per se*, ground for exclusion (as are idiocy, insanity, tuberculosis, and loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases), but whenever present in aggravated form, as so often happens, they usually affect the alien's ability to earn a living—in fact, they frequently render him incapable to do so—and thus operate to exclude him, irrespective of whether in addition he is a person likely to become a public charge. The far-reaching effect of this new provision of law is not generally understood. If understood by the transportation companies, it is not sufficiently heeded by many of them in their inspection (often inadequate and careless) of immigrants prior to embarkation. The statute also refers to persons who are "mentally" defective to such a degree as possibly to affect their ability to earn a living. No one whose views are entitled to any weight wishes to see immigrants admitted who are not physically and mentally sound, and yet to determine which of four or five thousand arriving in one day are subject to the physical or mental defects described by the statute is a very difficult and delicate task to perform. The chief burden falls on our surgeons, who are obliged to do this particular work under unfavorable circumstances, due chiefly to lack of proper quarters, which in turn necessitates too rapid examinations. I write this with a view to securing relief through congressional action. So many aliens have within the past few years found their way into the almshouses and asylums of New York and other States that it behooves the Federal Government to put the immigration authorities in a position effectively to execute the law and prevent the landing of all who are ineligible, including particularly such as are physically or mentally defective under the statute. No part of the immigration law is more important than that which concerns the medical examination. This calls for professional work of a high order, which, however, can not be given without adequate facilities both as regards time and space. Mental defects in particular can often be detected only where opportunity exists for observation extending sometimes over several days. The additional space required should be in the vicinity of that already occupied by the medical division in the main building. The hospitals (which, besides, are on another island) serve other purposes and are not available for those under discussion. I have accordingly recommended elsewhere that Congress appropriate \$455,000 with which to erect a new building adjoining the northeast corner of the main building to correspond approximately to a similar building erected by my predecessor at the northwest corner.

QUARTERS FOR CABIN PASSENGERS AND FOR STATISTICAL FORCE.

Such a building would also provide quarters (which are most urgently needed) for two other branches of our work, both of the first importance. One relates to the proper care of cabin passengers. The fact is often overlooked that the latter are subject to the immigration law just as much as are steerage passengers and that some of the most flagrant violations of the law occur through the medium of the cabin. This is especially true of the second cabin, which is quite likely to contain aliens with physical defects of such a character as to render it a matter of grave doubt whether they will be able to support themselves. During three months of last spring it was necessary to bring over 2,500 cabin aliens to Ellis Island for special examination. There should be special quarters for the detention of such passengers, in which they may be accommodated in a manner appropriate to their condition in life. To-day it is usually necessary to place them in the same kind of quarters as are furnished steerage immigrants, with resulting unpleasant (but often just) criticism. I urge that Congress give this point very careful consideration.

The other branch of our work which is carried on in wholly inadequate quarters is that relating to the preparation and filing of statistical records. These are increasing at an enormous annual rate, as are also the calls for extracts therefrom by applicants for citizenship. Three hundred such applications are often received in one day. We are without space properly to accommodate either the records or the clerks employed in the statistical division, and the situation is growing perceptibly worse every month.

CARE AND TREATMENT OF IMMIGRANTS.

While it is not easy to render the lot of the detained immigrant a pleasant one, yet constant effort is being made to remove as many as possible of its disagreeable features. How immigrants must be treated by all who come in contact with them sufficiently appears from the following order, which is printed in large letters and posted at a dozen places:

"Immigrants shall be treated with kindness and civility by everyone at Ellis Island. Neither harsh language nor rough handling will be tolerated. The commissioner desires that any instance of disobedience of this order be brought immediately to his attention."

A detained immigrant can now communicate more easily than ever before with his relatives or friends in the United States through the introduction of an official postal card bearing the following inscription, which card the Government causes to be filled in and sent free of charge to whomsoever the immigrant may designate:

"——— has arrived at Ellis Island by steamship ——-. This immigrant refers to you. If you desire to call on his or her behalf, you may do so. Ferryboat leaves barge office (Battery Park) every hour on the hour. You are not required to pay anything to anyone in connection with this matter. If you come to Ellis Island, bring this card with you."

"WILLIAM WILLIAMS, *Commissioner.*"

For the purpose of communicating with near-by places these cards have now largely supplanted telegrams and resulted in the saving of considerable sums to immigrants.

Upon taking office in 1909 I observed that immigrants were being improperly fed. A painstaking investigation was begun to determine whether or not the contractor was living up to his contract. It was found that he was not. Thereupon the contract was canceled, though it still had many months to run, and a new contractor selected who is rendering satisfactory service.

MISSIONARIES AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETIES.

In my last annual report I said:

"It is very annoying to have to report that some of the immigrant aid societies represented at Ellis Island are grossly mismanaged. * * * A few are mere commercial institutions in which the immigrant is not only exploited but compelled to remain in filthy surroundings and foul atmosphere. Societies of this class will shortly be either reformed or removed altogether from the island."

In investigating these societies I was greatly assisted by confidential reports of agents of the Congressional Immigration Commission made shortly before I resumed office, and I wish publicly to acknowledge my indebtedness for such assistance. I found that the trustees of some (not all) of these societies had confided the management to incompetent or corrupt underlings with the usual results in such cases and the additional disgraceful result that a government station was being used as a basis for carrying on various practices of the meanest kind. I use advisedly the word "meanest," because they were perpetrated against helpless, ignorant immigrants. Some of these practices included housing them in quarters of extreme filth at a charge of about \$1 a day; exposing girls to coarse, vulgar treatment, turning them over to improper persons, and reporting fictitious addresses as to where they were sent; treating immigrants in an unfriendly, even brutal, manner; taking their money on deposit and refusing to surrender it on request, and (in one instance) advising an immigrant to loan his money to a missionary's bankrupt friend. It is difficult to find words adequately to express the contempt one must have for persons who would knowingly do such things or allow them to be done. All such as were found guilty were duly punished and their misdeeds exposed in the press. An immigrant society which is not conducted on a high plane of efficiency and decency by managers whose own sense of duty will make them unwilling to see it conducted in any other way is obviously not fit to be represented at a government station, and it ought not to be necessary (as it has been) to tell persons supposedly engaged in philanthropic business such elementary truths. I may add that there are at Ellis Island several societies which are conducted in a model way and also several missionaries whose work is disinterested and excellent. These could add still further to their usefulness if they would band together for the purpose of assisting the Government in detecting black sheep and the missionary for revenue, whose presence should be as unpleasant to them as it is to the commissioner.

A new and great influence for good has recently come into this field through the North American Civic League for Immigrants, composed of high-minded citizens who are undertaking among other things to protect immigrants from imposition

between the time when they leave federal control and arrive at destination. During its short existence this organization has been most active in its good work, and, incidentally, has caused to be prosecuted and punished some of the clever swindlers who thrive on the miserable business of fleecing immigrants after they land.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAW.

The law should be amended in several particulars, if its true intent is to be carried out in all cases.

(a) In the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120) the Supreme Court has held that alien employees of vessels may go on shore for the purposes of their calling and in important respects are not subject to the immigration law. This privilege is being grossly abused, and under it many aliens arriving here on ships' articles, including waiters and cabin boys, go on shore without inspection and thereafter remain in the United States. There is authority for the statement that there are foreign agencies at work thus to secure entrance, sometimes through the connivance of stewards and other ships' employees, of aliens who would be rejected by the immigration authorities.

(b) The fine of \$100 which may be imposed under section 9 whenever a person with certain mental defects, or tuberculosis, or a dangerous contagious or loathsome disease, detectable abroad, is brought here should be increased to \$200. Nearly \$27,000 in such fines have been collected at this office during the past year, which goes to show that it is not yet heavy enough to instill the necessary caution into the minds of the foreign steamship agents whose duty it is to inspect immigrants prior to embarkation.

(c) A competent immigrant inspector, and perhaps also a surgeon, should be placed on board every vessel bringing large numbers of immigrants. During the ocean voyage ample opportunity would exist for these officials to become familiar with all doubtful cases, and upon arrival they would be in a position to report to the commissioner much valuable information which it is impossible to elicit during the very rapid examination which takes place at Ellis Island on busy days. Such officials in addition could ascertain in what instances the passenger act (relating among other things to steerage accommodations, food, and cleanliness of quarters, etc.) is violated. On some vessels it may not be violated at all, but on others it is.

(d) Section 19 of the law forbids taking security from an immigrant for cost of the return voyage in the event of rejection. Recently a woman arrived bearing a paper of which this is a copy:

BAHNHOFSTRASSE 40, Zurich, March 29, 1910.

Received from Frau Dora Rösler the amount of 275.65 francs (two hundred seventy-five francs 65 centimes) as a deposit in the event of a possible return voyage for her and child in the steerage of a "Postdampfer" from New York to Bremen.

This amount shall be paid back to Frau Rösler through the general agents of the North German Lloyd in New York, Messrs. Oelrichs and Company, 5 Broadway, in case the American immigration authorities allow Frau Rösler to land.

P. P. H. MEISS & Co.,
General Agency of the North German Lloyd for Switzerland.

It so happened that this woman was allowed to land. She thereupon presented this order to the local agents and it was paid. The facts have been reported to the United States attorney for appropriate action. I am informed, however, that if this woman had been rejected and deported the language of the law is such that no one could have been punished, partly because the offenders were beyond the jurisdiction of the United States. Yet Congress surely did not intend that such transactions should go unpunished. Its purpose was to discourage steamship companies from accepting doubtful cases. The law now fails of its purpose and puts it in the power of the steamship companies to accept such cases with impunity and to make money through their transportation both ways. Congress could probably put an end to this abuse by permitting the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for breach of the law to impose an administrative fine of the character of that which he may impose under section 9 of the law where idiots, persons with dangerous contagious diseases, etc., are brought here.

UNDESIRABLES NOT REACHED BY PRESENT LAW.

I have frequently pointed out that our statutes, except as they relate to contract laborers, exclude only such manifestly undesirable persons as idiots, the insane, paupers, persons likely to become a public charge, persons with loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases, persons whose physical or mental defects prevent them from earning a living, convicted criminals, prostitutes, etc., and that even a strict execution of these laws makes it possible to keep out only the poorest and worst elements that

might seek to come here. We have no statutes excluding those whose economic condition is so low that their competition tends to reduce the standard of our wage-worker, nor those who flock to the congested districts of our large cities, where their presence may not be needed, in place of going to the country districts where immigrants of the right type are needed. As far back as 1901 reference was made by President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress to those foreign laborers who "represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level," and it was recommended that "all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial fields as competitors with American labor." There are no laws under which aliens of the class described can be kept out, unless they happen to fall within one of the classes now excluded by statute (as they sometimes do); and yet organized forces are at work, principally on the other side of the ocean, to induce many to come here whose standards of living are so low that it is detrimental to the best interests of the country that the American laborer should be compelled to compete with them. These are matters which I have touched upon in some of my earlier reports and I will not repeat what is there said except to reiterate that one of the best means of encouraging the good immigration, which we want, is to prohibit that which is bad.

The immigration law is enforced along the Canadian border and at Canadian seaports in accordance with an agreement with the various steamship and railway companies, adopted to insure an efficient administration without undue interference with a free commercial intercourse between Canada and this country. The United States commissioner of immigration for Canada, whose headquarters are at Montreal, is in charge of this important and delicate task. At the commencement of the past fiscal year said commissioner was also placed in charge of the enforcement of the exclusion law along the Canadian border and at the three border ports of entry for Chinese then existing—Portal, Malone, and Richford. He still has jurisdiction of the prevention of smuggling along the border, but on February 1 the ports were closed. The Bureau became convinced that the law could be quite as effectively and conveniently and much more economically administered by requiring all Chinese passengers coming from oriental ports through Canada to be examined at Vancouver, British Columbia, like aliens of other races, and the ports on the border closed except for the purpose of admitting such oriental Chinese passengers when declared admissible and furnished with a certificate of identity at Vancouver, and for the entry of Chinese seeking admission from Canada. Accordingly, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was notified of a desire to modify the agreement to the extent mentioned; but said company refused to accede to the Bureau's view, and was therefore advised that the land border ports would be closed absolutely, and that on and after February 1 any Chinese carried by said company destined to the United States would have to be brought to either Port Townsend, Seattle, or Boston for examination. That is now being done, but is not, in the Bureau's opinion, as good an arrangement as the one proposed by it. If the Bureau's plan had been accepted, every Chinese found admissible upon arrival at Vancouver would have been able to continue his journey across the continent with the absolute assurance of free entrance into the United States at any one of the land-border ports upon identification on the train, and those found inadmissible at Vancouver, under either the Chinese-exclusion or the immigration law, would have been saved the expensive and useless trip across Canada. The Bureau can see no good reason for the adoption of the roundabout route of crossing Canada to Halifax and sailing thence to Boston, especially as a large percentage of the Chinese traveling by this route are of the returning

classes whose status is established before departure. The following extracts are given from the report of the commissioner for Canada:

Readopting the plan pursued in previous annual reports, the total number of aliens examined in this jurisdiction have been separated into classes, thus supplying in condensed form information otherwise obtainable only from a close examination of the manifests, upon which are recorded all aliens seeking entry to the United States through and from Canada.

Class A. Aliens manifested on board steamships and examined at ports of arrival under the immigration laws of the United States:

Number examined at Canadian Atlantic seaports.....	31, 666
Number examined at Canadian Pacific seaports.....	1, 534

Total (including Chinese).....	33, 200
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Number debarred and causes therefor—

Idiots.....	3
Imbecile.....	1
Feeble-minded.....	4
Insane.....	2
Trachoma.....	288
Other dangerous contagious diseases.....	2
Likely to become public charges.....	161
Surgeon's certificate.....	27
Contract laborers.....	51
Guardians to helpless aliens (section 11).....	17
Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by either parent.....	46
Assisted alien.....	1
Criminals.....	12
Prostitutes.....	10
Polygamist.....	1
Procurers.....	8
Chinese.....	20

Total debarred.....	654
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Percentage debarred at Atlantic seaports.....	1. 98
Percentage debarred at Pacific seaports.....	1. 69

Class B. Aliens coming originally to Canada and who sought entry to the United States within one year from date of arrival:

Total number examined.....	7, 523
Number debarred.....	360
Percentage debarred.....	4. 78

Class C. Aliens who entered Canada via United States ports and aliens from the United States who sought reentry thereto within one year:

Total number examined.....	6, 922
Number debarred.....	383
Percentage debarred.....	5. 53

Class CC. Aliens claiming residence of more than one year in Canada, but who were unable to give satisfactory proof thereof:

Total number examined.....	3, 140
Number debarred.....	161
Percentage debarred.....	5. 12

Class D. Aliens who applied for admission to the United States after a residence of more than one year in Canada, the transportation companies being exempt from payment of head tax as to this class:

Total number examined.....	9, 771
Number debarred.....	501
Percentage debarred.....	5. 12

Class E. Citizens of Canada entering the United States for permanent residence:

Total number examined.....	44, 340
Number debarred.....	1, 917
Percentage debarred.....	4. 32

Total number examined at border stations.....	71, 696
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Number debarred and causes therefor:

Idiots.....	4
Imbeciles.....	4
Feeble-minded.....	9
Epileptics.....	13
Insane.....	32
Tuberculosis.....	45
Trachoma.....	385
Favus.....	6
Other dangerous contagious diseases.....	69
Beggars.....	5
Paupers.....	6
Likely to become public charges.....	1, 513
Surgeon's certificate.....	127
Contract laborers.....	525
Guardians to helpless aliens (section 11).....	38
Under 16 years of age unaccompanied by either parent.....	35
Assisted aliens.....	12
Criminals.....	253
Polygamists.....	9
Anarchist.....	1
Prostitutes.....	126
Procurers.....	61
Under passport provision (section 1).....	44
Total debarred.....	3, 322
Percentage debarred of border classes.....	4. 63
Chinese examined at Chinese ports of entry.....	887
Number debarred.....	77
Percentage debarred.....	8. 68
Percentage debarred of border classes (including Chinese).....	4. 68

* * * * *

Rule 25, paragraph (k), of the regulations directs that aliens applying for admission to the United States from Canada shall not be examined until guaranty of payment of head tax is received. During the year covered by this report border stations report a total of 1,149 aliens who were refused examination, owing to nonreceipt of guaranty that head tax would be paid in respect of such cases. It is also necessary to add to the number denied admission at the border a total of 1,247 aliens who were held for boards of special inquiry but who failed to report for examination.

Grand total examined.....	108, 179
Grand total debarred.....	6, 449
Percentage debarred.....	5. 96

In point of numbers immigration to the United States through and from Canada during the above year exceeds the immigration of any previous year by 21½ per cent, and the increase seems not confined to any particular class, but is very general in character. There is shown an increase in the number of aliens arriving at Canadian seaports and having United States destinations of more than 110 per cent. There are several causes contributing to this unusual increase of travel by the Canadian route. At least a portion of this increase is due to the many new steamers now in the Canadian passenger service, some of them belonging to lines that have yet to complete their first year's business. There is little doubt, too, that a greater number of immigrants than ever before have been induced to take the Canadian route to the United States because of a belief abroad that the inspection at all United States Atlantic ports is more exacting now than during previous years, and in all likelihood the thoroughness with which the Dominion of Canada and the Canadian route thereto is being advertised throughout Europe and the United Kingdom stimulates travel by said route even though the real objective point of the passenger be the United States.

* * * * *

The Bureau will appreciate the difficulties with which its officers have to contend in their efforts to reach absolute correctness as to the number of citizens of Canada who enter the United States to take up permanent residence therein. Inquiries must be made with due regard for the feelings of the passenger, and in numerous instances travelers are in doubt as to their return to Canada, and others do not hesitate to misrepresent or withhold their real intentions when entering the United States.

A case in point recently requiring the attention of this office was that of six electrical engineers, recent graduates from Canadian universities, who had proceeded to the United States to enter the employ of a prominent manufacturing concern. These passengers entered in parties of two at three different points on the border, each representing that he was entering the United States for a visit only. All were found in the employ of the concern mentioned, under contracts which would compel permanency of residence in the United States.

The year also witnessed considerable growth in the number of United States citizens who were returning to their former homes after previous residence in Canada, reports already submitted to the Bureau showing the total number to be 22,832. It is my judgment, however, that said number does not show even approximately the actual number of citizens returning to the United States from Canada. As such passengers are immune from the operations of our immigration laws and regulations, they are especially resentful of any attempt at examination on the part of our officers, and the number of returning citizens recorded represents only those who have manifested willingness to answer such questions as would establish the place of immediate previous residence.

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As regards aliens admitted to the United States at the border, after residence in Canada, the percentage debarred is practically the same as for the preceding year. This is also the record regarding aliens arriving at Canadian Pacific ports destined to the United States. Referring to trans-Atlantic arrivals, however, it is necessary to report a decided increase in the number who failed to measure up to the requirements of our laws and regulations, the percentage debarred being just double the number excluded during the previous fiscal year.

This increase in exclusions, however, need cause no undue concern, for it is explained by the fact that the rules of the Dominion immigration department now forbid extended treatment of any arriving aliens excepting in very special cases where immediate deportation would work great hardship, and by the further fact that considerable of such increase may be credited to the immigrants brought by one particular steamship line, now defunct, nearly 10 per cent of such passengers having been denied admission.

In addition to the inspection of aliens arriving at Canadian seaports destined to the United States, our officers at such ports also examined 5,914 citizens of the United States who were returning to their homes by the Canadian route.

For convenient comparison with the foregoing figures which show immigration from and through Canada to the United States, the following table, for which we are indebted to the superintendent of the Dominion immigration service, comprises monthly statements showing immigration to Canada from all sources, the second table showing from April (which month marked the commencement of the receipt of such reports from the Dominion immigration department) the occupations from which immigration from the United States to Canada was made up:

**IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA FROM ALL SOURCES, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910,
BY MONTHS.**

Month.	British.	Conti- nental.	United States.	Total.
1909-				
July.....	5,250	3,520	7,343	16,113
August.....	4,428	2,889	8,016	15,333
September.....	4,062	3,036	8,182	15,330
October.....	4,719	3,313	9,228	17,260
November.....	2,436	3,353	6,295	12,084
December.....	1,495	2,268	4,910	8,673
1910.				
January.....	1,152	1,422	4,064	6,638
February.....	2,493	2,143	5,526	10,162
March.....	9,919	5,836	17,310	33,065
April.....	16,859	10,960	20,363	48,182
May.....	20,037	13,358	14,197	47,592
June.....	14,955	8,662	10,943	34,560
Total.....	87,805	60,810	116,377	264,992

OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO CANADA, APRIL TO JUNE, 1910.

Month.	Farmers and farm laborers.	General laborers.	Skilled.	Domestic servants.	Not classified.
April.....	14,497	2,234	2,652	211	769
May.....	7,550	2,737	2,856	111	943
June.....	6,023	1,915	1,963	132	910
Total.....	28,070	6,886	7,471	454	2,622

For further convenient comparison of immigration and emigration from Canada to the United States and from the latter country to Canada, the following table is respectfully submitted:

Month.	From Canada to United States. ^a				From United States to Canada. ^b			
	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.	United States citizens.	Canadian citizens.	Other aliens.	Total.
1909.								
July.....	1,369	2,582	1,836	5,787	4,406	1,028	1,909	7,343
August.....	1,352	2,799	2,248	6,399	4,858	1,123	2,035	8,016
September.....	1,521	3,666	2,474	7,661	5,511	881	1,790	8,182
October.....	984	4,279	2,641	7,904	6,023	1,130	2,075	9,228
November.....	1,499	4,445	3,535	9,479	3,626	892	1,777	6,295
December.....	1,418	3,219	3,611	8,248	2,464	944	1,502	4,910
1910.								
January.....	1,121	2,328	1,582	5,031	2,519	647	1,898	4,064
February.....	1,705	2,713	1,487	5,905	4,506	805	1,215	5,526
March.....	2,065	3,997	1,597	7,659	13,371	1,898	2,041	17,310
April.....	2,646	5,790	1,924	10,360	15,266	2,469	2,628	20,363
May.....	3,276	4,617	2,142	10,035	9,803	1,856	2,538	14,197
June.....	3,876	3,893	2,259	10,028	7,344	1,530	2,069	10,943
Total.....	22,832	44,328	27,336	94,496	78,697	15,203	22,477	116,377

^a Figures show applications for admission to United States.

^b Figures show admissions to Canada.

That heavy immigration means increased deportations seems a certainty. At the commencement of the last fiscal year there were pending in this district 135 cases under department warrants of arrest, deportation resulting in 95 of said cases. In addition, during the year mentioned no less than 705 department warrants of arrest have issued to officers identified with this jurisdiction, with the result that 539 aliens were deported, 92 cases are still pending, and in 209 cases the alien absconded or the hearing authorized by the Secretary developed justification for cancellation of the warrant of arrest. Of the 539 aliens deported, 310 were males and 229 females, the points to which deported being as follows: To Europe via United States ports, 118; to Europe via Canadian ports, 34; to Canada, 387.

Some very effective work has been done by officers in this jurisdiction during the past fiscal year in putting into effect the Bureau's instructions looking to the apprehension and punishment of violators of the immigration laws, particularly as to those engaged in the so-called "white-slave traffic."

In the enforcement of our immigration laws and regulations along the land boundaries some friction would be obviated were our friends of the press on both sides of the line to realize that the United States immigration laws apply to all aliens, including Canadian citizens, precisely as the Dominion immigration laws are intended to reach all aliens, including citizens of the United States; and it may shock and surprise those interested in this subject to know that the percentage of Canadian citizens who, upon examination, fail to meet the requirements of our laws, and the percentage of citizens of the United States who fail to measure up to the demands of the Canadian laws, are greater than the percentage of transoceanic aliens who are deported under the laws of Canada or the United States. So that if, as appears to be the case, the two governments are convinced of the necessity for the proper inspection of transoceanic aliens,

it logically follows that border inspection is even of greater importance to both countries. For example, of the 33,200 immigrants landing at Canadian ports during the past year having United States destinations, 1.97 per cent of such number were debarred, whereas of the 44,340 Canadian citizens who applied for admission at border ports, 4.32 per cent were found unacceptable under our laws. Furthermore, from the figures available at this time it is shown that a similar condition exists under application of the Dominion laws as regards those seeking entrance to Canada through the sea-ports of that country and for those applying for admission from the United States. The latest records obtainable show that 1½ per cent of transoceanic immigrants destined to Canada are debarred under Dominion law, while of those seeking admission to Canada from the United States fully 8 per cent are excluded.

* * * * *

INSPECTION OF CHINESE.

On July 1, 1909, the responsibility for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Canadian border was placed upon this office, it being believed that by such a centralization of responsibility greater uniformity in methods and results could be achieved than under the former plan, wherein the inspection was divided among the various districts whose northern limits reached to the Canadian border, but whose headquarters were, in most instances, hundreds of miles distant from the international boundary. The Chinese port of Sumas, Wash., was closed, and the officer in charge was transferred to Montreal with supervisory authority over the border Chinese work under the direction of the commissioner.

The reorganization plan had hardly been started, however, when a more comprehensive plan for a centralization of responsibility and an economical administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws on the border was proposed, its purpose being to close all Chinese ports on the border and to examine at Vancouver, British Columbia, all Canadian Pacific Chinese passengers who were destined to the United States. Owing to the long pendency of this proposal and of other proposals growing out of it, the reorganization plan was never completed and was forced to struggle along with inadequate facilities and under adverse conditions until February 1, 1910, at which time the closing of all Canadian border Chinese ports of entry was actually accomplished, thus leaving this office responsible only for border arrest work under the Chinese-exclusion laws. Despite the handicaps referred to, however, * * * the change of July 1 brought uniform results from the three ports of entry which were under this office for seven months ended February 1, 1910.

* * * * *

A large measure of the effective work done by the border officers who were handling Chinese applications for admission was destroyed by the impotency of the arrangement made for the deportation of rejected applicants for admission. Under the agreement between the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the latter was to return all rejected applicants to China. This agreement was practically nullified, however, by the Canadian law which permits the admission of any Chinese to Canada on payment of a \$500 per capita tax. Chinese who were rejected at the border and were started on the return trip to China would have their friends pay the Canadian head tax for them, and would thus gain their freedom at Montreal, from where they would subsequently smuggle into the United States. A number of such were recaptured after surreptitious entry and some were finally deported to China, while other cases are still pending in the courts. The plan is still being employed more or less with applicants who are rejected at the port of Boston, to which port a large part of the Chinese movement which was formerly disposed of at the border ports is now presenting itself. Either a different plan for the deportation of such rejected applicants should be employed or the Canadian Government should be asked to so modify its Chinese head-tax law as to make it impossible for men rejected at United States ports to become applicants for admission to Canada while en route through Canadian territory under order of deportation.

* * * * *

A most troublesome situation has long presented itself along the northern border of New York, wherein young Chinese walk over the border, submit to arrest, are taken before a United States commissioner, and ask for discharge on the claim that they were born in the United States. The testimony of a Chinese witness who has been coached is then introduced to support the defendant's claim, and the Government is helpless to controvert the testimony unless a search, so costly as to be prohibitive, is made for rebuttal evidence. Thousands of Chinese have been discharged under this system as American citizens, and on taking the responsibility of conducting the Chinese work on the border this office urged that the practice of arresting such Chinese under the

exclusion laws be abandoned and that arrests be made under the immigration laws. A test of the questions involved in such a change was agreed to by both the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Department of Justice, and it fell to the lot of this office to start the test cases through the courts. It is interesting to set forth some of the results in northern New York in percentages, as follows:

	Commissioners' court procedure.	Immigration-law procedure.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Arrested Chinese discharged.....	95.0	0.0
Arrested Chinese deported or pending.....	5.0	100.0
Arrested Chinese actually deported.....	.0	42.1
Chinese arrested before and discharged during the fiscal year:		
By northern New York courts.....	95.0	.....
Other districts along the Canadian border.....	19.5	.....

The use of immigration-law procedure in Chinese arrests in northern New York during the latter part of the fiscal year brought discomfiture to the disreputable "steerers" who had been so long conducting this disgraceful traffic; and resulted in a complete suspension by them of their work. The "walkover" cases for the year, and indeed the total number of Chinese arrest cases in northern New York, were greatly reduced in number and it seems a reasonable conclusion that the use of immigration-law procedure in Chinese arrests, if finally shown to be tenable under the law, will prove the solution to the troublesome situation which has so long existed in northern New York.

The satisfactory results attendant upon the consolidation in 1907 of the Mexican border from the Gulf west to the California line, under a supervising inspector at El Paso, commented upon in last year's report, have not only continued, but have grown more manifest during the last year. The following extracts from the report of the supervising inspector under, rather than over, state the progress that has been made in the enforcement of both sets of laws:

CHARACTER OF IMMIGRATION.

In last year's report comment was made upon the noticeable reduction in what has been generally termed, in this district, illegitimate immigration, i. e., aliens from transoceanic countries destined to points in the interior of the United States who choose the more circuitous route by way of Mexico with the idea that the land boundary forms an easier means of access than one of the seaports. The above class of immigration continues, but in such small numbers as to lend additional emphasis to the theory, advanced in previous reports, that when information was sufficiently diffused at the principal foreign recruiting stations for immigrants that the Mexican border no longer presented an easy means of avoiding the provisions of the immigration laws this class of immigration would cease to be a problem of any considerable magnitude along this boundary. There is now no reason to believe that this class of immigration will assume any large proportions in the near future.

ALIENS ADMITTED.

* * * * *
Although the immigration of aliens from Europe and Asia by way of the Mexican border ports has decreased during the fiscal year, the immigration of Mexicans has increased largely and bids fair to continue to grow. The principal reason underlying this increase is the extensive industrial development now taking place in the southwestern part of the United States. The migration of Mexican laborers to the United States has developed into a problem of considerable proportions. * * *

JAPANESE.

* * * The small proportion to which this character of immigration has declined will be readily marked, as the total for the year reached only 56 cases, 36 of whom were admitted, 2 debarred, and 18 were departmental warrant cases.

With the lapse of additional time, the effectiveness attending the regulation of Japanese immigration by agreement between the two countries interested becomes more forcibly demonstrated. Japanese applications for admission at Mexican border ports are now confined almost wholly to transits, bona fide residents of Mexico, or domiciled residents of the United States returning, and the few surreptitious entries represent merely the straggling rear guard of the Japanese immigrants who entered Mexico in such large numbers three or four years ago. The easy effectiveness with which the Japanese coolie labor problem has been met throws into still sharper contrast the cumbersome, ineffective Chinese-exclusion law with which our officers are daily struggling in an effort to secure a satisfactory enforcement.

DEBARMENTS.

* * * The total for the year is 2,821, as against 1,455 for the previous year. The chief significance attached to this increase of nearly 100 per cent in debarments rests in the greater effort being put forth to exclude from entry into the United States all aliens not entitled to admission, the greater control over arriving aliens at ports in this district, the additional year's time in perfecting the working organization, and the additional experience gained by the officers in the enforcement of the laws. Our service in this district is, with each succeeding year, acquiring a firmer control over all alien arrivals from Mexico, with a corresponding lessening of the number of those who either intentionally or through ignorance enter the United States without being properly examined by medical examiners as well as immigrant inspectors.

DEPARTMENTAL WARRANTS.

* * * The number of cases handled under process of departmental warrants shows an increase over the preceding year from 293 to 442, the increase being chiefly represented by Mexican cases developed in the course of the "white-slave" investigation and Chinese who, for the first time, were handled through this medium.

PROSECUTIONS (IMMIGRATION).

* * * Signal success has attended our efforts in prosecutions arising in the Territory of Arizona, where, through the unremitting efforts of our officers in obtaining evidence and preparing cases for trial, the high character of ability and zeal displayed by the United States attorney, and the favorable disposition toward the Government of the courts in that Territory, we have been fortunate in securing some important victories, the most notable, perhaps, being a judgment of \$45,000 rendered against Grant Brothers Construction Company for violation of section 7 of the act of 1907 in importing 45 alien Mexicans under contract. In the western and southern judicial districts of Texas, which embrace the entire border from El Paso to Brownsville, decisions rendered by the courts have not been nearly so encouraging. * * * This office will continue by every possible means to secure decisions favorable to the enforcement of the immigration laws along the Texas border, but it is not sanguine of any favorable results in this line, and the only remedy would seem to be the enactment of new legislation.

"WHITE-SLAVE" TRAFFIC.

During the first six months of the fiscal year the special detail of two officers in this district for the purpose of enforcing those particular sections of the immigration laws relating to the suppression of the so-called "white-slave" traffic was continued and completed. Every city or town of any considerable size in the State of Texas and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona was visited by these officers, and a careful, systematic, and successful campaign waged against procurers and alien prostitutes. While it will of course be necessary to keep up the work so well started by periodical investigations of the various red-light districts in the cities and towns within this jurisdiction, it is not felt that in view of the plans which were effected during the past year the "white-slave" traffic can attain any considerable proportions in this section of the United States.

CHINESE (GENERAL).

The fiscal year just ended covers a period during which the successful enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws in the Mexican border district reached high-water mark, and, through the uniform efforts of our officers, this office is convinced we have in Chinese matters advanced to a point never previously attained. * * *

CONTRABAND CHINESE—ARRESTS AND DEPORTATIONS.

It is in the detection and arrest of contraband Chinese and the prosecution of those persons responsible for their unlawful entry into the United States that the burden of the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws along the Mexican border rests, and it is in these two lines of work where the greatest amount of progress is shown during the fiscal year, until we have reached a point in the enforcement of such laws where we are no longer acting upon the defensive and are now engaged in following up the advantages thus obtained with the perfection of plans designed to accomplish the final rout of Chinese smugglers in this section of the country.

* * * * *

The total number of arrests during the year aggregated 713, to which should properly be added, for purposes of comparison, the cases of 22 Chinese persons arrested pursuant to departmental warrants, against 558 arrests for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, and 676 arrests for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1908. Although the number of arrests shows an increase of more than 30 per cent over the preceding year, the number actually deported, 694, shows an even greater percentage of increase over the 540 deported during the preceding fiscal year.

* * * * *

An analysis of the cases of Chinese arrested in the Mexican border district during the past three fiscal years discloses a significant trend. In 1908 there were apprehended in box cars 12 parties, aggregating 115 Chinese persons, and in the same year there were apprehended on passenger trains 6 parties, aggregating 35 Chinese persons. During the fiscal year 1909 there were apprehended in box cars 6 parties, aggregating 69 persons, and on passenger trains during the same year 1 party, aggregating 8 persons. During the fiscal year just ended there were apprehended in box cars 8 parties, aggregating 91 Chinese, and no parties apprehended on passenger trains. Of the box-car parties, 2 were apprehended before it was possible for the smugglers to load the Chinese in the car, and 2 parties were apprehended after the Chinese had been placed in the car but before same had been moved, and 4 by the inspectors stationed at interior points.

The evidence of the above figures is convincing that, although the aggregate number of arrests in this district has increased, the character has changed materially during the past three years, and at the present time only about 12 per cent of those arrested are in organized parties, where three years ago about 25 per cent of the total arrests were of this class.

CERTIFICATE CHINESE.

At the termination of the fiscal year information from innumerable sources indicates that the smuggling of raw Chinese, unsupplied with any kind of papers, has practically been discontinued at and in the vicinity of El Paso. * * * At the same time, we are in possession of substantial evidence that the number of Chinese who hold valid certificates of residence, who have at some previous time left the United States without having made preparations to return thereto, and who in order to return find it necessary to clandestinely enter, is largely increasing at this port, although every possible means which the ingenuity of experienced immigration officers could devise has been used to cull from the certificate holders who daily apply in large numbers at this office to be "checked out" of El Paso those who are in possession of papers to which they are not entitled, and to recognize among them persons who have been seen in Mexico by our officers and who can later be identified in court. We have not only failed to stem the tide of certificate men, but the number "checked out" of El Paso during the fiscal year aggregated 827, as against 354 for the fiscal year preceding, and it may be stated that in the case of each one of the persons every possible means has been exhausted to detect the fraud which is known to exist in at least 98 per cent.

As was shown conclusively in the report submitted in May last by one of the inspectors attached to this office, as a result of extended investigation of smuggling conditions in Juarez, Mexico, a satisfactory profit is derived by the smugglers in Mexico from the board money paid on behalf of Chinese waiting in Mexico for a favorable opportunity to secure surreptitious entry to the United States, and the amount paid for the successful smuggling of certificate men over the border, while small, is earned with com-

parative ease, on account of the extreme difficulty of proving that the rightful holder of the certificate when found in the United States with such certificate in his possession has been out of this country.

It is thus apparent that, paradoxical as it may seem, the provision in the existing statutes which placed unnecessarily harsh restrictions upon the departure and return of legally registered Chinese laborers not only encourages the smuggling of such persons into the United States, but by the profit derived from the smuggling of certificate men enables the smuggling organization to maintain an existence and await favorable opportunities for the larger profit derived from the smuggling of raw Chinese, when the evidence is overwhelming that were registered Chinese laborers permitted to depart from the United States and return thereto upon proof of identity alone the smuggling organization in Mexico could not maintain itself, but would be forced to the wall through lack of income from this source. * * *

PROSECUTIONS—CHINESE.

* * * During the year 42 arrests were made in connection with violations of the Chinese-exclusion acts, in addition to which 10 indictments were returned against offenders whom it has not yet been possible to arrest, as they are fugitives from justice.

A satisfactory measure of success has attended the prosecution of these cases and * * * a number of convictions have been had. Several highly important cases are set for trial at the fall term of court; one in particular, the case against Mar Been Kee et al., charged with conspiracy to smuggle Chinese, is expected to come to trial at El Paso in October. This is the case in which the evidence against the conspirators was obtained by an inspector attached to this office and a former interpreter, and from the startling and sensational character of the evidence should prove a revelation, not only to the court but to the law-abiding citizens of this section of the country, and it is firmly believed that the facts which will come out at that trial will largely sway public sentiment in favor of the Government as against Chinese smuggling and its kindred evils.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

The immigration act of February 20, 1907, as amended by the act of March 26, 1910, has proven a very satisfactory instrument for enforcement by administrative officers. It has, however, proven extremely difficult in the judicial districts already named along the Mexican border to make any appreciable progress with prosecutions for violations of certain of the penal provisions of this statute. It has been held in both the southern and western districts of Texas that section 8 has no application to the land boundary of the United States. These decisions take away perhaps our most formidable weapon against violators of the immigration law. The only relief would appear to be by the insertion in the statute of language clearly setting forth the intent of Congress that section 8 embraces the land borders of the United States. * * * The obstacles in the way of successful prosecution for violations of immigration laws in this district would be, it is felt, practically removed if the proposed act as embodied in the last annual report of the Commissioner-General became a law. Should it, however, prove impossible to secure the passage of the bill drafted by the Bureau, an amendment of section 8 of the act of February 20, 1907, along the lines above suggested, with the addition of legislation making it a misdemeanor for deported aliens of whatever class to reenter the United States without inspection, and providing a suitable penalty for such reentry, would immeasurably strengthen the hands of the officers in this section of the United States.

The proposed new law as prepared by the Bureau meets with the heartiest approval of this office in every particular, as the provisions embodied therein would seem to cure practically every evil disclosed by the administration of existing statutes relative to both general immigration and Chinese matters; especially would the proposed act remedy those vexatious conditions which have always characterized the attempts of our officers to secure a proper enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Time serves merely to add additional emphasis to the difficulty and embarrassment in attempting to secure such results through the medium of these ineffective instruments. Should said bill be enacted into law, this office feels that a highly satisfactory administration of Chinese business would result. Should it be impossible to secure the enactment of the proposed bill, it is felt that every effort should at least be made to secure legislation definitely fixing the authority of an immigrant inspector, with particular reference to the administration of the Chinese-exclusion laws, authorizing said officer to administer oaths in all necessary instances and to compel the production of documentary evidence in possession of Chinese persons who might base their right to be and remain in the United States upon such evidence, and that paragraph 2 of section 13 of the act

approved September 13, 1888, be amended, giving the Government as well as the defendant the right of appeal from the decision of United States commissioners, providing also that the decision by United States district courts on appeal from commissioners' decisions be rendered solely upon the evidence produced at such commissioners' hearings.

As in each preceding report, the necessity of repealing the harsh and ineffective provisions at present governing the departure from and return to the United States of lawfully registered Chinese laborers is again pointed out, and the vast amount of harm which this very provision is doing to our service is shown elsewhere in this report.

It is not deemed necessary to quote from the reports submitted by the commissioners at Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, as the immigration work at those ports is similar to that conducted at the port of New York. The said commissioners now have charge of districts for the enforcement of both the immigration and the Chinese-exclusion laws, comprising (1) the New England States, (2) Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia, and (3) Maryland and the District of Columbia. The Chinese work at Boston has been materially increased by the closing of the Canadian border ports of entry and the arrangement inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company whereby all of the Chinese brought by such company destined to eastern United States are carried across Canada from Vancouver to Halifax and thence by boat to Boston.

Seattle and New Orleans are now in charge of commissioners instead of inspectors, as heretofore. Extracts are given from the report of the commissioner at Seattle, and would also be given from the report of the commissioner at New Orleans but for the lack of space:

As it has been in the past, immigration through this district is largely from Japan, aside from Chinese (mentioned later). * * * The entry of aliens at the Puget Sound ports has increased materially over that of last year. There is no apparent reason for an increase in Japanese immigration. The fluctuation in the number of Japanese immigrants is much the same as that of European through Atlantic ports, but the Chinese entering through this district in larger numbers is doubtless due to the closing of the northern border ports of entry.

Quite a large number of arrests have been made on department warrants during the year, and particularly has a relentless war been waged on prostitutes and procurers.

The detention quarters have been enlarged, but are still inadequate to properly care for the inmates at all times. The quarters are periodically overcrowded and complaint has been made that respectable Japanese females detained here are compelled to be placed in quarters with females of the lower order—those held on warrants.

* * * * *

ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

During the last fiscal year the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was held at Seattle. A large number of visitors attended this exposition and added materially to the work of the district. Although there were but few Chinese admitted in accordance with the provisions of Department Circular No. 183 to take part in the exposition, as much labor was entailed upon the office as if a large number had been admitted. Owing to the strong position taken by the Bureau and the efficient work of our officers, every Chinese who arrived departed for China shortly after the close of the fair.

* * * * *

HINDUS.

A number of Hindus have applied for admission to the United States through this district during the year just past. Every Hindu laborer has been rejected by a board of special inquiry on the grounds of belief in polygamy, likely to become a public charge, doctor's certificate, or as an assisted immigrant.

The Hindu laborers are certainly not a class of immigrants who can be allowed to enter the country freely. They are not fitted physically to cope with the more efficient American and European labor. They tend to lower the standard of wages

and living. They are clannish to a degree. They only come here for temporary purposes, do not bring their families, and have no idea of remaining permanently in the country. They are filthy and insanitary in their habits. They refuse to eat food prepared by any but themselves, rendering it impracticable to care for them in an immigrant station. There is a strong prejudice on the Pacific coast against the Hindus by all classes of people except among a few employers who think to profit by the procurement of cheap labor. They have been driven out of many localities on the coast and the people generally have no use for them.

I understand that Canada has not permitted a Hindu laborer to land at any of her ports for more than a year. The United States can well afford to deny entry to a class of laborers who are refused admission by a sister colony. We have race troubles enough of our own without permitting the Hindus to invade our shores. If permitted to come freely, we would certainly have an invasion. There are so many million Hindus in India that they could spare as many as we now have people in the whole United States, never miss them, and be glad to get rid of them.

* * * * *

CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Since our last annual report Sumas and Portal, on the Canadian border, have been closed to the Chinese as ports of entry, and the records of both places transferred to Seattle. These changes naturally diverted to this port and to American transportation lines much Chinese travel which has heretofore gone to the Canadian line. And, as anticipated, the having at Seattle of all the records relating to the Chinese who formerly traveled via either of these three ports is of decided advantage in the handling of cases. Not only is it possible through the accessibility of these records to gain much useful information for examinations, but cases can be disposed of more expeditiously, a matter of moment to both the Chinese and the steamship companies.

This work, which required many more employees when done at Port Townsend, Sumas, and Portal, is now, under the consolidation effected, handled by a comparatively small number of men in Seattle, and at a saving to the Government of many thousands of dollars per annum.

* * * * *

During the fiscal year 1909 there were 470 applications for admission under consideration, while during the past year the number was 940, an increase of exactly 100 per cent. In a general way this increase has come about through the closing of the ports of Sumas (twelve months ago) and Portal (five months ago), though an increase in the number of water transits and in section 6 students and travelers will be noted. The latter, however, were mostly business men and their families from Canada who came to visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition held in Seattle last summer. The large increase in the number of section 6 students admitted is traceable to a movement set on foot by Miss Ober and Miss Greenlee, two professors at the state university here, to encourage the education in this country of Chinese boys. These two women recently visited China in behalf of a school in this city for which they stand sponsor, and while there personally made selection of those who in their judgment would make acceptable students. Both these ladies have given assurances that if any of the boys do not continue bona fide students due notice of such fact will be given this office, so that they may be returned to China.

As to the character of Chinese immigration through this port, no movement of importance is noted. The water transits are unimportant, and likewise the coming of the section 6 students and travelers already referred to. Our chief concern is with the minor sons of those claiming an exempt status, usually that of domiciled merchants. In such cases the applicant's testimony in his own behalf is corroborated by the alleged father and a Chinese friend or two. If their statements are consistent and the essential trip of the father is verified, it is almost impossible to show in the record that the applicant is not in fact of the class claimed, though the examining inspector may not be satisfied that he is. It is also most difficult at times to judge correctly the age of these so-called minors. The plan now followed is to have the medical examiner of aliens make a certificate as to age in all doubtful cases, and to accept this certificate as controlling in the matter. Returning "citizens" are no longer as troublesome as formerly. The persistent fight heretofore made on such applicants seemingly has discouraged them. Especially is this true in Seattle, there being but few "raw" cases now originating here. There are, however, many applicants who claim a prior adjudication of their citizenship by the courts and by this service, and among the most disappointing of this class are those who present court discharges obtained in northern New York a few years ago. In securing for our records the family history of such applicants it soon develops that they could not have been born in this country. These

applicants, who almost invariably are now eastern laundrymen, will in time bring into the country as citizens their alleged sons, and thus will they perpetrate an additional fraud on this country. From this unfortunate situation there seems to be no relief, as the Department has held that prior adjudications of citizenship by United States commissioners are binding on this service.

At the close of business last year there were but two writ of habeas corpus cases pending in this district, those of See Ham and D. Charlie Mark, both passport cases. In the former the court has since discharged the writ and See Ham has been deported. In the latter the court decided against the Government. From this decision appeal was taken to the circuit court of appeals, and this body has just reversed the holding of the lower court. D. Charlie Mark is now at liberty on a \$1,000 bond and has not yet been surrendered for deportation. Not one case has been taken into court here the past year. The fact that of 11 cases heretofore taken into court on writs of habeas corpus after the excluding decision of this office had been affirmed by the Secretary every one was decided ultimately in favor of the Government seems to have deterred the Chinese from attempting to gain admission through this means.

There have been 24 arrests of Chinese in this district during the time covered by this report, 2 of which were on department warrant.

* * * * * *

NEW LAW.

The draft of the proposed new immigration act, as embodied in the last annual report of the Commissioner-General, is most excellent, and is a step in the direction of progressive legislation. This proposed act is clear, concise, definite, and comprehensive. It will convert many of our present regulations, customs, and practices into statutory law. It follows the latest decisions of the courts and is couched in language that can readily be understood by the layman as well as the jurist. * * *

Reports of a generally satisfactory character have been received from the inspectors in charge at the other seaports and the various interior stations, as well as from the commissioner for Porto Rico and the inspectors in charge of the Hawaiian Islands and the Territory of Alaska.

IMMIGRATION STATIONS.

Progress has been made toward the erection at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, and Charleston, of the stations for the inspection of aliens that were authorized by Congress some time since. The Bureau regrets that this is about all that can be said on this important subject at the present time. These projects have been delayed so often and in such various ways (a recital of which would be tiresome and useless here) that discouragement has frequently been felt. All possible has been and is being done to bring about their completion as rapidly as adverse circumstances will permit. At the last session of Congress bills were introduced in both the Senate and the House having in view the construction of an immigrant station at Seattle. As the business of that port is constantly increasing (see report of commissioner, p. 302), the passage of such a measure is highly desirable.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Following is a brief statement of the cost for the year of enforcing the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws, and of the several objects to which the \$2,631,538.02 expended were devoted. The immigrant fund is now a thing of the past, for under the sundry civil appropriation act of March 4, 1909, it was directed that after July 1, 1909, all head tax collected should be deposited in the Treasury as

miscellaneous receipts, and that the expenses of regulating immigration and of enforcing the Chinese-exclusion laws, respectively, be paid from an annual appropriation. As the appropriation acts stipulate that no more than \$500,000 of the full amount appropriated shall be expended for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, it is necessary to keep separate accounts for such expenditures. This is of no particular advantage, and often is extremely inconvenient, as the same officers are, under the present practice, engaged upon both classes of work. It would be in the interest of convenience and economy to remove the said stipulation from future appropriations.

EXPENDITURES, FISCAL YEAR 1910.

Expenses of regulating immigration, 1910:		
Enforcing immigration laws.....	\$1,855,257.34	
Enforcing Chinese-exclusion laws.....	413,314.06	
		^a \$2,268,571.40
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, New York (special fund):		
Remodeling main building, etc.....	15,013.09	
Further remodeling main building.....	^b 11,917.95	
Mechanical equipment of contagious-disease hospital, etc.....	^c 10,331.35	
Addition to old hospital building.....	9,173.71	
New water main between Ellis Island and Jersey City.....	17,750.00	
Dredging new channel and constructing new wharf.....	63,309.19	
Rental of wharf adjacent to barge office.....	468.75	
		127,964.04
Immigrant station, Ellis Island, New York, 1910:		
Medical and surgical equipment of contagious-disease hospital.....	7,417.89	
Additional engines, generators, etc.....	70,427.28	
		77,845.17
Immigrant station, Boston, Mass.....		34,000.00
Immigrant station, Philadelphia, Pa. (special fund).....		100,000.00
Immigrant station, San Francisco, Cal.....		23,120.32
Ferry steamer, immigrant service, San Francisco, Cal. (special fund).....		37.09
Total.....		2,631,538.02

THE BUREAU AT WASHINGTON.

As the labors of the field service are closely supervised by the Bureau, its duties expand as the field work increases. There has been, moreover, a constant effort more thoroughly to centralize the administration of the laws and thereby to bring about a uniform enforcement thereof, which tends further to increase the Bureau's duties. Space and time will not permit of the incorporation in this report of even as much data as usual regarding the details of the year's work. A description of its various functions may be found in the report for 1906, or in the brochure entitled "Organization of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization," published in November, 1907.

^a Including vouchers amounting to \$3,838.19 approved by Bureau prior to June 30, 1910, but not paid by the disbursing clerk until after July 1, 1910.

^b Including a voucher for \$66 approved but not paid in fiscal year 1910.

^c \$15,162.35 was paid from this appropriation during the fiscal year 1910, but of this amount \$4,831 was approved by the Bureau in the previous fiscal year.

Suffice it to say that there has been no diminution of the Bureau's efforts so to direct its affairs as to give to the various laws the enforcement of which is placed under its jurisdiction the fullest practicable force and effect at the least possible cost to the Government.

CONCLUSION.

The Bureau is sure that the foregoing necessarily rather incomplete and inadequate review of the work of the Immigration Service for the fiscal year 1910 justifies the positive assertion that progress has been made all along the line in the enforcement of the laws intrusted to its care; and also, therefore, that it will enter upon the new fiscal year with its chances for an approach near to the ideal increased and constantly increasing.

In closing, the Bureau wishes to give expression to its high appreciation of the services rendered by every one of its numerous officials and employees, whose conscientious and earnest endeavors have made possible the presentation of the foregoing encouraging report. In this commendation there are included, as usual, the doctors of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who always render such essential and helpful assistance.

Respectfully,

DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General.

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

ESTIMATED 1905 1909

THE ECKERT LITHOGRAPHING CO. WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPENDIXES.

APPENDIX I.

DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

AN ACT To regulate the immigration of aliens to and the residence of aliens within the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the word "alien" wherever used in this Act shall include any person not a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States; and the term "United States" wherever used in this Act shall include any waters, territory, or other place under the jurisdiction thereof, except the Isthmian Canal Zone. This Act shall be enforced in the Philippine Islands by officers of the general government thereof designated by appropriate legislation of said government: Provided, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to accredited officials of foreign governments nor to their suites, families, or guests: Provided further, That if any alien shall leave the Canal Zone and attempt to enter any other place under the jurisdiction of the United States, he shall become subject to the provisions of this Act at such other place.

SEC. 2. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax of four dollars on account of every alien who shall come to the United States. The said tax shall be paid to the collector of customs of the port or customs district to which said alien shall come, or, if there be no collector at such port or district, then to the collector nearest thereto, by the transportation line or by the master, agent, owner, or consignee of the vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance bringing such alien to the United States, or by the alien himself if he does not come by a transportation line, vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance. The said tax shall be a lien upon the vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance bringing the alien to the United States, and shall be a debt in favor of the United States against the owner of such vessel, vehicle, or other conveyance, and the payment of such tax may be enforced by any legal or equitable remedy: *Provided, That the said tax shall not be levied on account of aliens who are citizens of the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, the Republic of Cuba, or the Republic of Mexico, nor on account of otherwise admissible residents of any possessions of the United States, nor on account of, aliens in transit through the United States, nor on account of aliens visiting the United States as tourists or temporarily for business or pleasure, nor on account of aliens who have been lawfully admitted to the United States and who later shall go in transit from one part of the United States to another through foreign contiguous territory, nor on account of aliens employed on vessels who are brought to and are shown to depart within a reasonable time from ports of the United States in the pursuit of such employment; but, to insure against evasion of said tax under these exceptions, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may require the deposit*

of such tax, to be refunded only upon proof of departure of the aliens affected: *Provided further*, That said tax shall not be levied upon aliens arriving in Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii; but if any such alien shall later arrive at any port or place of the United States on the North American continent the provisions of this section shall apply: *Provided further*, That said tax when levied upon aliens entering the Philippine Islands shall be paid into the treasury of said islands, to be expended for the benefit of such islands: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may by agreement with transportation lines bringing aliens from foreign contiguous territory arrange in some other manner for the payment of said tax: *Provided further*, That in the cases of aliens applying for admission from foreign contiguous territory and rejected the head tax collected shall upon application be refunded to the alien.

SEC. 3. That the Commissioner-General of Immigration, as chief administrative officer of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization and of the Immigration Service, shall perform his duties and issue rules and regulations for the enforcement of this Act under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In addition to such other duties as may now or hereafter devolve upon him by law, or by virtue of his office, he shall have charge of the administration of all the provisions of this Act and of all laws relating to the immigration of aliens into, their residence within, and their deportation from the United States, and shall have the control, direction, and supervision of all officers, clerks, and employees appointed thereunder. He shall establish such rules and regulations, prescribe such certificates, bonds, reports, entries, and other papers, designate such districts, ports of entry, and stations, and enter into such contracts as may be necessary to carry out any provision of this Act and to control the entry by sea or across the land boundaries of aliens to, their residence within, their transit across, and their deportation from the United States, and shall issue from time to time such instructions, not inconsistent with law, as he shall deem best calculated for carrying out the provisions of this Act and for protecting the United States and aliens migrating thereto from fraud and loss. He shall have authority to enter into contract for the support and relief of such aliens within the United States as may fall into distress or need public aid, and to remove to their native country, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, such as fall into distress or need public aid from causes arising subsequent to their entry and are desirous of being so removed. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner-General of Immigration to detail officials of the Immigration Service from time to time, as may be necessary in his judgment, to secure information as to the number of aliens detained in penal, reformatory, and charitable institutions (public and private) within the United States and to inform the officers of such institutions of the law in relation to the deportation of aliens subsequent to their admission; and he may, whenever necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act, detail immigration officials, and also Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service surgeons employed under this Act for service in foreign countries. The duties of commissioners of immigration and of other immigration officials in charge of districts, ports, or stations, shall include the administration of the provisions of this Act in the

districts or at the ports or stations to which they are appointed or assigned, which duties shall be performed subject to such regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe in regard thereto.

SEC. 4. That the inspection, other than the physical and mental examination, of aliens, including those seeking admission or readmission to or the privilege of passing through or residing in the United States, and the examination of aliens arrested within the United States, under this Act, shall be conducted by immigrant inspectors. Immigrant inspectors are hereby authorized and empowered to board and search any vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle in which they may suspect aliens are being brought into the United States. Such inspectors shall have power to administer oaths and to take and consider evidence touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in, or pass through the United States, and to make a written record of such evidence where such action may be necessary. Said inspectors shall also have power to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers, and documents touching the right of any alien to enter, reenter, reside in or pass through the United States, and to that end may invoke the aid of any court of the United States; and any circuit or district court within the jurisdiction of which investigations are being conducted by an immigrant inspector shall, in event of neglect or refusal to respond to a subpoena issued by such inspector or refusal to testify before such inspector, issue an order requiring such person to appear before said inspector, produce books, papers, and documents if demanded, and testify, and any failure to obey such order of the court shall be punished by the court as a contempt thereof. The physical and mental examination of all arriving aliens shall be made by medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, who shall have had at least two years' experience in the practice of their profession since receiving the degree of medicine and who shall certify for the information of the immigration officials and the boards of special inquiry any and all physical and mental defects or diseases observed by them. Should medical officers of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service not be available, civil surgeons of not less than four years' professional experience may be employed in such emergency for such service, upon such terms as may be prescribed by the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens to any port of the United States on the North American continent from a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii, or to any port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii from any foreign port, from a port of the United States on the North American continent, or from a port of another insular possession of the United States to deliver to the immigration officials at the port of arrival a manifest made at the time and place of embarkation of aliens on board such steamer or vessel, with the names arranged in convenient groups, the names of those coming from the same locality to be assembled so far as practicable. The manifest shall contain full and accurate information as to each alien as follows: Name, age, and sex;

whether married or single; calling or occupation; personal description (including height, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and marks of identification); place of birth; whether able to read or write; country of which a citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; name and address of nearest relative or friend in country from which alien came; seaport for landing in United States; intended future permanent residence; whether having a ticket through to final destination; by whom passage was paid; amount of money possessed by alien; whether going to join a relative or friend, and if so, what relative or friend, with name and complete address; whether ever before in the United States, and if so, when and where; whether ever in a prison or an almshouse, or an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane, or supported by charity; whether a polygamist; whether an anarchist; whether coming by reason of any offer, solicitation, promise, or agreement, express or implied, to perform labor in the United States; condition of health, mental and physical; whether deformed or crippled, and if so, for how long and from what cause. To each alien or head of a family shall be given a ticket on which shall be written his name, and a number, letter, or other data designating the place on the manifest at which he is listed. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens.

SEC. 6. Each manifest shall be verified by the signature and the oath or affirmation of the master or commanding officer or the first or second below him in command, taken before an immigration official at the port of arrival, to the effect that he has caused the surgeon sailing with said vessel to make a physical and mental examination of each of said aliens, and that from the report of said surgeon and from his own investigation he believes that no one of said aliens belongs to any of the excluded classes named in this Act, and that also, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, the information in the manifest is correct and true in every respect. The surgeon sailing with the vessel shall also sign the manifest and make oath or affirmation in like manner, stating his professional experience and qualifications, and that he has made a personal examination of each of the aliens named therein, and that the manifest, according to the best of his knowledge and belief, is full, correct, and true in all particulars relative to the mental and physical condition of the aliens. If no surgeon sails with a vessel bringing aliens the mental and physical examination shall be made by some competent surgeon employed at the port of departure by the owners of the vessel, and the manifests shall be verified by such surgeon before a United States consular officer.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the master or commanding officer of any vessel taking passengers from any port of the United States on the North American continent to a foreign port or a port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii or from any port of the Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, or Hawaii to any foreign port, to a port of the United States on the North American continent, or to a port of another island possession of the United States to file with the immigration officials before departure accurate and full information in relation to the following matters regarding all alien

passengers and all citizens of the United States or insular possessions of the United States departing with the stated intent to reside permanently in a foreign country taken on board: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which citizen or subject; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; if a citizen of the United States or insular possessions of the United States whether native-born or naturalized; and time and port of last arrival in the United States, or insular possessions thereof. It shall also be the duty of every such master to furnish to the immigration officials information in relation to the sex, age, class of travel, and port of debarkation of United States citizens departing who do not intend to reside permanently in a foreign country. No such master shall be granted clearance papers for his vessel until he has duly furnished such information and statement and made oath that they are accurate and full as to all matters herein required: *Provided*, That in the case of vessels making regular trips to ports of the United States, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may, when deemed by him expedient, arrange for the delivery of such information at a later date. It shall be the duty of immigration officials to record the following information regarding every alien and citizen leaving the United States by way of the Canadian and Mexican borders for permanent residence in a foreign country: Name, age, and sex; whether married or single; calling or occupation; whether able to read or write; country of which subject or citizen; race; last permanent residence; intended future permanent residence; amount of money possessed; and if a United States citizen whether native-born or naturalized.

SEC. 8. That upon the arrival of any vessel bringing aliens, it shall be the duty of the appropriate immigration officials to go or to send competent inspectors to the vessel and there inspect such aliens, or said immigration officials may order a temporary removal of such aliens for examination at a designated time and place, but such temporary removal shall not be considered a landing, nor shall it relieve the transportation lines bringing such aliens nor the owners, masters, agents, or consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive from any of the obligations which in case such aliens remained on board would bind them or any of them: *Provided*, That where removal is made to premises owned or controlled by the United States they and each of them shall, so long as detention there lasts, be relieved of responsibility for the safe-keeping of such aliens. Whenever a temporary removal of aliens is made the transportation lines which brought them and the masters, owners, agents, and consignees of the vessel upon which they arrive shall pay all expenses of such removal and all expenses arising during subsequent detention pending decision on the aliens' eligibility to enter the United States and until they are either allowed to land or returned to the care of the line or to the vessel which brought them, such expenses to include those of maintenance, medical treatment in hospital or elsewhere, burial in the event of death, and transfer to the vessel in the event of deportation, excepting only where they arise under the terms of any of the provisos of section twenty hereof.

SEC. 9. That every alien who may not appear to the examining immigrant inspector to be clearly and beyond a doubt entitled to

land shall be detained for examination by a board of special inquiry. The decision of an immigrant inspector, if favorable to the admission of an alien, shall be subject to challenge by any other immigrant inspector, and such challenge shall operate to take the alien before a board of special inquiry for examination. Such boards of special inquiry shall be created by the commissioner of immigration, or other immigration official, in charge at the various sea or land-border ports as may be necessary for the determination of the cases of all aliens there detained for examination. Each board shall consist of three members, who shall be selected from such of the immigration officials as the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall from time to time appoint to serve on such boards. At ports where there are fewer than three immigration officials, the Commissioner-General of Immigration may appoint other United States officials or employees for such service. Such boards shall have authority to determine whether an alien who has been detained for examination shall be allowed to land or shall be deported. All hearings before boards shall be separate and apart from the public, but boards shall keep a complete permanent record of their proceedings, including all testimony given before them. The decision of any two members of a board shall prevail, but either the alien or any dissenting member may appeal through the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival and the Commissioner-General of Immigration to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the taking of such appeal shall operate to stay further action until the receipt by such immigration official of the decision of said Secretary, which shall be rendered solely upon the record of the board. In every case where an alien is excluded from admission into the United States, under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the board of special inquiry if adverse to the admission of such alien shall be final, unless reversed on appeal to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; but the decision of a board of special inquiry, based upon the certificate of the examining medical officer, shall be final as to the rejection of aliens affected with tuberculosis in any form or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, or with any mental disability which would bring such aliens within any of the excluded classes.

SEC. 10. That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; persons not comprehended within any of the foregoing excluded classes who are found to be and are certified by the examining surgeon as mentally or physically defective, such mental or physical defect being found by a board of special inquiry to be of a nature which may affect their ability to earn a living; male persons between the ages of sixteen and fifty coming to perform skilled or unskilled manual labor, who are found to be and are certified by a board of three surgeons as below the physical standard now observed for recruits for the United States naval service; persons who have committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor

involving moral turpitude; citizens or subjects of any country that issues penal certificates or certificates of character who do not produce to the immigration officials such a certificate; polygamists, or persons who admit their belief in the practice of polygamy; anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials, or who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching such disbelief in or opposition to all government, or persons who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character; prostitutes, or persons coming into the United States for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or persons for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; persons who are supported by or receive, in whole or in part, the proceeds of prostitution; persons, hereinafter called "contract laborers," who have been induced, assisted, encouraged, or solicited to come to this country by offers or promises of employment, whether such offers or promises are true or false, or in consequence of agreements, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, or in consequence of advertisements printed, published, or distributed in a foreign country; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for, directly or indirectly, by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government; persons whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who are assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that they do not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; children under sixteen years of age, unaccompanied by a parent, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe; persons who, by reason of industrial, social, or other conditions existing in the locality for which bound, are deemed to be economically unfit, at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor; Chinese persons or persons of Chinese descent, whether subjects of China or subjects or citizens of any other country foreign to the United States, unless they belong to the classes enumerated in section thirteen of this Act; and, for a period of one year from date of deportation, persons who have been deported under any of the provisions of this Act, unless prior to their reembarkation the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall have consented to their reapplying for admission: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall exclude, if otherwise admissible, persons who have committed an offense purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *Provided further*, That no provision of this section relating to the payment for tickets or passage shall apply to aliens in immediate and continuous transit through the United States to foreign contiguous territory: *Provided further*, That skilled labor may be imported with the permission of and under regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, such permission to be granted only if labor of like kind unemployed can not be found in this country: *Provided further*, That the provisions of

this law concerning contract laborers shall not apply to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent, hinder, or restrict any alien exhibitor, or holder of a concession or privilege for any fair or exposition authorized by act of Congress from bringing into the United States, under contract, such alien mechanics, artisans, agents, or other employees, natives of his country, as may be necessary for installing or conducting his exhibit or for preparing for installing or conducting any business authorized or permitted under any concession or privilege which may have been or may be granted by any such fair or exposition in connection therewith, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe both as to the admission and return of such persons.

SEC. 11. Where a rejected alien, certified by a medical officer to be unable to travel alone by reason of sickness or mental or physical disability, or certified by a medical officer or found by a board of special inquiry to be unable to travel alone by reason of infancy, is accompanied by another alien such accompanying alien may also be excluded by a board of special inquiry and shall be deported in the manner in which other excluded aliens are required to be deported.

SEC. 12. That whenever the President shall be satisfied that passports issued by any foreign government to its citizens to go to any country other than the United States or to any insular possession of the United States or to the Canal Zone are being used to enable the holders to come to the continental territory of the United States to the detriment of labor conditions therein, the President may refuse to permit such citizens of the country issuing such passports to enter the continental territory of the United States from such other country or from such insular possessions or from the Canal Zone.

SEC. 13. That for the purpose of exclusion and expulsion contemplated by sections ten and twenty-seven hereof and of admission under section fourteen hereof, the excepted classes of Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent shall consist of those who, in their personal capacity, are of the following status or occupations: Government officers, ministers of the Gospel, missionaries, lawyers, physicians, chemists, engineers, teachers, students, authors, editors, journalists, merchants, bankers, capitalists, and travelers for curiosity or pleasure.

SEC. 14. That every Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who is entitled by this Act to enter and who is about to come to the United States, except such as are covered by sections fifteen and twenty-five hereof, shall obtain the permission of and be identified as so entitled by the Chinese Government, or other foreign government of which a subject or citizen, such permission and identification in each case to be evidenced by a certificate issued by such government, which certificate shall be in the English language, shall show that the person to whom issued is entitled to come to the United States under the terms of this Act, and shall contain a photograph of and the following data regarding the person to whom issued: Family and individual name or names in full, title or official rank, if any, age, height, physical peculiarities, former and present occupation or profession, and when and where and how long pursued, and place of residence. If the alien applying for the certificate is a merchant, said certificate shall, in addition, state the nature, character, and estimated value of the business carried on by him

prior to and at the time of his application therefor. The term "merchant" wherever used in this Act shall mean a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise at a fixed place of business and who performs no manual labor other than that necessarily incident to the conduct of such business. If the person applying is a student, such certificate shall, in addition, state the nature of the studies theretofore pursued, the nature of the studies to be pursued in the United States, and where they will be pursued, and that provision has been made for the care and maintenance of the student, as such, in this country. If the certificate be sought for the purpose of travel for curiosity, it shall also state whether the applicant intends to pass through or travel within the United States, and his financial standing in the country issuing such certificate. The certificate and the identity of the person named therein and whose photograph is attached thereto shall, before such person goes on board any vessel to proceed to the United States, be viséed by the indorsement of the diplomatic representative of the United States in the foreign country from which such certificate issues, or of the consular representative of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart, or of an official of the Immigration Service detailed for that purpose; and it shall be the duty of such diplomatic representative or consular representative or immigration official before indorsing such certificate to examine into the truth of the statements set forth therein, and if he shall find upon examination that any statement therein contained is untrue it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the certificate. The said certificate, viséed as aforesaid, shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein, and shall be produced to the immigration official in charge at the port of the United States at which the alien named therein shall arrive, and shall be the sole evidence permissible on the part of such person to establish a right of entry into the United States; but said certificate may be controverted and the facts therein stated disproved by the United States authorities. The said certificate shall be taken up by the immigration official by whom the person presenting same is admitted to the United States and there shall be issued in lieu thereof a certificate of identity, containing a complete personal description and a photograph of the admitted person, which certificate of identity shall be retained by him as evidence of his lawful entry to the country and of his right to reside therein so long as he maintains a status or occupation placing him within the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof.

SEC. 15. That the legal wives and natural-born children under sixteen years of age of members of the excepted classes of Chinese aliens enumerated in section thirteen hereof shall be regarded as partaking of the status of the husband and father, respectively, so long as coverture continues or they remain under the age stated and shall, if in all other respects admissible, be admitted to the United States and supplied with a certificate of identity of the character mentioned in section fourteen hereof upon satisfactorily establishing that they sustain the claimed relationship to a person of the said excepted classes residing within the United States or seeking admission thereto in company with them and that coverture exists or they are of the age hereinbefore stated at the time of application: *Provided*, That no such wife or child shall be admitted to the

United States as of that status unless accompanied by, or coming to join, the husband or father, and, if the husband or father is already in the United States, unless it is satisfactorily shown that such husband or father is lawfully entitled to be and remain in the United States, and shown by the testimony of at least two witnesses other than Chinese that such husband or father is and has been for at least three years a *bona fide* member of an exempt class: *Provided further*, That Chinese aliens or aliens of Chinese descent admitted to the United States as the natural-born children of members of the said exempted classes shall not at any time establish and maintain themselves in any other status or occupation than one which will constitute them members themselves of the said excepted classes, otherwise they shall be subject to deportation in accordance with the provisions of section twenty-seven hereof.

SEC. 16. That the owner, master, officer, or agent of every vessel arriving at any port of the United States shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent any alien employed on such vessel from landing otherwise than temporarily in the pursuit of his calling. No such owner, master, officer, or agent shall pay off or discharge any alien so employed, or permit the removal of any such alien's personal effects, or any part thereof, until such alien has been examined by an immigrant inspector. Every such owner, master, officer, or agent shall furnish such lists, descriptions, and photographs of aliens so employed as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may require, and shall report to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival, as soon as discovered, every case of desertion, and shall show, when applying for clearance, that all aliens so employed on the vessel at the time of arrival who have not deserted or been discharged are leaving the port on said vessel. No alien suffering from any mental defect or from tuberculosis or a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease shall be employed on any vessel coming to the United States. Head tax shall be payable under section two hereof on account of all alien employees of vessels who are discharged or who desert in ports of the United States and who in either case are not shown within a reasonable time to have left the country.

SEC. 17. That no Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent employed on board vessels entering the ports of the United States not entitled to enter under the various provisions of this Act shall be permitted to land in the United States, unless satisfactory bond is furnished conditioned for the departure of such alien from the United States with the vessel on which employed, in accordance with proper regulations requiring names, description, and photograph, to insure the identity of such departing Chinese alien.

SEC. 18. That no alien certified, as provided in section seven of this Act, to be suffering from tuberculosis in any form or from a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease other than one of a quarantinable nature shall be permitted to land for medical treatment in any hospital in the United States unless it is shown that the disease did not develop until after embarkation on the voyage from which seeking to land and in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor such treatment is imperatively required as a measure of humanity, in which event authority therefor may be granted, the expense, however, not to be borne by the Government.

SEC. 19. That any alien excluded because likely to become a public charge or because of being certified by a board of surgeons to be below the naval-service physical standard or because of physical disability other than tuberculosis in any form or a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease may, if otherwise admissible and if in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor peculiar individual hardship or suffering would result from deportation, nevertheless be admitted by said Secretary upon the giving of a suitable bond, approved by said Secretary, in such amount and containing such conditions as he may prescribe, to the United States, and to all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof, holding the United States and all States, Territories, counties, municipalities, and districts thereof harmless against such alien becoming a public charge. The admission of such alien shall be a consideration for the giving of such bond or undertaking. Suit may be brought thereon in the name of and by the appropriate law officers either of the United States or of any State, Territory, district, county, or municipality in which such alien becomes a public charge.

SEC. 20. That all aliens brought to this country in violation of law shall be sent back to the country whence they respectively came as soon as practicable, on the vessels bringing them, or, if that is not practicable, on other vessels of the same line, or otherwise at the expense of the owners of the vessels bringing them: *Provided*, That the Commissioner-General of Immigration may suspend, upon conditions to be prescribed by him, the deportation of any alien found to have come in violation of any provision of this Act if, in his judgment, the testimony of such alien is necessary on behalf of the United States Government in the prosecution of offenders against any provision of this Act, and the cost of maintenance of any person so detained resulting from such suspension of deportation and a witness fee in the sum of one dollar per day for each day such person is so detained may be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or such alien may be released under bond, in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars, with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required as a witness and for deportation: *Provided further*, That upon the certificate of a medical officer of the United States Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service to the effect that the health or safety of any rejected alien would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, such alien may be held and treated at the expense of the owner of the vessel by which brought until such time as he may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported.

SEC. 21. That whenever an alien shall have taken up his permanent residence in this country, and shall have filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, and thereafter shall send for his wife or minor children to join him, if said wife or any of said children shall be found to be affected with any contagious disorder, and if it is certified by the examining surgeon at the port of arrival that said disorder was contracted on board the ship in which they came, such wife or children shall be held, under such regulations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall prescribe, until it shall be determined whether the disorder will be easily curable or whether they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons; and

they shall not be either admitted or deported until such facts have been ascertained; and if it shall be determined that the disorder is easily curable and the husband or father is able and willing to bear the expense of treatment, they may be accorded treatment in hospital until cured and then be admitted, or if it shall be determined that they can be permitted to land without danger to other persons they may, if otherwise admissible, thereupon be admitted.

SEC. 22. That it shall be the duty of each and every Chinese alien and alien of Chinese descent within the limits of the United States at the time of the passage hereof to apply within one year after the taking effect hereof to the immigration official of the United States whose office is most conveniently located to the place of residence of such alien for a certificate of residence; and any such alien found within the United States after the expiration of said period without such certificate shall be subject to deportation, as provided in section twenty-seven hereof, unless it shall be made to appear affirmatively and satisfactorily that his failure to procure such certificate within the time limited was due to unavoidable causes. Persons of Chinese descent who claim to be American citizens by reason of birth in this country or under the Act of Congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands shall be accorded the privilege of registering under the terms of this Act upon proving their claims to the satisfaction of the Commissioner-General of Immigration or of an immigration official designated by him to hear the evidence in such cases; and whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, or the Commissioner-General of Immigration, or immigration official designated by them shall determine under proceedings connected with the application of a person of Chinese descent for admission to the United States or under proceedings connected with the issuance of warrants in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof that such person of Chinese descent is an American citizen, or whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner-General of Immigration that a child of Chinese descent has been born within the United States, there shall be issued to such person of Chinese descent of proven American nativity a certificate of residence of the character herein described: *Provided*, That in all questions of citizenship arising under this Act evidence other than record evidence shall not be regarded as sufficient or satisfactory unless it includes the testimony of at least one credible white witness.

SEC. 23. That the registration prescribed in the preceding section shall be enforced in the insular territory as well as in the continental territory of the United States. Chinese aliens and aliens of Chinese descent, not members of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof, shall not be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular territory of the United States nor to enter one group of islands from another group, and members of the said excepted classes shall be permitted to enter the continental territory from the insular possessions only upon compliance with the terms of section fourteen hereof by obtaining from officers to be designated for that purpose by the governors of the respective insular possessions a certificate of the character prescribed in said section: *Provided*, That said laws shall not apply to the transit of Chinese aliens from one island to another island of the same group, and any islands within the jurisdic-

tion of any State or the Territory of Alaska shall be considered a part of the mainland under this section. •

SEC. 24. That the certificate of residence mentioned in section twenty-two hereof shall be prepared on secret-process paper in a form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration; shall contain a complete personal description and a photograph of the person to whom issued; and shall be issued by immigration officials under regulations prescribed by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, a complete duplicate in each instance to be retained for the files of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The cost of the preparation and issuance of said certificate shall be paid from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. Should such certificate be lost or destroyed, a certificate in lieu thereof shall be furnished by the Commissioner-General of Immigration upon proof of the identity of the applicant therefor, and of the loss or destruction of the original, and in the cases of children born in the United States certificates may be issued, from time to time, upon the surrender of any previously granted and the establishment of the identity of the applicant, as the appearance of such children changes with growth and development. No Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent heretofore convicted in any court of the United States or of the States or Territories thereof of a felony shall be permitted to register under the provisions of this Act, unless such person was registered under the provisions of the Act of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, or the Act of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three; but such alien shall immediately, or at the expiration of his sentence, be removed from the United States in accordance with section twenty-seven hereof. Certificates of residence granted under the provisions of the Acts of May fifth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and of November third, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, shall be surrendered by applicants for registration hereunder to the immigration officials to whom application is submitted.

SEC. 25. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent, whether a member of the excepted classes enumerated in section thirteen hereof or not, who obtains a certificate of residence in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and any Chinese alien admitted to the United States as a member of the excepted classes in accordance with section fourteen hereof, or who is admitted in accordance with and continues to observe the provisions of section fifteen hereof, shall be permitted to leave the United States at any time and through any seaport, or through any land border port designated by the Commissioner-General of Immigration as a port of entry for aliens under this Act, and, if admissible under the general provisions of this Act, to return to and reenter the United States at any future time upon the following conditions: He shall at the time of departure deposit with the immigration official in charge at the port through which he departs his certificate of residence or certificate of identity, obtaining in lieu thereof a return certificate of a character and form to be prescribed by the Commissioner-General, and shall reenter through such port of departure, and satisfactorily identify himself at the time of return as the person to whom the certificate of residence or certificate of identity so deposited relates. Upon the readmission of such an applicant the

deposited certificate shall be returned to him and the return certificate issued in lieu thereof shall be retained by the immigration official in charge at the port.

SEC. 26. That any alien who shall enter the United States in violation of this Act; any alien who shall become a public charge from causes existing prior to landing; any alien who shall after arrival be convicted of or admit having committed a felony or crime or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; any alien who shall be found an inmate of or connected with the management of a house of prostitution or practicing prostitution, or who shall receive, share in, or derive benefit from any part of the earnings of any prostitute, or who is employed by, in, or in connection with any house of prostitution or music or dance hall or other place of amusement or resort habitually frequented by prostitutes, or where prostitutes gather, or who in any way assists, protects, or promises to protect from arrest any prostitute; any alien who shall import or attempt to import any person for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose; any alien who, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported as a prostitute, or as a procurer, or as having been connected with the business of prostitution or importation for prostitution or other immoral purposes in any of the ways hereinbefore specified, shall return to and enter the United States; any alien convicted and imprisoned for a violation of any of the provisions of section thirty-nine hereof; any alien who shall enter the United States by water at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials, or by land at any place other than one designated as a port of entry for aliens by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, or at any time not designated by immigration officials, shall, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be taken into custody and deported. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to the classes of aliens therein mentioned irrespective of the time of their entry to the United States. In every case where any person is ordered deported from the United States under the provisions of this Act or of any law or treaty now existing or hereafter made, the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall be final.

SEC. 27. That any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent now residing in the United States who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to procure for himself, in the manner and within the time prescribed by section twenty-two hereof, a certificate of residence, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who, not being a member of the excepted classes described in section thirteen hereof, shall enter the United States, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall secure admission to the United States by claiming membership in such excepted classes and after entry engage in any occupation not contemplated in the description of such classes, or any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent who shall in any other manner enter or reside in the United States in violation of this Act, or who is deportable under the provisions of section twenty-six hereof, shall be, upon the warrant of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, taken into custody and deported.

SEC. 28. That the deportation provided for in the two next preceding sections, including the cost of removal to the port of deportation, shall, if effected at any time within five years after the entry of the

alien, be at the expense of the contractor, procurer, or other person by whom the alien was unlawfully induced to enter the United States, or, if in the opinion of the Commissioner-General of Immigration no such person exists or it is not practicable to recover such expense from any of said persons, then the cost of removal to the port of deportation shall be at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act and the deportation from such port shall be at the expense of the owner, master, person in charge, agent, or consignee of the vessel or transportation line by which the alien came, or, if that is not practicable, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. If such deportation is effected later than five years after the entry of the alien, or, if the deportation is solely upon the ground that the alien is a Chinese who has failed to register, the expense thereof shall be payable from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act. When in the opinion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the mental or physical condition of any alien rejected or arrested and ordered deported is such as to require personal care and attendance, he may employ a suitable person for that purpose, who shall accompany such alien to final destination, and the expenses incident to such service shall be defrayed in like manner as expenses incident to the deportation, or he may require special reports from the transportation company regarding the disposition made of the alien.

SEC. 29. That pending the final disposal of the case of any alien arrested under the provisions of this Act, or of any suit or proceeding in which such alien's testimony may be required, he may be detained, and if used as a witness be paid a witness fee of one dollar per day during such detention, at the expense of the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act, or may be released under a bond in the penalty of not less than five hundred dollars with security approved by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, conditioned that such alien shall be produced when required for a hearing or hearings in regard to the charge upon which he has been taken into custody, or as a witness in a pending suit or proceeding, and for deportation if he shall be found to be unlawfully within the United States.

SEC. 30. That the deportation of aliens arrested within the United States after entry and found to be illegally therein shall, at the option of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, be to the country whence they came or to foreign port at which such aliens embarked for the United States; or, if such embarkation was for foreign contiguous territory, to the foreign port at which they embarked for such territory; or, if such aliens entered foreign contiguous territory from the United States and later entered the United States, or if such aliens are held by the country from which they entered the United States not to be subjects or citizens of such country, and such country refuses to permit their reentry, or imposes any condition upon permitting reentry, then to the country of which such aliens are subjects or citizens, or to the country in which they resided prior to entering the country from which they entered the United States.

SEC. 31. That it shall be unlawful for the master or commanding officer of any vessel bringing aliens into or carrying aliens out of the United States to refuse or fail to deliver to the immigration officials the accurate and full manifests or statements or information regarding all aliens on board or taken on board such vessels required by

this Act, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a refusal or failure, such master or commanding officer shall pay to the collector of customs at the port of arrival or departure the sum of ten dollars for each alien concerning whom such accurate and full manifest or statement or information is not furnished, or concerning whom the manifest or statement or information is not prepared and sworn to as prescribed by this Act. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and, in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 32. That any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or who shall conceal or harbor, or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor in any place, including any building, vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States under the terms of this Act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred nor more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than one year nor more than three years, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each and every alien to whom this section is applicable. Every vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle or conveyance of whatever description, the master, owner, lessee, or bailee of which shall use the same in violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed forfeited to the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and condemnation in any district of the United States into which such vessel, boat, railway car, or other vehicle may enter or in which it may be found.

SEC. 33. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any transportation company other than railway lines entering the United States from foreign contiguous territory, or the owner, master, agent, or consignee of any vessel, to bring to any port of the United States, with or without intent to land, any alien, including employees of vessels, belonging to any of the following classes: Idiots, imbeciles, epileptics, or persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form, or with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien or alien employee so brought to the United States was afflicted with any of the said diseases or disabilities at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such disease or disability might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person, or transportation company, or the master, owner, agent, or consignee of any such vessel, shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation of this provision. And it shall also be unlawful for any such person to bring to any port of the United States any alien

afflicted with any mental or physical defect of a less degree than hereinbefore specified but of a nature which may affect ability to earn a living, and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any alien so brought to the United States was so afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation, and that the existence of such mental or physical defect might have been detected by means of a competent medical examination at such time, such person shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of twenty-five dollars for each and every violation of this provision. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of either of such fines, and in the event that a fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 34. That it shall be the mandatory and unqualified duty of every person, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels or transportation lines, other than those railway lines which may enter into a contract as provided in section three of this Act, bringing an alien to any seaport or land border port of the United States to insure absolutely that such alien shall not land in the United States at any time or place not designated by the immigration officials, and the failure of any such person to comply with the foregoing requirements shall be deemed a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine in the case of each alien so landed of not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment; or, if in the opinion of the Commissioner-General of Immigration it is impracticable or inconvenient to prosecute the owner, master, officer, or agent of any such vessel, a pecuniary penalty of one thousand dollars shall be a lien upon the vessel whose owner, master, officer, or agent violates the provisions of this section, and such vessel shall be libeled therefor in the appropriate United States court.

SEC. 35. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels bringing aliens to ports of the United States to fail or refuse to present every such alien for inspection by the immigration officials at such time and place as may by them be designated; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a failure or refusal the person so failing or refusing shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars on account of each and every alien with regard to whom such failure or refusal has occurred, and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event that such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *And provided further*, That such fine shall not be imposed in any case in which prosecution is had under the provisions of section thirty-four hereof.

SEC. 36. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, master, person in charge, or agent of any vessel arriving at a port of the United States to permit any alien employee of such vessel to land otherwise than temporarily in the pursuit of his calling until such alien has been admitted by an immigrant inspector; or to pay off or discharge any such alien, or to permit the removal from the vessel of his personal effects or any part thereof, until such alien has been admitted by an immigrant inspector; or to refuse or fail to furnish lists or descriptions or photographs of all such alien employees; or to refuse or fail to report to the immigration official in charge at the port of arrival as soon as discovered any case of desertion of such an alien employee; or to fail or refuse to show that all aliens employed on board at the time of arrival of the vessel who have not deserted or been discharged are leaving the port on said vessel; all as required by section sixteen hereof. And if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been any violation of any of the provisions of this section, such owner, master, person in charge, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every violation hereof. It shall be unlawful for any owner, master, person in charge, or agent of any vessel arriving at a port of the United States to permit any Chinese alien or alien of Chinese descent employed on such vessel who has not been admitted by an immigrant inspector to land for any purpose, otherwise than under the bond required by section seventeen hereof; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that this provision has been violated such owner, master, person in charge, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located the sum of one thousand dollars for each and every violation hereof. No vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of either of the fines prescribed by this section, and in the event the fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine.

SEC. 37. That it shall be unlawful for any owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee of any vessel to refuse or fail to pay any of the expenses incident to the detention of aliens as required by section eight hereof; or to refuse or fail to pay any of the expenses incident to the deportation of aliens arrested and ordered deported as required by section twenty-eight hereof; or to refuse or fail to receive on board the vessel by which brought or a vessel owned or operated by the same interests any alien rejected, or arrested, and ordered deported under any provision of this Act, or to fail to safely guard and detain any such alien thereon, or to refuse or fail to return any such alien to the foreign port whence he came or to which ordered deported under any provision of this act; or to make any charge to cover the expense of deporting any alien brought or to be brought to the United States, or to take any security for the payment of such charge, or to take any consideration to be returned in case the alien is landed; or to bring to the United States at any time within one year from the date of deportation any alien rejected, or arrested, and deported under any provision of this Act, unless prior to reembarkation the Secretary of

Commerce and Labor has consented that such alien shall reapply for admission, as required by section ten hereof; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that any owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee has violated any of the foregoing provisions, such owner, master, purser, person in charge, agent, or consignee shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every violation of any provision of this section; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid, nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine. If the vessel by which any alien ordered deported came has left the United States and it is impracticable for any reason to deport the alien within a reasonable time by another vessel owned by the same interests, the cost of deportation may be paid by the Government and recovered by civil suit from any agent or consignee of the vessel.

SEC. 38. That any person who aids or assists any anarchist, as described in section ten hereof, to enter the United States, or who connives or conspires with any person or persons to allow, procure, or permit any such anarchist to unlawfully enter therein, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than one nor more than five years and pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 39. That the importation into the United States of any alien for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, is hereby forbidden; and whoever shall, directly or indirectly, import, or attempt to import, into the United States any alien for the purpose of prostitution, or for any other immoral purpose, or whoever shall hold or attempt to hold any alien for any such purpose in pursuance of such illegal importation, or whoever shall keep, maintain, control, support, employ, or harbor in any house or other place for the purpose of prostitution or for any other immoral purpose, in pursuance of such illegal importation, any alien shall, in every such case, be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than one nor more than ten years and pay a fine of not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars. Any alien who shall, after being excluded and deported or arrested and deported, under those provisions of section ten or section twenty-six hereof which relate to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, reenter or attempt to reenter the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years. In prosecutions under this section the testimony of a husband or wife shall be admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband.

SEC. 40. That it shall be unlawful for any person, including any company, partnership, or corporation, in any manner whatsoever, to prepay the transportation or in any way to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, any alien to come into the United States, by means of any offer or

promise of employment, whether true or false, or by means of any agreement, oral, written, or printed, express or implied, to perform manual labor in this country of any kind, skilled or unskilled, unless with the permission of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, in accordance with section ten of this Act; and for every violation of any of the provisions of this section the person, partnership, company, or corporation violating the same, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by the United States, or by any person who shall first bring his action therefor in his own name and for his own benefit, including any such contract laborer thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid, as debts of like amount are now recovered in the courts of the United States; or for every violation of the provisions hereof the person violating the same may be prosecuted in a criminal action for a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term of not less than six months nor more than two years, and under either the civil or the criminal procedure mentioned separate suits or prosecutions may be brought for each alien thus offered or promised employment as aforesaid.

SEC. 41. That it shall be unlawful and be deemed a violation of section forty of this Act to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit, or to attempt to induce, assist, encourage, or solicit any alien to come into the United States by promise of employment through advertisements printed, published, or distributed in any foreign country, whether such promise is true or false, and either the civil or the criminal penalty imposed by said section shall be applicable to such a case: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to States or Territories, the District of Columbia, or places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States advertising the inducements they offer for immigration thereto, respectively; but they shall be permitted to advertise such inducements and to make their advertisements effective by written or oral communication with prospective alien settlers and by paying out of the ordinary State or Territorial funds regularly appropriated for that purpose the transportation of such alien settlers, provided always that the exception hereby made is not used as a means of evading the provisions of this and the preceding section.

SEC. 42. That it shall be unlawful for any person, association, society, company, partnership, or corporation, including owners, masters, officers, and agents of vessels and others engaged in transporting aliens to the United States, to, directly or indirectly, by writing, printing, or oral representation, solicit, invite, or encourage, or to so attempt to solicit, invite, or encourage any alien to come into the United States, and anyone violating any provision hereof shall be subject to either the civil or the criminal prosecution prescribed by section forty of this Act; or if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor that there has been such a violation by an owner, master, officer, or agent of a vessel, such owner, master, officer, or agent shall pay to the collector of customs of the customs district in which the port of arrival is located or in which any vessel of the line may be found the sum of four hundred dollars for each and every such violation; and no vessel shall be granted clearance pending the determination of the question of the liability to the payment of such fine, and in the event such fine is imposed, while it remains unpaid,

nor shall such fine be remitted or refunded: *Provided*, That clearance may be granted prior to the determination of such question upon the deposit with the collector of customs of a sum sufficient to cover such fine: *Provided further*, That this section shall not be held to prohibit transportation companies from issuing letters, circulars, or advertisements confined strictly to stating the sailing schedules of and the terms and facilities of transportation upon their vessels.

SEC. 43. That any person, including employees, officials, or agents of transportation companies, who shall assault, resist, prevent, impede or interfere with any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty under this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years and fined not less than two hundred nor more than two thousand dollars; and any person who shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any immigration official or employee in the performance of his duty shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one nor more than ten years. Any person to whom an oath has been administered by an immigration official under the provisions of this Act who shall knowingly or willfully give false evidence or swear to any false statement in relation to or in any way affecting the right of any alien to admission or readmission to or to residence within or to pass in transit through the United States shall be deemed guilty of perjury and be punished as provided by section fifty-three hundred and ninety-two, United States Revised Statutes.

SEC. 44. That any person who shall substitute any name for the name written in any certificate herein required, or any photograph for the photograph attached to any such certificate, or shall in any manner alter any such certificate, or forge any such certificate, or falsely personate any person named in any such certificate, or issue or utter any forged or fraudulent certificate, or present to an immigrant inspector or other government official any forged or fraudulent certificate, and any person other than the one to whom there has been duly issued any certificate prescribed by this Act who shall present to an immigrant inspector or other government official any such certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars and be imprisoned for a term of not less than one nor more than five years.

SEC. 45. That the circuit and district courts of the United States are hereby invested with full and concurrent jurisdiction of all causes, civil and criminal, arising under any of the provisions of this Act. It shall be the duty of the United States attorneys to conduct every suit or prosecution brought in court by the United States under this Act. Such prosecutions or suits may be instituted at any place in the United States at which the violation may occur or at which the person charged with such violation may be found. No suit or proceeding for a violation of the provisions of this Act shall be settled, compromised, or discontinued without the consent of the court in which it is pending, entered of record, with the reasons therefor.

SEC. 46. That immigrant inspectors and other immigration officials, clerks, and employees shall be appointed and their compensation fixed and raised or decreased from time to time by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner-

General of Immigration and in accordance with the provisions of the civil service Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three: *Provided*, That said Secretary, in the enforcement of that portion of this Act which excludes contract laborers, may employ, without reference to the provisions of the said civil service Act, or to the various Acts relative to the compilation of the official register, such persons as he may deem advisable and from time to time fix, raise, or decrease their compensation. He may draw annually from the appropriation for the enforcement of this Act fifty thousand dollars, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended for the salaries and expenses of persons so employed and for expenses incident to such employment; and the accounting officers of the Treasury shall pass to the credit of the proper disbursing officer expenditures from said sum without itemized account whenever the Secretary of Commerce and Labor certifies that an itemized account would not be for the best interests of the Government: *Provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the mode of appointing commissioners of immigration at the several ports of the United States as provided by the sundry civil appropriation Act approved August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, or the official status of such commissioners heretofore appointed.

SEC. 47. That all exclusive privileges of exchanging money, transporting passengers or baggage, or keeping eating houses, and all other like privileges in connection with any United States immigrant station, shall be disposed of after public competition, subject to such conditions and limitations as the Commissioner-General of Immigration may prescribe; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the Commissioner-General in his discretion from permitting these things to be done by government agencies. All receipts accruing from the disposal of such exclusive privileges shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. No intoxicating liquors shall be sold in any such immigrant station.

SEC. 48. That for the preservation of the peace and in order that arrests may be made for crimes under the laws of the States and Territories of the United States where the various immigrant stations are located, the officials in charge of such stations, as occasion may require, shall admit therein the proper state and municipal officers charged with the enforcement of such laws, and for the purpose of this section the jurisdiction of such officers and of the local courts shall extend over such stations.

SEC. 49. That the President of the United States is authorized, in the name of the Government of the United States, to call, in his discretion, an international conference, to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon, or to send special commissioners to any foreign country, for the purpose of regulating by international agreement, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the immigration of aliens to the United States; of providing for the mental, moral, and physical examination of such aliens by American consuls or other officers of the United States Government at the ports of embarkation, or elsewhere; of securing the assistance of foreign governments in their own territories to prevent the evasion of the laws of the United States governing immigration to the United States; of entering into such international agreements as may be proper to

prevent the immigration of aliens who, under the laws of the United States, are or may be excluded from entering the United States, and of regulating any matters pertaining to such immigration.

SEC. 50. That this Act shall take effect and be enforced from and after July first, nineteen hundred and eleven. The Act of March twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and ten, amending the Act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, the Act of February twentieth, nineteen hundred and seven, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except sections thirty-four and forty thereof, the Act of March third, nineteen hundred and three, to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States, except section thirty-four thereof, and all other Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed on and after the taking effect of this Act: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to affect any prosecution, suit, action, or proceeding brought, or any act, thing, or matter, civil or criminal, done or existing at the time of the taking effect of this Act, except as stated in section twenty-six hereof; but as to all such prosecutions, suits, actions, proceedings, acts, things, or matters, the laws or parts of laws repealed or amended by this Act are hereby continued in force and effect.

MEMORANDUM EXPLAINING DRAFT OF PROPOSED NEW IMMIGRATION ACT.

The draft of a proposed new law on the subject of immigration which formed Appendix I of the report for 1909 consisted mainly of a codification of already existing law concerning the regulation of immigration and the exclusion of Chinese, with only such changes in its arrangement as would place the various provisions in logical order and such changes in its language as would make possible the attainment of what was conceived to be the intent of the several statutes heretofore passed. In reinserting the said draft a few further changes of the same character, which the experience of another year has suggested, are made in its text; and, with the object of giving concrete expression to the Bureau's recommendations for immigration legislation of a more restrictive character, and for legislation regarding Chinese of a more exact and in some respects more liberal nature, than has heretofore been attempted, language adopting such recommendations is incorporated in the appropriate sections and commented upon in the body of the report as well as in this memorandum.

The various subjects of the proposed bill are arranged in the following order: (1) Definitions of terms; (2) Collection of head tax; (3) Immigration officials—their functions and their control; (4) Collection of statistics; (5) Admission and exclusion of aliens; (6) Residence of aliens in the United States; (7) Arrest and deportation of aliens; (8) Penalties for violation of various provisions; (9) Miscellaneous items; and (10) Repealing and saving provisions.

In explaining the origin of the text and the reasons for the various amendments, the sections of the draft are taken up in numerical order. Throughout the draft the language has been simplified and made more succinct than that of existing law.

SECTION 1.

The definition given for the term "alien" is what it is confidently believed was intended when Congress abandoned in the acts of 1903 and 1907 the term "alien immigrant." It is absolutely necessary that some clear definition shall be adopted, as conflicting decisions in the courts have placed the matter in doubt (143 Fed., 922, and 148 Fed., 1022; 141 Fed., 221, and 152 Fed., 346; 160 Fed., 842; also 128 Fed., 652; 152 Fed., 1; 164 Fed., 152; 165 Fed., 830; 166 Fed., 536 and 1007; 173 Fed., 500; 179 Fed., 839; and 158 U. S., 538).

The remaining provisions of this section are taken out of sections 41 and 33 of the immigration act of 1907, and section 6 of the act of

February 6, 1905, providing for the government of the Philippines, and require no comment.

SECTION 2.

This is section 1 of the act of 1907, so changed as to make the head tax payable on account, not merely of all aliens entering the United States, but of all brought to United States ports—a return to the language of the act of 1903. The present wording results, usually, in reducing by four dollars the penalty against a transportation company for bringing an inadmissible alien, which penalty consists in the return of the alien at the company's cost.

As there is a great deal of travel between the Bermuda Islands and the United States, that colony has been classed with Canada, Newfoundland, etc., in the exemption from the head tax. The language of the act of 1903 has also been reinstated, in naming the countries exempted from head tax, as experience has shown it is both more convenient and more satisfactory to exempt *citizens* of such countries than *conditional residents* thereof. A provision is inserted also for the refund of head tax exacted on account of aliens applying at the land boundaries; this to avoid complaints which arose under the act of 1903 from the collection of head tax on aliens who were rejected at the land boundaries, where the tax is often collected directly from the alien and thereby given prominence.

While it is desirable that the head tax shall not be collected on aliens in transit, it is quite as desirable that there shall be no evasion of the law as to others, and that any refunds made shall go to the alien (by whom actually paid) and not into the coffers of the transportation companies, as now often happens. It is also quite as good policy not to assess the head tax on tourists and temporary visitors. Provisions are accordingly inserted to accomplish these several objects. On the same theory alien seamen, arriving and departing in the pursuit of their calling, are exempted. The third proviso to this section, requiring that head tax collected in the Philippines shall go into the treasury of said islands, is taken from section 6 of the act of February 6, 1905.

SECTION 3,

consisting of a combination of the provisions of sections 22, 23, and 32 of the act of 1907, states that the duties of the Commissioner-General of Immigration shall be performed "under the direction or with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor," and thus avoids the necessity for the awkward repetition of the phrase, as in the act of 1907, and at the same time preserves the present practice. The duties of the Commissioner-General are specified in some detail, but purposely not in an exclusive manner, which is also true of the duties of commissioners of immigration and other immigration officials in charge. There is one addition of especial importance, viz, the insertion of a clause permitting the removal from the United States of aliens who fall into distress from causes arising subsequent to entry and are anxious to return to their foreign home—which object is now partially accomplished by a regulation (rule 39).

SECTION 4.

It has been deemed advisable to state definitely by whom the inspection of aliens shall be made (viz, by "inspectors"), and thereby give statutory force to the existing custom; and to directly empower such officials to board and search vessels, etc., a duty that now constantly devolves upon them, especially in localities where smuggling is common. In this section also has been placed so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as confers upon immigration officials the power to administer oaths. It is highly essential to good administration and the rendering of just decisions that the officials empowered by the law to decide questions arising under the immigration act shall be authorized to subpoena witnesses, and that means shall be provided to compel witnesses to appear and testify. There is accordingly inserted a provision adapted from the interstate-commerce act (24 Stat., 383), under which the aid of the courts may be invoked to the end desired. There are also incorporated the provisions of section 17 of the act of 1907, regarding the physical and mental examination of aliens, with the provision for the reimbursement of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for expenses connected therewith eliminated, as a separate appropriation is now made for that purpose.

SECTION 5.

This is so much of section 12 of the act of 1907 as relates to the collection of data regarding incoming aliens, with certain changes in the items of statistical data required, shown by experience in keeping the figures to be essential. One very important change is made, viz, that requiring that the data furnished be *accurate* as well as full. Obviously inaccurate information for economic and scientific purposes is worse than none at all. Yet a district court has held (162 Fed., 803) that all the present law requires is full information, no matter how inaccurate, which decision has been affirmed by the circuit court of appeals, fifth circuit. To meet this it is necessary to change this section and also section 15 of the act of 1907, which becomes section 31, hereafter explained. An addition is made to insure the collection of accurate and properly segregated data concerning and as between the mainland and insular possessions, respectively. An addition is also made calling for sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of embarkation of arriving passengers who are United States citizens. Information of a similar character is now being secured with regard to departing passengers only.

SECTION 6

is a combination of sections 13 and 14 of the act of 1907, the former being relieved of repetitions and modified to require the assembling of names on manifests (because by some steamship lines there is apparently a studied effort to separate names and avoid detection of violations of the contract-labor provisions), and the latter slightly modified so as to specify that the certificate of a surgeon specially employed to verify manifests shall be made before a consular officer.

SECTION 7.

The provisions with regard to furnishing data covering passengers leaving the United States are separated from those regarding passengers entering, and extended so as to cover citizens (native born and naturalized) departing with the intent to settle abroad, and to empower immigration officials to obtain information regarding aliens and permanently departing citizens leaving the country over the land boundaries similar to that furnished by transportation companies concerning those leaving by vessels. Information regarding sex, age, class of travel, and foreign port of debarkation of departing United States citizens who do not intend to reside permanently in a foreign country is also required. This information is now secured by indirect, nonstatutory means regarding all departing passengers. These modifications of the statistical requirements are essential to the compilation of accurate figures on this very important subject. Instead of requiring manifests of outward-bound passengers, "information" only is required, and provision is made for the adoption of regulations as to the form and manner in which it shall be collected and supplied. Here also an addition is made to insure the collection of accurate and properly segregated data concerning and as between the mainland and insular possessions, respectively.

SECTION 8.

The changes made in section 16 of the act of 1907 in redrafting it into this section are to render perfectly clear the requirement that steamship companies permitted to place aliens temporarily in immigration stations or elsewhere pending inspection are to bear *all* the expenses incident to such detention until the aliens are actually landed. Although that is undoubtedly the present intent, four steamship companies have compelled the Government to bring suit for hospital treatment rendered aliens suffering from ailments from which they recovered (whereupon admission followed).

SECTION 9

embodies the provisions relating to the inspection and exclusion of aliens contained in sections 24, 25, and 10 of the act of 1907. Several changes in language are made in the interest of clearness and comprehensibility, those regarding the appointment of boards of special inquiry being occasioned by a recent judicial decision to the effect that a board appointed by an "inspector in charge" is not a legal body, but the appointment must be made by a "commissioner of immigration."

SECTION 10

consists of a compilation of all the provisions of the immigration act, the amendatory act of March 26, 1910, and the Chinese-exclusion laws regarding classes of aliens not to be admitted. The term "tuberculosis" is defined by adding thereto "in any form." This is thought to have been the intent of the act of 1907, but said act has been regarded by some as covering only contagious forms of the dis-

ease. The provision regarding anarchists has been so extended as to include the terms of section 38 of the 1907 act. The clause relating to criminals has been broadened to include all persons who have committed a felony or crime, or an offense or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, irrespective of whether they have been convicted or admit the commission thereof. The clause defining and excluding "contract laborers" has been brought into textual agreement with the penal provisions on the same subject (sections 4-7 becoming sections 40-42, hereafter explained); also to require rejection of the laborers irrespective of whether the offers or promises inducing them to come to the United States are true or false, so as to reach a large class of induced immigration not covered with sufficient clearness by the present law; and further by modifying the term "labor" with the word "manual" to bring the law into textual agreement with its construction by the Attorney-General (27 Op., 383), which makes it possible to eliminate the proviso (meaningless under the construction mentioned) exempting from the classification of contract laborers professional men, artists, and others whose pursuits are strictly mental, now and for many years encumbering the statute. Whether or not this produces too narrow a field of operation for the alien contract-labor law is a matter for careful consideration by the legislative branch. Another very essential modification is made, viz, the proviso allowing the importation of skilled laborers if labor of like kind unemployed is not available, is conditioned upon the permission of the Department first being obtained. This is the only reasonable and fair method of handling the matter. It has been demonstrated that the present bare exception is not fair to either the importer or those interested to prevent importations. There have been specifically enumerated in the list of excluded classes "persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government." Such persons are excluded by the present law, but placing them in the list makes the language plainer. There have been added to the said list the two new classes suggested in the report for 1909, and again in this report (p. 159, ante), viz, "male persons between the ages of 16 and 50 coming to perform skilled or unskilled manual labor who are found to be and are certified by a board of three surgeons as below the physical standard now observed for recruits for the United States naval service," and "persons who by reason of industrial, social, or other conditions existing in the locality for which bound are deemed to be economically unfit at the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor." With respect to the former, however, provision is made for their inclusion in the bonding provisions of section 19, to avoid any peculiar individual hardship or suffering. Concerning the latter, placing exclusion in the discretion of the Secretary is merely adopting the arrangement now followed so successfully in the cases of unaccompanied children under the age of 16. Two other new classes are added to aliens excluded. One classification is intended to strengthen the chances for detecting at the ports aliens with criminal records and the other has in view the breaking up of an extensive practice under which aliens rejected at one port are returned by the steamship companies to another port, where they often, as the result of arrangements made meantime to give their application a new aspect, effect entry, which practice is penalized in section 37 of the draft.

SECTION 11

is merely the section of the same number of the act of 1907, modified in the interest of clearness, and

SECTION 12

the proviso which was attached to section 1 of said act to enable the President and Department to deal with the Japanese-laborer situation as it existed at the time of the passage of such act.

SECTION 13

contains a list of exempt classes of aliens of the Chinese race. Every status or occupation that has been encountered or suggested in practical administration as properly falling in this category has been named. This results in a very material broadening of the present law and treaty (Art. II), which regard as "laborers" all who are not officials, merchants, teachers, students, or travelers. To thus name the exempt classes is the safer—in fact, it is believed, the only fairly safe—method of handling the matter in a statute. The term "engineer" is here used, of course, in the professional sense.

SECTION 14.

This is section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884, slightly changed to make it consistent with the other sections of the draft, and to render its language exact and comprehensive. The added provision requiring a photograph to be attached to the exempt's certificate is merely making statutory a requirement long existing by custom. The term "merchant" is defined in accordance with section 2 of the act of November 3, 1893, as construed judicially and administratively; and certain useful data regarding "students" are required to be inserted in the certificate. The term "student" is, of course, used in the same sense as it has been construed under the previous law, which construction is set forth in rule 8 of the Chinese regulations in force for several years. The provision regarding the visé, or approval, of the certificate has been so modified as to permit of the employment of immigration officials for that purpose when necessary or expedient; and there is added a provision for the issuance of a noncounterfeitable certificate of identity to each Chinese admitted to the United States—which is already done by regulation, but which ought to be specifically authorized by law, as it is essential that admitted Chinese shall have in their possession permanent, incontrovertible evidence of their lawful entry.

SECTION 15,

covering the admission of the legal wives and natural-born (not adopted) children of members of the exempt classes, is new in the statutory law, but is a correct statement, from an administrative point of view, of the judicial exception to the law made in the case of Mrs. Gue Lim (176 U. S., 459), and the cases approved in that decision (42 Fed., 398; 83 Fed., 136; 85 Fed., 635). This judicial

exception has constituted one of the greatest difficulties in enforcing the law, and unless it is defined and limited in some such manner as here proposed will continue to give trouble. Sixteen years is fixed as the maximum age at which a child may be admitted under the status of an exempt father because that is the age which by Chinese custom corresponds most nearly to twenty-one years in this country. See also p. 282, ante.

SECTION 16

is designed to close a wide and continually widening breach in the immigration law. It has never been easy to prevent violations of the law by aliens employed on vessels, and since the decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor case (207 U. S., 120), it has been practically impossible to do so. Violations of the law in this connection will never be prevented to any appreciable extent until the immigration officials are given direct authority to control the masters of vessels carrying foreign crews. The proposed provision has been worked out with great care and it is believed will afford a remedy for the serious evil and yet not impose any undue hardship on vessels engaged in the foreign trade. See also explanation of section 36.

SECTION 17

is intended to effect a purpose similar to that of section 16, by preventing serious violations of the Chinese-exclusion laws. Recently the district court at Philadelphia has ruled in a criminal case that the exclusion laws do not apply to Chinese laborers employed as seamen. If this ruling obtains the exclusion laws will to a considerable extent become inoperative. The requirement of bond in the cases of Chinese seamen has had the sanction of the courts (101 Fed., 989), but has never been made absolute by statute, nor has there been any thorough method of identifying those bonded to prevent substitutions, which are constantly occurring. This situation is met, it is believed, by the proposed section. See also explanation of section 36.

SECTION 18.

So much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to admission for hospital treatment is drawn into this separate section and so modified as to prevent diseased aliens being brought to United States ports for the very purpose of being treated, as is done under the present law, although contrary to its spirit. That the expense of so treating those who contract disease on the voyage shall not be borne by the Government is also specified.

SECTION 19.

Section 26 of the act of 1907, regarding the admission of aliens under bond, is too loosely drawn to be administratively satisfactory, and therefore encourages transportation companies to accept alien passengers who ought never to be permitted to embark for or enter this country. This defect is remedied by a slight modification of the text as here reproduced. There is some doubt whether, not

being parties to the bond, a State or Territory can recover under it. This is made certain by requiring that the bond shall run to all States, Territories, etc., as well as to the United States. Slight changes are also made to bring about agreement with other sections of the draft. The bonding provision is extended to cover the new class, persons below the naval-service physical standard, with the same limitations as attach to the other classes named therein.

SECTION 20

is so much of section 19 of the act of 1907 as relates to the return of rejected aliens and a delay in deportation for certain reasons. A provision permitting the release under bond of those whose deportation is delayed, or the payment of a witness fee in case they are held in detention, is incorporated so that prosecutions of importers may be made more easy and effective and the holding of aliens in confinement without remuneration avoided.

SECTION 21.

Section 37 as it appeared in the act of 1903 was at least a reasonable measure. As it was worded (inadvertently, it is thought) in the act of 1907, however, it has become a source of trouble and embarrassment. Language calculated to meet the spirit of the former provision is therefore adopted, conforming substantially to that of the act of 1903, but making it plain that expenses growing out of the privilege granted are to be borne by the beneficiary.

SECTIONS 22, 23, AND 24.

It is essential if the Chinese-exclusion laws are to be placed upon a reasonable and efficient plane of administration, that a registration shall be had of all Chinese now in the United States. These three sections, based in a general way upon the registration acts of 1892 and 1893, and the acts of April 30, 1900, and April 29, 1902, regarding Hawaii and the Philippines, respectively, and in particular upon the experience of many years with the defects of the said registration acts, provide for a registration that will be fair to all, will not lend itself to the perpetration of fraud, and will be of a continuing character. This provision for a complete registration, taken in conjunction with the provisions in sections 14 and 15 of the draft for furnishing all legally admitted Chinese with a certificate of identity, will make it possible for each and every person of that race rightfully located in the country to always have at hand absolute evidence of his status, and all confusion and embarrassment will thus be avoided. Those who refuse or fail to register, without good cause, will be deported under the regular immigration plan—which has been shown to be the ideal plan for removing aliens from the country.

Section 22 is also found to be a convenient location for a proviso requiring that in all questions of citizenship arising under the act, evidence, other than records, that does not include the testimony of at least one credible white witness will not be regarded as sufficient or satisfactory. Such a provision will be useful in all classes of cases and is absolutely required in the cases of Chinese, as was shown in the

report for 1909. The legality of such a requirement, as well as the necessity therefor, is clearly shown by the decision of the Supreme Court in the Fong Yue Ting case (149 U. S., 698, 729-730).

SECTION 25.

There are in the existing exclusion laws a number of harsh and useless restrictions on the departure and return of lawfully resident Chinese. A Chinese alien legally in the country should be allowed to leave and return as freely as aliens of other races, his identification being the only important requirement. Under this section that will be possible, and all of the restrictions that are productive of no good but of much harm will be removed.

SECTION 26

is a combination of all the sections of the act of 1907 that deal with deportation in the sense of expulsion (20, 21, and 36, and parts of 3 and 18), and of the similar provisions of section 2 of the act of March 26, 1910. An effort is exerted to make it inclusive of every class covered in whole or in part by existing law. The provisions dealing with criminals, anarchists, prostitutes, and procurers have been modified to a considerable extent so as effectively to rid the country of these particularly undesirable aliens, and the three-year limit has been eliminated, leaving the Government possessed of its inherent right to remove objectionable aliens at any time. This has already been done in the act of March 26, 1910, with regard to aliens objectionable on moral grounds, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be done with respect to all the undesirable classes. If the law is thus broadened it will be strengthened almost incalculably. In order to avoid any confusion on the question whether aliens already in the United States when the proposed new law takes effect are subject to the provisions thereof relating to deportation, the terms of this section are made applicable to aliens without regard to time of entry. There is inserted here, for the sake of regularity and clearness, a provision making the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor final in cases of deportation, which is the construction now usually given the law by the courts.

SECTION 27

is devoted to the deportation (expulsion) of Chinese aliens wrongfully in or who illegally enter the country. It has been so worded as to make the deportation of Chinese on any and all of the statutory grounds a process in every respect similar to the deportation of aliens of other races. See also pp. 285-286, ante.

SECTION 28

contains, with appropriate modifications, such of the provisions of sections 20 and 21 of the act of 1907 as relate to the manner in which the expense of deportation shall be borne. It is not thought that the deportation of such aliens as, under the proposed broadened terms of section 26 of the draft, may be removed from the country

later than five years after entry should be charged to the transportation companies, but there is nothing unreasonable in requiring the responsible companies to bear the expense when deportation is effected within five years, and this is true of Chinese as of all other aliens. The clause added to the end of this section is an incorporation into the statute of direct authority for the observance of rule 37 of the immigration regulations—adopted at the request of the largest steamship lines to avoid any interference with the control and discipline of their employees, and found to work in a satisfactory manner.

SECTION 29.

The act of 1907 contains no provision for the detention as witnesses of *arrested* aliens. In this section such provision is made, and, in order to keep such witnesses in a "willing" frame of mind, the payment of a fee during their detention, or their release under bond, is authorized, the bond being made to cover not only their production for a hearing on the charge on which arrested and their deportation (as in sec. 20, act of 1907), but also for their production as witnesses. Thus the law regarding detention of arrested aliens is brought into accord with that concerning excluded aliens (sec. 20 of this draft).

SECTION 30

is section 35 of the act of 1907, modified to meet every difficulty so far encountered with respect to the country to which aliens (including Chinese) shall be deported. It now often happens that the Canadian officials refuse to allow an alien who has entered the United States from Canada to be put back into that country, even though it is clearly shown that such alien was a citizen of Canada, holding that by removal to the United States and a residence, however short, in this country he has expatriated himself, and in the case of Chinese return is conditioned upon the payment of \$500 head tax.

SECTION 31

is section 15 of the act of 1907, changed to agree with sections 5, 6, and 7 of the draft (12, 13, and 14 of the act), and to make the assessment of the \$10 fine for failure to furnish accurate statistical data an administrative instead of a judicial process, thus adopting in this connection the method which has in the case of *Oceanic Navigation Company v. United States* (214 U. S., 320) received the unqualified approval of the Supreme Court as applied to the collection of the \$100 fine assessed under section 9 of the act of 1907 (sec. 33 of this draft). This is necessary in view of the decision of the circuit court of appeals in the case *United States v. Four Hundred and Twenty Dollars*, mentioned in commenting on section 5 of this draft.

SECTION 32.

In this, which is a modification of section 8 of the act of 1907, as in the other penal provisions of the draft, an effort has been made to fix upon a reasonable, and yet sufficient, *minimum* and *maximum* penalty. In some localities there is so little sympathy with the

laws dealing with aliens that violators sometimes receive sentences altogether inadequate to the offense. This should be prevented, and the best way is to fix the minimum as well as the maximum limit of the penalty. The attempt has also been made to so word this and all the penal provisions as to make them operative despite the tendency of the courts to adhere to perhaps unduly strict rules of construction in criminal and penal matters. That is very important in this section, as it covers the smuggling of Chinese as well as of other aliens, and the smuggling of Chinese is an exceedingly lucrative business, affording great temptation to those criminally disposed. Hence also the provision for the confiscation of vessels and vehicles used in smuggling.

SECTION 33

is section 9 of the present act, which has had the unanimous approval of the Supreme Court in *Oceanic Navigation Company v. United States* (214 U. S., 320), so modified as to have it apply specifically to alien seamen as well as other aliens, and to make it unlawful to bring to ports of this country aliens afflicted at the time of foreign embarkation with physical or mental defects of a nature which may affect ability to earn a living; also, to make the fine assessable, whether or not there is an intent to land the afflicted alien. It is suggested, however, that the amount of the fine be doubled—i. e., be made \$200—in cases of mental defects, tuberculosis, and loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases; this in order to encourage the steamship companies to observe greater precaution in the physical and mental examination of aliens embarking at foreign ports for the United States, the object of the measure not being the collection of revenue but the practical prohibition of the taking on board of certain classes of afflicted aliens. In the cases of aliens less seriously afflicted the amount of the fine is fixed at \$25. See also pp. 160 and 273-274, ante.

SECTION 34

is section 18 of the act of 1907 materially strengthened. And it needs to be so strengthened, for various decisions by the courts, especially one by the Supreme Court (197 U. S., 442), under the rules of strict construction observed in criminal and penal matters, have almost destroyed this important requirement, particularly in the cases of Chinese seamen and other alien seamen diseased, or criminal, or otherwise disqualified, whose cases are also covered in an alternative way by the succeeding two sections. The duty to prevent the landing of aliens at any time or place other than as designated by immigration officials is therefore made absolute ("mandatory and unqualified")—the owners, masters, etc., are made insurers that the alien shall not land. The alternative method of punishment provided for in the latter part of the section, viz, by libeling the vessel where impracticable or inconvenient to fine or imprison a responsible person, is a suggestion made by United States Attorney Youngs, of Brooklyn, who has had a large experience in endeavoring to attain results under the present terms of the immigration and Chinese-exclusion laws dealing with this subject. It is necessary for two reasons to have a provision of this kind in the law, although the same offenses are mentioned in section 35 hereof providing for an administrative fine:

(1) Flagrant cases should be punished by imprisonment as well as fine; (2) the effectiveness of an administrative fine is dependent upon ability to refuse clearance—not always possible, especially at points other than seaports.

SECTION 35

is an adaptation of the plan, found to work so satisfactorily with regard to diseased aliens, contained in section 9 of the act of 1907 (section 33 hereof), to the very important matter of compelling transportation companies and others to present for inspection every alien brought to the United States. Flagrant cases of this kind—cases in which evidence sufficient to convict criminally might be obtained—can be handled under section 34. (It is not intended that both sections shall be used in any one case.) But less flagrant cases, or those in which the technical proofs required under criminal procedure might not be available, can and ought to be covered by an administrative fine. This proposal seems to fall within the broad and comprehensive language of the Supreme Court in *Oceanic Navigation Company v. Stranahan* (214 U. S., 320, 342-343).

SECTION 36.

Here also there is applied to the cases of alien seamen, with a view to make the provisions of section 16 effective, the plan of fining administratively for refusal or failure of masters of vessels and others to observe such precautions as will enable the service to exercise a reasonable control over the entry of alien seamen. Section 17 regarding Chinese seamen is also made effective by a similar provision; but the fine is fixed at \$1,000, instead of \$200, because it is a common thing for Chinese to pay as much as \$600 to \$800 for being smuggled in.

SECTION 37.

A very important element in the control of immigration consists in controlling the transportation companies, whose agents, in their eagerness to build up the passenger-carrying business, often indulge in questionable practices. To bring the wrong kind of aliens, or to refuse or fail to carry such aliens back or to bear the expense brought upon their lines by their own careless or inadvisable selling of tickets, ought to be severely punished. That is one of the purposes of this section. Another is to make effective the new provision placed in section 10 requiring the exclusion of aliens who have once been deported and who return within a year without the consent of the Department.

SECTION 38

corresponds with the penal portion of section 38 of the act of 1907, except that the minimum penalty is made definite.

SECTION 39.

Modified in several respects, section 3 of the act of 1907, as amended by section 2 of the act of March 26, 1910, is proposed for reenactment, it being considered that the decision of the Supreme Court in *Keller v. United States* (213 U. S., 138) is overcome by the change of lan-

guage made in the last-mentioned act from that contained in the first mentioned. There is also incorporated a provision similar to one in the act of March 26, 1910, making it a misdemeanor for an alien who has been excluded or arrested and deported under the provisions of sections 10 or 26 relating to prostitutes, procurers, or other like immoral persons, to reenter or attempt to reenter the United States after once having been deported; also the provision of the same act making the testimony of a husband or wife admissible and competent evidence against a wife or husband, which is required because the practice has become common for procurers to marry the immoral women they bring in, and often the couple are the only parties having knowledge of the transaction.

SECTION 40

is a combination of sections 4 and 5 of the act of 1907, regarding contract labor, modified to agree with changes made in section 2 of the act (section 10 of the draft), and so as to punish in clear terms the *attempt* to import, etc. The word "unlawful" has been readopted from the act of 1903, as its use has been held to constitute the proceeding a civil one (213 U. S., 103). An alternative method of punishment is provided, viz, a criminal prosecution for a misdemeanor to be used in cases (of frequent occurrence) in which the violator of the law is pecuniarily irresponsible.

SECTION 41

modifies section 6 of the act of 1907 to agree in text with sections 4 and 5 (preceding), and to the proviso allowing States and Territories to advertise their inducements to immigration is added a specification of exactly what they may do to make their advertisements effective. This is in the interest of clearness, and is only fair to those States that really desire and need a good class of immigration.

SECTION 42

changes section 7 of the act of 1907 to agree in text with sections 4, 5, and 6 (40 and 41 preceding), and so extends its provisions as to penalize soliciting, inviting, or encouraging immigration (or the attempt) by persons, associations, societies, companies, partnerships, or corporations of all kinds, as well as by owners, masters, officers, or agents of vessels. Violations are made punishable by either the criminal or civil process prescribed by section 40, and in the case of owners, masters, etc., of vessels an alternative punishment is provided, viz, administrative fine enforced by refusal of clearance, as this is a very important part of the control of immigration by controlling the activities of the transportation lines.

SECTION 43.

It is essential that immigration officials shall be protected in the performance of their duties. The present law is deficient in this respect, and this section is designed to effect that purpose. It also contains so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as describes perjury before immigration officers, so modified as to cover in a clear manner

swearing before such officers with regard to an alien's admission or readmission to, residence within, or transit through the United States. This is an absolutely necessary provision. The present law on this point with regard both to Chinese and other aliens is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

SECTION 44.

This section has been so drawn as to cover, it is believed, every phase of the improper making or use of any of the certificates required under the proposed act. In this respect the present Chinese-exclusion laws (sec. 7, act of 1884; sec. 11, act of 1888; and sec. 8, act of 1892) are very deficient.

SECTION 45

is sections 29 and 27, act of 1907, with slight unimportant modifications; also a clause taken from section 5 of said act. And there is added a provision that suits may be instituted under the various provisions of the law wherever the parties may be located, a jurisdictional question having arisen on that point.

SECTION 46

is a proposed reenactment of so much of section 24 of the act of 1907 as relates to the appointment of immigration officials, the latter part of said section being carried into section 9 of the draft.

SECTION 47

is section 30 of the said act, so changed as to make it perfectly clear that the exchanging of aliens' money, the feeding of detained aliens, etc., may, if deemed necessary, be done by the Government, rather than by contractors. It may at any time become desirable that the Government should do at least some of these things itself.

SECTION 48

is section 31 of the act of 1907, while

SECTION 49

is so much of section 39 of said act as gives the President authority to call a world convention on immigration questions.

SECTION 50

fixes the date the proposed measure shall take effect, names the laws repealed thereby, and adds a proviso (consisting of a modification of sec. 28 of the act of 1907) showing to what extent only the act shall be given a retroactive effect and avoiding any hiatus between the operation of the old and the *new* statute.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION,
Washington, July 1, 1910.

SIR: In submitting the fourth annual report of the Division of Naturalization, covering its operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, attention is called especially to the increase in the amount of business transacted. As was intimated in former reports, this increase was to be expected, as the passage of a new and in some respects a stricter law naturally operated for some time as a check on aspirants for American citizenship. Now that it has been learned from experience that the standards exacted of them by the new law are not materially different from or higher than those established during a century past, the number of applications for naturalization is returning to the average of former years, and will probably soon exceed it, because of the rapid increase in our alien population. Experience warrants the conclusion that the increase in the applications will appear in the large industrial and commercial cities because of the settling there of the bulk of the alien arrivals. The basis for this view will be found in the tables appearing further on in this report.

WORK OF THE DIVISION.

For convenience the business of the year is treated under various heads, such as "Work of the Division" and "Work of the courts," although all of the work is to a large extent the work of the Division. Thus, clerks of courts prepare declarations, petitions, and certificates, but every such paper has to be examined by the Division; similarly, hearings upon petitions are in open court, and the judge thereof must be satisfied as to whether a petitioner is qualified and has complied with the provisions of the law, and must pronounce his decision in accordance therewith, but it is by an officer of the Division (an examiner) that the facts are ascertained before the hearing and developed at the hearing. The latter is the chief respect in which the act of June 29, 1906, is entitled in any practical sense to be called new. The distinguishing feature of this law is not that it exacts higher qualifications in the candidate for citizenship, but that it provides the means to ascertain certainly whether an applicant for citizenship actually possesses the qualifications which he claims and which witnesses sometimes testify to in a spirit of accommodation merely, without any personal knowledge of the claims set up by a petitioner.

So there is no part of the actual working of the naturalization law in which the Division proper does not have a large share. Even after naturalization, certificates are examined there, and if they are not in agreement with the record of the court by which they are issued they are corrected. Also investigations into the validity of certificates are made from time to time for the Department of State, the Civil Service Commission, the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the General Land Office, other administrative offices, and the public generally. A large amount of work falls to the Division in duplicating destroyed records of courts, investigating alleged losses of papers by the owners thereof, supplying data for checking up work in the offices of clerks of federal courts, preparing evidence for the use of United States attorneys in prosecutions for criminal offenses against the naturalization laws and in proceedings to cancel illegally obtained certificates of citizenship, and performing many other duties such as are usually connected with administrative work by a central office. Much of this work can not, of course, be adequately set forth in either verbal summaries or tabular statements, but in cases where it has been possible to do so and where statements of totals have been found to be insufficient to convey a proper idea of what has been accomplished tables have been made up and are inserted in the following pages to show the amount and kind of each class of work performed by the Division and its services.

The following table shows the volume of mail handled by the Division during the fiscal years 1909 and 1910, that for 1910 being given by quarters. In appraising the amount of work done, as shown by the table, however, allowance must be made for the fact that each "parcel" of mail received usually contains a number of inclosures. For instance, monthly transmittals by clerks of courts of duplicates of naturalization papers filed inclose from a small number to several hundred papers. Under instructions from the Division all correspondence from its field officers for each day also is inclosed in one envelope.

The incoming mail, varying but slightly during the two years, indicates that approximately the same number of courts were exercising naturalization jurisdiction, but, owing to the varying contents of parcels or pieces of mail, it does not indicate the amount of the business transacted by the courts. This will appear in the table giving the number of naturalization papers filed during the year (pp. 357-361).

The decrease in the number of outgoing letters is evidence principally that greater care and skill is being exercised by clerks of courts in preparing naturalization forms. The difference shown, however, about 2,200, does not indicate fully the improvement in this respect, because other branches of correspondence, such as letters of general inquiry, have increased. Other minor but relatively unimportant factors also contributed to the diminution in the bulk of letters actually sent out.

A decrease in the volume of mail handled should not, however, be taken as indicating a reduction in actual work performed by the Division during the year as compared with the preceding year. The contrary, in a very marked degree, will appear further on. This is somewhat more apparent from the fact that the parcels received in 1910 from clerks of courts contained 167,226 declarations, 55,038 petitions, and 39,206 certificates, being a total of 261,470 naturalization papers, against a total of but 227,227 in 1909. In addition to these, thousands of reports, drafts and other forms of remittances of fees, and unenumerated communications were contained therein.

Each of the naturalization papers received is card indexed and given an appropriate file number as a preliminary to a careful examination. Those needing correction are returned to the clerks of courts issuing them and reexamined when they again reach the Division. Those other than certificates found to be fatally defective are used as a basis for objecting to naturalization. To realize the pressure of time under which much of this work has to be done, it must be remembered that the interval between the receipt of a petition and its examination in the Division is seldom ninety days, as clerks are not required to transmit duplicate papers until the end of each calendar month. If defects in declarations or petitions are to be used effectively, the many thousands received each month must be examined in time to notify the field officers, or clerks of courts where there are no field officers, of the ground of objection in any case before the date set for hearing. It is necessary also to keep a careful account of the number of each of the naturalization papers received from each clerk of court every month for the purpose of auditing quarterly fee accounts of the clerks. The number of such accounts handled during the year and the periods to which the accounts relate are as follows:

	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.*	Total.
Transactions.....	3	27	1,704	4,616	6,350
No transactions.....	14	56	656	2,028	2,754
Total.....	17	83	2,360	6,644	9,104

* First three quarters.

The fees received for naturalization business during each of the quarters of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, were as follows:

Quarter ended—		
September 30, 1909.....		\$38, 098. 91
December 31, 1909.....		42, 710. 94
March 31, 1910.....		60, 852. 90
June 30, 1910.....		80, 103. 63
Total receipts.....		221, 766. 38

With the beginning of the fiscal year the Division was given charge of the officers (examiners and clerks) in the field, an arrangement which has been of marked advantage to efficient administration, though it has increased the responsibilities and work of the Division. Monthly travel and maintenance expense accounts, the salary vouchers, the rent vouchers for quarters used by field officers, the supplies of stationery and other office accessories, etc., all required prompt and careful attention, as it was necessary to provide as nearly as possible attendance by examiners at the hearings on all naturalization petitions throughout the United States within a limit for salaries and expenses of \$125,000. During the fiscal year the Division passed on accounts for which expenditures were chargeable against this appropriation as follows:

Salary rolls.....	285	Additional clerks.....	44
Field vouchers.....	493	Miscellaneous.....	409
Suspensions.....	150		
Telephones.....	77	Total.....	1, 076
Rent.....	18		

Additional work was imposed upon the Division last year in still another way. To relieve the congestion of applicants for naturalization papers, occurring principally in the clerks' offices of the courts in New York City and Brooklyn and due to the limitation of \$3,000 placed by the act of June 29, 1906, on the amount of fees that might be retained by a clerk in any one year for employing additional clerical assistants, Congress appropriated \$25,000 for the field service, to be used for the employment of assistants to clerks of courts, the Department's estimate of the amount required being \$150,000. This subject will be treated elsewhere, but is adverted to here as bearing upon the increase in the work of the Division. There was an increase of 16,514 in the number of naturalization papers sent from the courts in New York to the Division for examination during the third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year 1910, as compared with the corresponding quarters of the preceding year. This ratio of increase, if maintained throughout the year, as it could be within the limitation of the \$25,000 appropriation, without other restriction, will more than double the papers sent from all the courts of the entire State of New York.

A careful study of the work of the Division of Naturalization for the four years of its operation under the act of June 29, 1906, has been made to determine its present as well as future needs.

Since the date on which the act referred to became effective there have been received in this office over 800,000 declarations, petitions, and certificates, \$677,543.78 in naturalization fees, together with approximately 150,000 reports relating thereto, and about 50,000 letters of general inquiry. On account of the shortage of clerical help in the Division it has been necessary to arrange the work in

two classes in order to keep abreast of the most urgent work, such as answering general inquiries and examining petitions and declarations, as well as auditing the accounts of the clerks of courts and field officers. This has resulted in deferring certificates, declarations, and petitions, in the order named, with a corresponding accumulation in each, as shown below.

In order to handle the naturalization papers received it is necessary to index the name of each declarant or petitioner alphabetically, with sufficient data for identification and reference. For this purpose an index of 2,520 subdivisions is maintained. In order to confine the indexing to the smallest practicable space and facilitate the work of searching, both sides of the cards are used, each side containing approximately 13 entries. On account of the enormous number of preliminary papers already indexed it is necessary when indexing certificates to refer to both sides of from 15 to 60 cards before it is possible, in most instances, to locate the name of the petitioner and enter the certificate number. One man can not index over 100 certificates a day. Approximately 110,000 are unindexed. There should be five additional clerks upon this work.

When petitions are based on declarations of intention filed under the new law, instead of simply indexing them it is necessary to ascertain from the alien index the file numbers of the declarations in order to withdraw them from the files to attach to the petitions for examination together. After the naturalization papers are indexed they are examined as to form and execution together with the reports relating thereto. There are but five clerks regularly engaged on examining work, who in addition to examining the papers are also required to conduct the necessary correspondence in connection therewith, which alone amounts to approximately 65,000 letters annually. The number of declarations and petitions received during the last fiscal year will approximate 200,000 and 50,000, respectively, an approximate increase in declarations of 48 per cent and in petitions of over 16 per cent over the fiscal year 1908. There have been but two additions to the clerical force of the Division since 1908. There are now about 40,000 declarations and about 5,000 petitions to be indexed and examined, and within the next ten days there will be received about 20,000 declarations and 4,000 each of petitions and certificates, which, together with the certificates referred to above, will make 114,000 certificates to be examined. Four more clerks should be added to this work.

The number of letters of general inquiry during the past fiscal year approximated 15,000, which of course necessitated a like number of responses. Experience has shown that in 80 per cent of these cases the alien index must be consulted. This necessitates searching both sides of anywhere from 15 to 80 or 100 index cards in each instance. One more clerk is needed on the indexing work and one more on the correspondence.

The number of papers placed in and abstracted from the files range from 3,000 to 4,000 a day. It is not possible to assign more than two clerks to this work, and it is in a very unsatisfactory state, as a result of which a larger amount of time is consumed than would be necessary if the files could be overhauled and the surplus papers removed. Two additional clerks should be assigned to file work.

The receipts of naturalization fees have been heavier in amount but not much larger in number of remittances during the past six months than in any other similar period. Three clerks are regularly assigned to this work, which is practically current. Since July 1, 1909, these clerks have also audited all miscellaneous expenses and the salaries and expense accounts of the field force transferred to this Department from the Department of Justice and have carried on the correspondence relating thereto. They have been unable to maintain entirely satisfactory and complete accounting records from which to make the report to Congress required by law. One additional clerk should be assigned to accounting work.

During the past six months employees of this office have worked over one hundred days in excess of the regular office hours in endeavoring not only to keep up with the current work but to try to make an inroad on the arrearages. Old arrearages have been considerably reduced, but so great has been the increase in the amount of current work during the past two years beyond the ability of the Division with its present force to dispose of that the net result has been an accumulation of a greater amount of arrearages than at any previous time. To be explicit, the number of papers received during the past six months of the present calendar year has been more than double the corresponding period of the last year and far beyond a like period in any preceding year.

Under the sundry civil act of March 3, 1909, the field force was transferred from the Department of Justice to this Department. This alone has resulted in a 10 per cent increase in the volume of correspondence through inquiries being addressed to this office which went formerly to the special assistant United States attorneys.

Other factors in the increase have been in the allowance of salaries to clerks of courts for assistants, the restoration of burned records, a large increase in the number of papers lost or needed in connection with entries upon public lands, and the normal increase resulting from greater familiarity on the part of aliens with the provisions of the naturalization law—a larger number of courts entertaining naturalization jurisdiction—the necessity for a more elaborate accounting system, the increased number of files, which exceed 600,000, and index cards, requiring more time than heretofore necessary to locate a given case. The largely increased floor space of the offices makes necessary two additional messengers in order to save the time of the clerks now spent upon messenger work.

The regard for the administration of the naturalization law has greatly increased during the period of federal supervision, as shown by the number of letters received from both clerks of courts and judges from various parts of the country, and of the action of courts in deferring hearings on naturalization matters until the presence of naturalization examiners could be insured. As is well known, the present field force is inadequate to the demands upon it for a preinvestigation of each petition. These officers must therefore receive prompt information regarding any defects in petitions for naturalization in order to determine whether a personal investigation in any particular case is necessary. If they are to handle their work economically, the examination of petitions and declarations, as well as certificates, should be kept constantly current. This is equally true

if full cooperation of the courts in administering the naturalization law is to be received.

There are now on detail to this Division 3 clerks and 1 messenger, and a further detail of 11 clerks and 1 messenger should be made in order to prevent the work of the Division from falling steadily into greater arrears. If these additions to the force can be made, they should be continued until provision is made by Congress for a like addition in the appropriations.

Taking all the foregoing into consideration, it can not be pretended that with its present clerical force, even working that force overtime and on holidays, the Division can keep up its work.

During the year ended June 30, 1910, certificates of naturalization were received from the Steamboat-Inspection Service and the Civil Service Commission for examination and appropriate action as follows:

	Steamboat- Inspection Service.	Civil Service Commis- sion.
Number received.....	a 550	7
Reported favorably.....	524	3
Reported unfavorably.....	b 13	0
Canceled.....	3	3
Pending cases.....	10	1

a Includes 146 certificates issued under the act of June 29, 1906.

b Includes 4 cases pending cancellation.

During the fiscal year 1910 requests for the issuance of 136 new certificates of naturalization and 884 declarations lost or destroyed were passed upon by the Division, as compared with 119 and 593, respectively, for the entire period from September 27, 1906, to June 30, 1909.

Early in the year it became evident that with the small number of examiners employed in the service it would be impossible to continue to make investigations of cases for the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and this work, except in cases where certificates had been procured through fraud and deception, was discontinued. This action was justified further by the terms of a circular of instructions issued by the Department of Justice to United States attorneys advising them in substance that "good cause," in the sense in which these words are used in section 15 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, is not shown for the institution of proceedings to cancel a certificate of naturalization where it only appears that it was issued illegally, without any direct evidence of an intent to deceive and impose upon the court and without any showing that such cancellation would result in a substantial betterment of the citizenship of the country.

The result of this ruling has been greatly to diminish cancellation proceedings. Investigation has too often developed the fact that the holders of illegally obtained papers were themselves the victims of deception, and not guilty of any design to violate the law, to leave any doubt that to cancel their citizenship would not be productive of any advantage, as they are usually qualified individually to obtain naturalization. If inquiry, therefore, into any case reported by the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Civil Service Commission, or the

Department of State fails to disclose evidence showing a positive disqualification or an attempt to deceive the court, on the part of a person illegally naturalized, the office or department of the Government by which it was reported is informed that no action will be taken to revoke the citizenship of that person.

During the past year fire destroyed the naturalization records in Cordell, Okla., Dothan, Ala., Saguache, Colo., Springfield, Colo., Hyde Park, Vt., Lake Charles, La., and Placerville, Cal. Records were partially destroyed in Broken Bow, Nebr., and Imperial, Nebr. These fires required the restoration of 184 records of declarations of intention, 75 records of petitions for naturalization and 35 certificates of naturalization.

WORK OF EXAMINERS.

With the beginning of the fiscal year 1910 there was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Labor the force of naturalization examiners and clerks employed by the Department of Justice, the appropriation for their salaries and traveling expenses being at the same time reduced from \$150,000 to \$125,000. This reduction has resulted in very inadequate service, as many of the districts into which the country is divided for the purpose of apportioning the work of the examiner so as to involve the least travel expense and to economize the time of the officers are still so large and include so many courts that at many of the hearings the Government can not be represented. It results further from this condition that it is impossible in many instances to make any investigation of the character and antecedents of petitioners and their witnesses, and thus the advantage of the interval between the filing and the hearing of a petition is lost. This is partially remedied by correspondence, however.

The alleviating feature of this situation is that it exists principally in the large rural districts of the West, where it is fair to assume there is less danger of deception and of the naturalization of unfit persons than in our large cities. In no district, however, are there sufficient examiners to care for the naturalization business arising in such district, and in many instances the examiners are overworked, at the cost of efficiency and physical endurance. Also the Southern States have not been included in any naturalization district, and, as a result, except for the examination of the duplicate papers received from them by the Division, there are virtually no investigations in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and no appearances for the Government in the courts thereof. The seriousness of this situation will appear if we consider the influx of Italian labor in recent years to the last three mentioned States, the municipal law of New Orleans confining the "corner-grocery" and retail liquor business to citizens, and the limitation contemplated by the proposed state law of Florida of the issuance of licenses for sponge fishing to citizens—that business heretofore having been confined to Greeks, who are experts in that line.

There is, too, in the Southern States a frequent laxity in the enforcement of the naturalization law, partly because that section has thus far had but little experience with the problems involved in the introduction among them of a large foreign-born population. Moreover, in some places the view is apparently held that if the negroes could

justly be naturalized en masse it is both useless and inconsistent to be critical in bestowing a like status on persons of any of the other races of mankind who desire it.

There are many reasons, therefore, for such an increase in the appropriation as will admit of the employment of sufficient examiners for assignment both to the organized districts now insufficiently manned and to the Southern States now without any such service. Resort to the services of United States attorneys, many of whom have displayed a most accommodating disposition to aid the service, has rarely been satisfactory. They have their own duties to engross their time and care, can not make investigations to aid them in court, as they can not be reimbursed for their incidental expenses.

Strenuous efforts to cover the territory to which they are assigned have been put forth by the few examiners employed. During the year 52,736 petitions were examined, 68,396 petitioners and their witnesses were interviewed in person and 12,291 by correspondence, while at 3,098 court sessions examiners were in attendance and at 400 other sessions the position of the Government was made known in written form. In addition, 2,581 investigations of a miscellaneous character pertaining to naturalization were made, and there were 5,114 visits to offices of clerks of courts.

The petitions examined are the originals of record in the clerks' offices, and the examination is necessary in some of those offices because the natural assumption that they are identical with the duplicates examined by the Division is sometimes misleading. Such field examination, so to speak, is also necessary when notice of the result of the office examination by the Division does not reach the examiner in the field in time for use at the hearing before the court. The 3,098 hearings attended represent not the number of cases at hearings which examiners attended, but the number of terms of court they attended, at each of which varying numbers of cases were heard. The 5,114 visits to offices of clerks were for the purpose of giving instructions or advice, correcting mistakes, urging prompt transmittal of duplicates of papers filed, and exacting settlement of quarterly fee accounts with the Division. This has been a necessary and no inconsiderable part of the duties of the examiners, and, because there was no such officer in the Southern States, the Division found it necessary during the latter part of the year to detail a member of its office force to travel through that section. This trip served to make many requirements, and the reason for them, plain to the clerks, who only needed some one familiar with the subject to solve the problems they fancied they saw in the law and the regulations. The 2,581 miscellaneous investigations related to papers already referred to as being submitted by other administrative officers, to claims for the issuance of duplicate papers based upon the alleged loss or destruction of the originals, and to alleged violations of the penal provisions of the naturalization laws.

This report will not be burdened with a statement of the number of miles traveled by examiners, of the average hours per day they were on duty, nor of the time required to receive, consider, and acknowledge office correspondence and instructions from the Division and maintain their files in working order. It will be sufficient to point out that the work was, for the first three quarters of the fiscal year, performed by 11 chief examiners, 25 examiners, and 11 clerks,

to which force there were added during the latter part of the year 8 examiners. The work of the examiners has been performed in such a manner as to elicit the commendation and secure the good will of the clerks of courts and judges. Many of the latter have voluntarily, both orally and in writing, testified to the high regard they entertain for the ability and the practical usefulness of the examiners to the courts in disposing intelligently of the cases before them. The only criticism was elicited, by a request for criticism, from a western judge, who thought one of the officers who appeared in his court was a clerk and too young and inexperienced to know how to abbreviate his examinations so as to save time. The vulnerable point to this sole criticism was, not the work of the examiners, but the limitations of the service, which made it necessary to rely entirely, in the instance specified, on an inexperienced examiner. Such inexperience can be replaced by experience and skill only at the cost of inconvenience temporarily to some courts.

In concluding this portion of the report, attention is directed to the large increase in the work of the examiners occasioned by the allowance to the clerks of certain courts of additional clerical assistants. The extent to which the examining force in New York had to dispose of additional work is apparent from the statement on page 373, showing that there were filed in the courts of that city 22,680 declarations and 5,243 petitions during the last half of the fiscal year, as compared with 9,988 declarations and 3,300 petitions during the corresponding part of 1909. During 1910 also there has at no time been as large an examining force in that city as in 1909. The appointment, therefore, of assistants to clerks of courts requires the appointment of additional examiners in the field and additional clerks in the Division to dispose of the enlarged business resulting therefrom. The Division has been struggling from its inception to conduct the administration of the naturalization law at the minimum of cost, under the conviction that only experience could show certainly how much is actually required to discharge its duties efficiently and economically and in the belief that the Congress would furnish the means shown to be necessary. It has never been in a position, therefore, to assume additional work, or even to keep abreast of that already arising.

WORK OF CLERKS OF COURTS.

The work of the clerks is shown in great part under the "Work of the courts," on succeeding pages. The object of dealing with it separately is to report the situation in the offices where there is a large volume of naturalization work. Of the naturalization fees collected in any one year a clerk is permitted under the law to retain one-half, up to the sum of \$6,000, in payment for services rendered by his office. He is required to surrender all collections from that source in excess of \$6,000 for deposit in the "Miscellaneous fund" of the Treasury Department, whence withdrawals may be made only in pursuance of an express appropriation by Congress. It follows that under this provision all naturalization business offered to a clerk of court which would produce fees in excess of \$6,000 in any fiscal year must either be done gratuitously or be refused. Prior to the past fiscal year the latter course was usually pursued, and to relieve the clamor that consequently arose Congress appropriated

\$25,000, available during the fiscal year 1910, from which allowances were authorized to be made by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to clerks of courts doing a business yielding fees in excess of \$6,000, for the employment of additional clerks, if the business of any clerk's office, in the judgment of the Secretary, justified such allowance. It was provided also that allowances were to be based on the amount of business transacted during the preceding year by the office of the clerk applying for relief from this fund.

Since it is required by law that all appropriations must be apportioned so as to cover the entire year for which they have been made, the creation of a deficiency being forbidden under severe penalties, and since the sum of \$3,000 or less, withheld by any clerk of court, from the fees is made a special fund for the payment of additional clerks, it was not until the second quarter of the year began that any allowances could be made from the \$25,000 fund. At various times during the year allowances were made for 3 additional clerks to the clerk of the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, 1 additional clerk to the clerk of the United States district court for the same district, 7 additional clerks for the clerk of the supreme court in New York City, 2 additional clerks for the United States district court in Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 additional clerks for the supreme court of New York in Brooklyn, and 1 additional clerk for the United States circuit court for the district of Massachusetts. The result of these allowances was a large increase in the amount of work accomplished in each of the courts mentioned. In the New York courts named there was an increase of 111 per cent in the number of papers filed as compared with the number filed in the entire State during the last quarter of 1909, and 29 per cent as compared with the total during the entire fiscal year 1907. The full significance of this is accentuated by the fact that in the fiscal year 1907 the courts of New York disposed of more than 18 per cent of the entire naturalization business of the United States.

Although these allowances partially relieved the situation in Greater New York, it was still impracticable to avoid entirely the delay and cost to applicants of making more than one visit to the clerk's office to file their papers, and the complaints of discrimination in advancing some out of turn with the consequent scandals assigning the use of money and influence to secure preference to some over others in the disposal of their cases. The appropriation, too, is a small one and is available for only one year, when a readjustment must be made for the next year to agree with the business transacted, thus unsettling the organization of the clerks' offices at the end of every year. An act passed at the last session of Congress, June 25, 1910 (Public—No. 283), was designed to relieve this situation by authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to continue the allowances for additional clerical assistants employed at the end of any fiscal year until it becomes apparent that fees will be insufficient to justify such continuance. Were sufficient appropriations made, this provision would probably prove effective. The same act, however, further restricts the amount available for the relief of clerks of courts to \$3,000 in each case.

The terms of the appropriations made for the relief of clerks of courts transacting business in excess of \$6,000 in any one year have limited the portion thereof which could be allowed to any such clerk

"for additional clerical assistants" to one-half the gross amount of fees collected "by him" "in naturalization cases during the preceding year." Thus, if any clerk of court had collected \$9,000 from this source during last year, he might be allowed from the appropriation, to be used as compensation for clerical assistants, the sum of \$4,500 irrespective of the \$3,000, or one-third thereof, retained by him under section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906.

Section 1 of the act approved June 25, 1910, provides that "in no event shall the whole amount allowed *the clerk of a court* and his assistants exceed one-half the gross receipts of the office of said clerk from naturalization fees during such fiscal year." The naturalization law, as already stated, allows the clerk to retain \$3,000 if he collects as much as \$6,000 from that source in any one fiscal year. Hereafter, therefore, if a clerk collects \$9,000 in a year, there can be allowed him for assistants a maximum of but \$1,500, this sum constituting, with the \$3,000 retained by the clerk himself, the sum of \$4,500, or the half of the gross receipts of \$9,000. This accords with a ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury and necessitated an immediate reduction in the allowances for the fiscal year 1911. In the cases of the clerks of the supreme courts of the State of New York in New York City and Brooklyn, four clerks were discontinued. Thus there is a partial reversion in two of the principal courts to the conditions which gave just cause for so much complaint in the past.

This situation calls for remedial legislation, which will be suggested under the appropriate heading further on in this report.

WORK OF THE COURTS.

There are presented on the following pages statements showing, by States and Territories, the number of naturalization papers filed in and issued out of the state and federal courts, respectively, during the past fiscal year, the number of declarations and petitions filed and certificates issued during the fiscal years 1907, 1908, 1909, and 1910, together with the total number filed and issued during the time that the act of June 29, 1906, has been in operation, and the number of certificates of naturalization issued and denied, with reasons for denials, during the fiscal year 1910.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR
ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES.
DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.		First quarter.		Second quarter.		Third quarter.		Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Alabama.....	5	26	28	30	58	21	36	57	36	47	83	244
Alaska.....	6	6	103	103	206	108	108	216	71	71	142	70
Arizona.....	5	53	53	20	73	49	29	78	73	17	90	352
Arkansas.....	7	51	58	6	64	10	16	26	16	18	34	58
California.....	4	58	62	970	1,032	637	1,070	1,707	646	1,490	2,136	144
Colorado.....	2	58	60	285	345	60	343	403	333	333	666	6,529
Connecticut.....	2	11	13	238	251	219	573	792	268	497	765	1,700
Delaware.....	1	3	30	1	34	25	2	27	38	3	41	2,849
District of Columbia.....	1	1	65	85	150	85	107	192	107	66	173	53
Florida.....	6	25	31	96	127	67	80	147	113	19	132	343
Georgia.....	9	38	47	12	59	42	6	48	54	14	68	511
Hawaii.....	1	8	9	12	21	21	18	39	15	11	26	137
Idaho.....	4	24	28	385	413	139	149	288	19	133	152	64
Illinois.....	5	106	111	314	425	343	1,968	2,311	697	3,511	4,208	99
Indiana.....	5	107	92	1,210	1,302	1,763	1,592	3,355	43	85	128	1,064
Iowa.....	4	104	108	330	438	1,763	1,592	3,355	43	85	128	4,929
Kansas.....	2	105	107	122	229	10	114	124	16	24	40	1,929
Kentucky.....	5	54	59	16	75	23	23	46	16	24	40	1,647
Louisiana.....	6	33	39	110	149	201	52	253	170	47	217	215
Maine.....	1	14	15	57	72	50	81	131	132	99	231	62
Maryland.....	2	23	24	36	60	47	155	202	54	104	158	154
Massachusetts.....	1	26	27	148	175	1,788	1,168	2,956	2,148	1,003	3,151	243
Michigan.....	1	13	18	1,715	1,733	942	961	1,903	14	1,547	1,561	714
Minnesota.....	5	86	91	901	992	1,031	1,195	1,323	115	1,504	1,619	3,833
Mississippi.....	12	86	98	130	228	128	1,195	1,323	13	18	31	5,111
Missouri.....	6	49	55	16	71	4	4	8	9	14	23	1,897
Montana.....	9	101	110	472	582	463	79	542	520	52	572	86
Nebraska.....	2	28	30	10	38	6	819	825	3	1,049	1,052	2,323
Nevada.....	2	92	94	351	443	2	379	381	3	881	884	1,071
New Hampshire.....	1	14	15	84	99	19	66	85	4	51	55	4,514
New Jersey.....	1	11	12	52	63	17	138	155	3	137	140	77
New Mexico.....	1	22	23	1,661	1,684	5	1,604	1,609	3	1,599	1,592	302
New York.....	7	26	26	10	36	10	27	37	12	28	40	128
North Carolina.....	9	62	67	2,640	2,707	4,264	4,645	8,909	6,000	5,305	11,305	1,688
North Dakota.....	3	47	50	22	79	8	8	16	45	13	58	86
Ohio.....	3	86	89	1,077	1,163	108	1,087	1,195	73	850	923	42,592
Territorial courts.....			158			165			173			3,315
									215			5,002

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR

ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES—Continued.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION FILED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Oklahoma.....	2	64	66	.....	110	110	2	93	95	4	141	145	2	134	136	476
Oregon.....	2	34	36	.....	391	400	14	341	355	15	381	396	6	451	457	1,698
Kansas.....	2	60	62	1,840	1,929	3,769	2,549	2,112	4,661	3,248	2,261	5,509	3,034	1,732	4,766	18,877
Rhode Island.....	2	3	5	354	27	381	49	27	76	36	39	75	540	22	562	1,792
South Carolina.....	2	16	18	13	453	466	1	703	704	41	608	609	13	16	29	1,702
South Dakota.....	1	57	58	.....	453	453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58
Tennessee.....	7	22	29	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	704	34	.....	36	3	708	711	2,477
Texas.....	20	152	172	39	108	147	64	298	274	154	432	586	97	238	335	1,170
Utah.....	1	27	28	61	179	240	18	192	210	9	150	159	17	187	204	1,432
Vermont.....	2	13	15	14	176	190	24	41	70	91	25	116	137	16	153	733
Virginia.....	10	53	63	47	18	65	62	23	88	61	25	86	40	108	148	498
Washington.....	6	38	44	959	1,253	2,212	353	572	926	370	715	1,085	416	712	1,128	3,350
West Virginia.....	8	35	43	29	485	514	42	574	616	31	189	220	38	83	121	471
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	42	458	500	49	538	607	110	1,119	1,229	123	1,061	1,184	3,520
Wyoming.....	1	13	14	11	118	129	26	103	129	19	88	104	22	133	157	519
Total.....	227	2,247	2,474	11,814	22,171	33,985	14,517	24,651	39,168	16,389	28,295	44,684	17,670	31,719	49,389	167,226

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Federal.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Alabama.....	6	26	31	3	9	12	15	20	35	18	24	42	11	9	20	109
Alaska.....	6	6	12	18	18	36	41	41	82	33	33	66	21	32	53	124
Arizona.....	6	6	12	18	18	36	41	41	82	33	33	66	21	32	53	124
Arkansas.....	7	61	68	103	7	110	32	6	38	21	5	26	7	18	25	111
California.....	4	58	62	103	490	592	99	501	600	67	783	850	63	789	852	2,894
Colorado.....	2	58	60	22	76	98	35	89	124	35	133	168	28	172	200	582
Connecticut.....	2	11	13	66	119	185	59	222	281	108	168	274	149	216	365	1,104
Delaware.....	1	3	4	13	13	26	14	1	15	9	2	11	23	4	27	67
District of Columbia.....	1	1	2	44	.....	44	28	.....	28	40	.....	40	25	.....	25	137
Florida.....	6	25	31	24	7	31	40	9	49	32	5	37	27	12	39	156
Georgia.....	9	38	47	18	.....	18	21	6	26	22	2	24	20	9	29	99
Hawaii.....	1	8	9	3	2	5	6	6	11	11	11	22	6	6	12	45
Idaho.....	4	24	28	68	68	136	70	70	140	8	60	68	5	97	102	317
Illinois.....	5	106	111	67	579	646	87	580	667	194	1,067	1,261	296	1,074	1,369	3,963

	5	4	104	87	92	15	37	62	3	58	61	4	74	78	2	83	85	276
Indiana.....	6	4	104	87	92	15	37	62	3	58	61	4	74	78	2	83	85	276
Iowa.....	4	4	104	87	92	15	37	62	3	58	61	4	74	78	2	83	85	276
Kansas.....	2	5	104	87	92	15	37	62	3	58	61	4	74	78	2	83	85	276
Kentucky.....	5	5	104	87	92	15	37	62	3	58	61	4	74	78	2	83	85	276
Louisiana.....	6	6	104	87	92	15	37	62	3	58	61	4	74	78	2	83	85	276
Maine.....	1	1	104	87	92	15	37	62	3	58	61	4	74	78	2	83	85	276
Maryland.....	1	1	104	87	92	15	37	62	3	58	61	4	74	78	2	83	85	276
Massachusetts.....	2	2	104	87	92	15	37	62	3	58	61	4	74	78	2	83	85	276
Michigan.....	2	2	104	87	92	15	37	62	3	58	61	4	74	78	2	83	85	276
Minnesota.....	12	5	86	91	91	422	435	436	2	526	528	536	347	883	502	875	1,019	3,359
Mississippi.....	9	6	49	55	55	64	7	11	4	560	619	88	834	922	67	770	837	2,946
Missouri.....	6	9	101	110	120	121	7	11	4	6	10	4	3	7	1	12	13	41
Montana.....	2	2	28	30	120	241	2	112	2	30	142	160	27	187	181	34	215	785
Nevada.....	2	2	92	94	123	123	155	155	2	103	148	1	132	133	3	191	194	555
New Hampshire.....	1	1	14	15	20	20	20	22	4	27	31	2	27	29	2	217	217	720
New Jersey.....	1	1	11	12	20	20	20	20	2	87	89	1	74	75	7	71	73	155
New Mexico.....	7	5	62	67	779	779	463	463	2	537	537	6	678	678	4	1,044	1,044	306
New York.....	5	5	62	67	779	779	463	463	2	537	537	6	678	678	4	1,044	1,044	306
North Carolina.....	9	3	47	50	318	318	3	3	4	1,339	2,063	1,144	2,245	3,389	1,278	2,804	3,882	11,512
North Dakota.....	3	3	86	89	348	348	55	55	44	262	306	40	324	364	57	561	561	1,879
Ohio.....	2	2	64	66	55	55	55	55	4	66	66	40	54	54	7	108	108	1,676
Oregon.....	2	2	34	36	90	90	94	94	4	90	94	6	135	141	7	138	145	283
Pennsylvania.....	2	2	60	68	589	589	664	664	4	639	1,311	1,046	694	1,740	1,115	641	1,756	6,090
Rhode Island.....	2	2	1	3	118	118	118	118	116	116	116	178	14	14	360	360	360	772
South Carolina.....	5	5	16	21	7	7	7	7	4	132	133	3	138	141	9	10	10	35
South Dakota.....	7	7	22	29	2	2	2	2	1	79	105	46	140	186	15	185	197	607
Tennessee.....	20	152	172	22	22	22	34	34	2	47	49	46	48	106	11	109	120	529
Texas.....	1	1	27	28	28	6	6	6	2	47	49	46	48	106	11	109	120	529
Utah.....	1	1	27	28	28	6	6	6	2	47	49	46	48	106	11	109	120	529
Vermont.....	2	2	13	15	21	21	21	21	11	4	15	46	9	55	39	6	45	136
Virginia.....	10	53	63	64	16	16	10	26	33	6	39	33	17	50	41	13	54	169
Washington.....	6	38	44	44	86	86	14	18	79	262	341	130	384	514	130	260	360	1,541
West Virginia.....	8	35	43	43	14	14	14	18	1	13	14	13	23	36	37	26	63	131
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	73	23	23	358	381	25	447	472	67	507	574	62	754	816	2,243
Wyoming.....	1	13	14	14	22	22	22	24	3	29	32	3	26	29	7	32	39	124
Total.....	227	2,247	2,474	2,474	7,448	10,324	3,035	8,208	11,243	4,308	11,242	15,550	4,842	13,079	17,921	55,038		

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED.

	5	4	26	31	7	2	16	18	12	9	21	15	1	16	62
Alabama.....	5	6	26	31	7	2	16	18	12	9	21	15	1	16	62
Alaska.....	6	6	14	14	14	20	4	20	40	40	40	22	22	22	96
Arizona.....	5	5	8	8	8	14	4	18	11	11	11	22	9	31	68
Arkansas.....	7	51	58	58	8	6	4	10	6	1	7	4	2	6	31
California.....	4	4	58	62	35	307	342	391	46	459	505	75	448	523	1,761
Colorado.....	2	58	58	60	61	49	342	106	23	66	89	25	83	108	371

* Territorial courts.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES—Continued.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED—Continued.

State or Territory.	Number of courts.			First quarter.			Second quarter.			Third quarter.			Fourth quarter.			Grand total.
	Fed-eral.	State.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	In federal courts.	In state courts.	Total.	
Connecticut.....	2	11	13	32	117	149	68	122	190	70	138	208	31	145	176	723
Delaware.....	1	3	4	32	.....	32	19	2	21	12	.....	12	10	2	12	45
District of Columbia.....	1	1	2	32	.....	32	45	.....	45	27	.....	27	28	.....	28	132
Florida.....	6	25	31	7	3	10	11	13	24	32	19	51	10	10	20	105
Georgia.....	9	38	47	5	1	6	23	2	25	6	5	11	16	1	17	153
Hawaii.....	1	1	2	4	.....	4	3	1	4	3	2	5	9	10	15	35
Idaho.....	4	24	28	.....	61	61	4	91	95	7	67	74	9	52	61	287
Illinois.....	5	106	111	82	499	581	48	608	656	110	603	713	109	780	889	2,839
Indiana.....	5	87	92	29	29	147	1	96	97	149	46	145	30	66	96	208
Iowa.....	4	104	108	147	147	294	97	97	194	103	104	207	125	125	250	518
Kansas.....	2	105	107	53	53	106	84	84	168	1	103	104	104	104	208	345
Kentucky.....	5	54	59	2	.....	2	4	8	10	7	11	18	5	8	13	52
Louisiana.....	6	33	39	5	7	12	43	8	51	53	5	58	42	11	53	174
Maine.....	1	14	15	17	30	47	9	33	42	20	22	42	14	21	35	166
Maryland.....	1	23	24	17	51	68	63	30	93	34	53	87	22	34	56	288
Massachusetts.....	2	16	18	374	339	713	367	213	580	487	291	778	548	420	977	3,048
Michigan.....	5	86	91	450	457	907	292	292	584	4	444	448	73	736	1,184	1,697
Minnesota.....	12	86	98	88	370	458	44	612	656	6	473	479	73	736	809	2,462
Mississippi.....	6	49	55	.....	3	3	2	2	2	5	5	7	10	10	17	19
Missouri.....	9	101	110	95	20	115	109	103	218	109	17	126	147	14	161	555
Montana.....	2	28	30	1	82	83	2	103	105	1	71	72	1	82	83	343
Nebraska.....	2	92	94	1	93	93	1	185	186	1	132	133	1	133	133	544
Nevada.....	1	14	15	.....	25	25	1	15	15	3	14	17	1	84	85	45
New Hampshire.....	1	11	12	.....	356	356	1	25	26	15	54	69	1	47	48	100
New Jersey.....	1	21	22	.....	5	5	6	10	16	2	12	14	2	13	15	60
New Mexico.....	7	19	26	.....	5	5	6	10	16	2	12	14	2	13	15	60
New York.....	5	62	67	729	904	1,633	714	926	1,640	654	1,126	1,780	1,083	1,842	2,925	7,028
North Carolina.....	9	37	46	2	1	3	1	3	442	4	187	187	57	512	512	1,542
North Dakota.....	3	47	50	18	253	271	41	106	147	13	226	239	279	279	336	1,066
Ohio.....	3	86	89	18	39	57	2	106	108	3	51	54	57	54	64	232
Oklahoma.....	2	64	66	.....	84	84	8	86	94	3	69	72	4	87	91	351
Oregon.....	2	34	36	10	56	66	5	56	61	3	608	1,244	435	546	983	4,159
Pennsylvania.....	8	60	68	163	468	1,045	503	411	914	336	608	1,244	176	176	176	4,159
Rhode Island.....	2	16	18	1	.....	1	117	117	117	9	133	133	176	176	176	517
South Carolina.....	2	5	7	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
South Dakota.....	1	22	23	1	60	61	1	218	219	1	66	67	3	123	123	482
Tennessee.....	7	22	29	3	.....	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	23

	20	182	172	7	24	31	21	26	107	13	76	89	43	71	113	340
Texas.....	1	27	28	5	36	38	4	24	28	7	29	36	3	33	36	135
Utah.....	2	13	15	57	8	62	18	11	18	37	1	38	45	4	49	167
Vermont.....	10	53	63	7	136	151	46	194	240	93	12	42	29	6	35	130
Washington.....	6	38	44	46	181	181	9	13	13	1	192	265	98	303	401	1,107
West Virginia.....	8	35	43	5	376	425	22	479	501	19	4	5	13	13	36	57
Wisconsin.....	2	71	73	49	376	425	22	479	501	19	327	346	47	476	623	1,796
Wyoming.....	1	13	14	1	15	16	3	21	24	.....	16	16	4	20	24	80
Total.....	227	2,247	2,474	2,502	5,942	8,444	2,512	6,604	9,116	2,792	6,802	9,884	3,274	8,778	12,003	39,206

* Territorial courts.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907-1910, BY STATES.

State or Territory.	Declarations.				Petitions.				Certificates.				Grand total.		
	1908.		1909.		1910.		Total.	1908.		1909.		1910.		Total.	
	1907. ^a	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907. ^a	1908.	1909.	1910.	1907. ^a	1908.	1909.	1910.		Total.	
Alabama.....	258	279	199	244	980	50	73	95	109	327	45	69	62	195	1,502
Alaska.....	87	425	526	352	1,390	19	74	111	124	328	8	34	96	202	1,000
Arizona.....	136	260	305	299	1,000	113	113	94	111	308	11	58	68	31	1,570
Arkansas.....	43	88	100	144	375	32	35	53	45	165	38	36	31	114	654
California.....	5,383	7,213	6,198	6,529	25,323	790	2,142	1,893	2,894	7,719	176	1,446	1,761	4,641	37,683
Colorado.....	922	1,458	1,708	1,708	5,742	303	611	560	582	2,056	101	509	371	1,903	9,103
Connecticut.....	124	180	206	2,49	7,977	238	752	612	1,104	2,706	118	688	723	1,060	12,586
Delaware.....	205	365	378	152	664	65	64	65	65	227	23	71	45	169	1,060
District of Columbia.....	174	372	366	511	1,423	63	94	130	137	426	21	77	132	304	2,021
Florida.....	55	230	207	226	1,718	19	102	121	156	417	15	66	105	298	2,138
Georgia.....	61	133	202	190	576	12	53	37	99	234	5	54	53	141	1,093
Hawaii.....	721	1,024	837	1,064	3,646	186	28	36	48	125	20	20	35	94	1,705
Idaho.....	5,372	12,498	13,603	14,032	45,405	1,185	314	364	317	1,183	74	251	287	867	6,706
Illinois.....	1,203	9,046	9,046	18,021	45,405	1,185	3,073	3,340	3,963	11,561	433	3,043	2,859	8,026	64,992
Indiana.....	1,141	8,851	1,929	4,998	16,021	100	210	297	276	892	64	111	208	625	17,538
Iowa.....	1,141	8,851	1,929	4,998	16,021	381	796	698	941	2,786	121	478	518	1,823	11,367
Kansas.....	64	147	2,359	647	2,007	418	497	43	492	1,939	215	356	345	1,385	7,381
Kentucky.....	206	516	179	186	587	13	52	43	77	1,089	4	36	52	902	3,550
Louisiana.....	230	413	862	750	2,334	90	179	239	280	691	17	138	174	525	3,550
Maine.....	729	909	566	714	1,923	99	151	217	276	743	24	105	166	497	3,163
Maryland.....	729	909	709	728	3,075	203	232	217	332	967	98	174	216	776	4,910
Massachusetts.....	4,845	9,327	10,024	11,985	36,181	1,023	2,463	2,880	3,359	9,675	363	1,677	2,453	7,561	53,417

^a Nine months only.^b The difference between the number of papers indicated, as shown in the above table, and the number for the same periods, as shown in the respective previous annual reports, are due to imperfections in the record of the receipts of these papers.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENTION AND PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION FILED AND CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED, FISCAL YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1907-1910, BY STATES—Continued.

State or Territory.	Declarations.				Petitions.				Certificates.				Grand total.			
	1907 a	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	1907. a	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.	1907. a	1908.		1909.	1910.	Total.
Michigan.....	1,821	4,083	4,085	5,111	15,700	945	2,234	1,943	2,550	7,672	333	1,135	1,743	1,697	4,908	28,280
Minnesota.....	2,907	5,159	5,056	5,800	18,922	1,004	2,462	2,449	2,946	8,861	357	1,606	2,405	2,402	6,770	34,553
Mississippi.....	62	92	71	86	309	7	20	25	41	93	3	10	17	19	49	443
Missouri.....	1,127	2,776	3,063	2,323	9,309	152	618	760	785	2,215	73	279	657	555	1,564	13,088
Montana.....	1,701	3,505	4,514	9,248	18,968	312	584	535	555	1,946	107	372	510	343	1,333	12,547
Nebraska.....	787	1,659	3,194	2,025	7,665	643	865	801	720	3,029	337	615	697	564	2,213	12,907
Nevada.....	280	386	390	302	1,368	18	85	80	155	338	3	18	60	48	129	1,775
New Hampshire.....	171	530	551	478	1,727	67	149	197	306	719	21	64	161	190	436	2,892
New Jersey.....	2,772	5,947	5,173	6,503	20,345	826	2,067	1,795	2,722	7,430	246	821	1,063	1,655	4,405	32,180
New Mexico.....	95	155	217	196	663	28	41	71	84	224	6	28	37	50	121	1,008
New York.....	18,954	31,667	26,402	42,592	119,485	4,496	8,416	7,904	11,512	32,228	1,885	5,363	6,494	7,928	21,360	173,073
North Carolina.....	27	30	36	54	147	5	7	14	19	45	2	4	8	13	27	219
North Dakota.....	2,782	3,321	2,624	3,315	11,942	1,267	2,501	1,677	1,879	7,324	494	1,710	1,743	1,542	5,489	24,755
Ohio.....	1,772	4,740	4,563	5,002	16,077	433	1,315	1,207	1,676	4,631	110	542	955	1,086	2,693	23,401
Oklahoma.....	200	449	583	476	1,508	313	631	299	283	1,286	124	255	237	252	808	3,662
Oregon.....	916	1,671	1,559	1,068	5,754	281	430	643	474	1,634	130	352	384	351	1,217	8,606
Pennsylvania.....	7,631	15,121	14,815	18,877	56,444	2,255	4,337	4,218	6,060	16,900	1,033	1,975	4,044	4,189	11,241	84,885
Rhode Island.....	585	1,385	1,339	1,792	5,111	258	623	564	772	2,217	81	414	557	589	1,641	8,999
South Carolina.....	32	48	55	95	231	6	10	17	35	68	.....	9	10	17	36	335
Tennessee.....	1,003	2,451	2,156	2,477	8,126	408	645	514	607	2,174	202	418	451	452	1,563	11,853
Texas.....	632	1,119	1,122	1,170	4,061	10	23	42	40	115	.....	14	18	23	55	621
Utah.....	287	821	1,179	1,452	4,520	282	412	388	529	1,811	124	299	386	340	1,149	7,260
Vermont.....	49	166	672	733	2,513	60	206	243	207	683	12	133	149	138	432	3,066
Virginia.....	232	394	536	465	1,246	24	86	127	136	408	6	57	70	107	237	2,121
Washington.....	2,527	4,063	4,427	5,350	16,365	815	1,886	1,456	1,541	5,388	17	997	80	1,107	3,876	25,941
West Virginia.....	2,132	4,093	4,427	471	11,515	80	129	131	131	421	9	45	49	57	213	13,449
Wisconsin.....	1,740	6,344	6,340	3,203	16,785	662	1,659	2,331	2,243	6,786	236	869	2,064	1,785	5,954	28,544
Wyoming.....	165	434	553	519	1,651	87	157	147	124	515	15	94	96	80	285	2,451
Total.....	73,723	137,229	145,794	167,226	523,972	21,004	44,029	43,161	55,038	163,322	7,933	25,963	38,372	39,206	111,494	798,788

^a Nine months only.

^b The difference between the number of papers indicated, as shown in the above table, and the number for the same periods, as shown in the respective previous annual reports, are due to imperfections in the record of the receipts of these papers.

^c Includes Indian Territory for 1907 and four months of 1908.

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.												Total petitions dis- posed of.	Per- centage of de- nials.			
	Already a citi- zen.	Im- moral char- acter.	Incom- petent wit- nesses.	In-suffi- cient res- idence.	In-suffi- cient knowl- edge of govern- ment.	Irregu- lar pro- cedure.	Minor.	No decla- ration.	No juris- diction.	Petitioner's motion.	Prema- ture peti- tion.	Want of prose- cution.			Sec. 2169, Rev. Stat.	Mis- cellaneous.	Total.	Certifi- cates granted.
Alabama.				1	1							1			3	62	65
Alaska.															4	96	100
Arizona.	1		16	2	1		4		3	7	1	13			52	68	120
Arkansas.			1		1						3				9	31	40
California.	3	123	6	28	2		8	5	7	66	3	115			42	371	1,761
Colorado.	2	1	44	5	2		5	2	7	1	4	36	1		20	133	504
Connecticut.			6	8	4										4	43	723
Delaware.			1	1	1				1			13			15	46	60
District of Columbia.	1		1	1	9		4	1	1			9			26	132	168
Florida.			1								6				3	106	108
Georgia.	1														7	53	60
Hawaii.															85	39	145
Idaho.	3	1	8	3	1		2	5				23			1	287	335
Illinois.	4	24	115	19	13			2	15	28	1	230			546	2,639	3,385
Indiana.	1	1	15	2	4		2	2	2	3	2	36			19	203	235
Iowa.	1		26	5	4		10		4	1		17			64	518	612
Kansas.	1	2	31	2	2		2	3	4		1	7			11	154	184
Kentucky.															63	345	428
Louisiana.												1			4	52	56
Maine.															174	166	0000
Maryland.	2		9	2	1					1					2	166	0119
Massachusetts.	3	20	8	13	1			5		1		16			33	298	168
Michigan.	1	30	167	18	20		21	1	2	1	4	110			27	333	1028
Minnesota.	15	4	34	45			11	4	23	27	2	161			63	348	3332
Mississippi.									10	3	8	86			35	234	2404
Missouri.	1	1	28	1					2	1					253	1,697	2,655
Montana.	1	4	26	3	2			2	2	4		15			3	19	22
Nebraska.	4	1	38	8	2		4	2	10	1		40			11	66	1363
Nevada.			7	1			1	2							5	621	621
New Hampshire.	2	2	2	4	2		1	2	1	2	4	14	1		8	343	3260
New Jersey.	1	7	131	26	36		1	4	15	1	1	27	1		5	432	1780
New Mexico.	1		12				1		2						7	564	682
New York.	2	26	327	28	246		1	3	40	5	4	169	1		31	437	3894
North Carolina.															73	2,092	2069
North Dakota.												1,512	1		24	3243	2069
Ohio.	17	3	125	17	14		8	3	4	6	1	41			2,268	10,196	2224
		5					6	2	5	7	1	165			1	1,542	0714
															35	1,712	0693
															29	1,462	2572
															170	1,086	

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED AND DENIED IN THE VARIOUS STATES AND TERRITORIES, WITH REASONS FOR DENIALS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—Continued.

State or Territory.	Certificates denied, and reasons therefor.														Total petitions disposed of.	Percentage of denials.	
	Already a citizen.	Immoral character.	Incompetent witness.	Insufficient residence.	Insufficient knowledge of government.	Irregular procedure.	Minor.	No declaration.	No jurisdiction.	Petitioner's petition.	Premature petition.	Want of prosecution.	Sec. 2109, Rev. Stat.	Miscellaneous.			Total.	Certificates granted.
Oklahoma.....	1	5	5	10	2	1	7	5	1	1	5			4	24	252	0.0870
Oregon.....	3	2	18	23	4	1	1	1	1	1	24			5	75	351	1.761
Pennsylvania.....	1	127	1	1	20			5	21	8	10	463		35	717	4,189	1.461
Rhode Island.....															2	599	.0034
South Carolina.....																17	.0000
South Dakota.....	17	4	4	9	1	1	4	3	6			29		7	80	432	1.423
Tennessee.....																	.0000
Texas.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1				23	25	.0000
Utah.....			7	3	1		1					14			10	340	.0286
Vermont.....			2	3											1	32	.0000
Virginia.....															15	187	.0824
Washington.....	1	54	18	4	12		15	2	4	2	3	199		28	356	1,107	.0009
West Virginia.....																	.0000
Wisconsin.....	5	19	51	22	3	1	3	1	12	11	4	42		17	40	57	.4124
Wyoming.....	3	10	4	2			1		4	1	1	16		28	202	1,795	.1012
Total.....	96	159	1,634	349	440	9	133	57	243	205	81	3,697	4	674	7,751	39,206	.3651
																	.1656

In the table below is given the number of courts, state and federal, exercising naturalization jurisdiction during each fiscal year since the act of June 29, 1906, was passed.

Courts.	1907. ^a	1908.	1909.	1910.
State.....	1,678	2,016	2,177	2,247
Federal.....	201	228	217	227
Total.....	1,879	2,244	2,394	2,474

^a Nine months.

The burden of this work is borne largely by the federal courts, for, although they constituted but 10 per cent of the total number which received naturalization papers during 1910, they received 36 per cent of the declarations of intention, more than 27 per cent of the petitions, and bestowed certificates on more than 28 per cent of all the petitioners who were admitted to citizenship. The figures to verify this statement are as follows:

Courts.	Number of courts.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
State.....	2,247	106,836	39,977	28,126
Federal.....	227	60,390	15,061	11,080
Total.....	2,474	167,226	55,038	39,206

The disposition to resort to the federal courts is not, however, uniform throughout the country. Thus in Iowa, though 1,929 declarations and 941 petitions were filed and 518 certificates were issued, the four federal courts transacted no naturalization business. That the same situation prevailed in some of the other States is shown in the following table:

State.	Number of federal courts.	Declarations filed.		Petitions filed.		Certificates issued.	
		Federal courts.	State and federal courts.	Federal courts.	State and federal courts.	Federal courts.	State and federal courts.
Michigan.....	5	56	5,111	7	2,560	11	1,697
Montana.....	2	22	4,514	6	555	5	343
Nebraska.....	2	2	2,025	0	720	1	564
New Hampshire.....	1	25	475	3	306	2	190
New Jersey.....	1	15	6,503	0	2,722	0	1,655
North Dakota.....	3	266	3,315	0	1,879	0	1,542
Oklahoma.....	2	8	476	0	283	2	252

The causes are doubtless various, such as comparative inaccessibility of federal courts, unwillingness of such courts to naturalize aliens, and strictness of judges. A careful study of the tables will probably result in the conclusion also that rural peoples are in the habit of resorting chiefly to the courts of the States, while the residents of the larger cities resort more frequently to the federal courts. To illustrate this view the following statement is compiled.

State.	Number of courts.		Declarations filed.		Petitions filed.		Certificates issued.	
	State.	Federal.	State courts.	Federal courts.	State courts.	Federal courts.	State courts.	Federal courts.
California.....	58	4	4,004	2,525	2,562	332	1,556	205
Illinois.....	106	5	11,890	2,142	3,963	543	2,490	347
Massachusetts.....	16	2	4,193	7,792	1,414	1,945	1,272	1,776
Missouri.....	101	9	212	2,111	211	574	95	400
New York.....	62	5	22,817	19,765	7,567	3,945	4,798	3,130
Pennsylvania.....	60	8	8,104	10,773	2,638	3,422	2,035	2,154

One of the causes of the disproportion between the work of the state and federal courts is the very general view that the fees are inadequate compensation for the labor and responsibility involved. As the exercise of jurisdiction by the state courts is in most cases volitional merely, they discourage applicants for citizenship from resorting to them, advising application to the federal courts. In many cases the state courts have failed to assume jurisdiction, and in others they have sought to turn over their records to the Government and to discontinue receiving naturalization papers for record and hearing. To the examiners sent to them to urge a compliance with the requirements of the law and regulations in regard to making reports, forwarding duplicates of papers filed, and submitting quarterly fee accounts the clerks of the state courts protest against the work imposed upon them for such small returns, and frequently express the wish to surrender the business altogether. Not infrequently, too, this desire is stimulated by local requirements that the portion of the fees retained under authority of the naturalization law be accounted for and paid over by the clerks of the courts to the state treasury.

From the following table it will be seen that of the 2,474 courts 546 are habitually delinquent in sending in duplicate papers, reporting the transaction of business, and forwarding fee accounts. It must not be assumed, however, that so large a proportion is dissatisfied because of the insufficiency of the fees, for 305 of them are located in the Southern States, where it has been impossible as yet to employ examiners to explain and impress upon the clerks the nature of their duties.

State or Territory.	Habitually delinquent.	Exercising jurisdiction.	State or Territory.	Habitually delinquent.	Exercising jurisdiction.
Alabama.....	15	31	Nebraska.....	17	94
Alaska.....		6	Nevada.....		15
Arizona.....	1	12	New Hampshire.....		12
Arkansas.....	31	58	New Jersey.....		22
California.....	1	62	New Mexico.....		26
Colorado.....	3	60	New York.....		67
Connecticut.....		13	North Carolina.....	21	46
Delaware.....		4	North Dakota.....	3	50
District of Columbia.....		1	Ohio.....	14	89
Florida.....	14	31	Oklahoma.....	16	66
Georgia.....	25	47	Oregon.....	4	36
Hawaii.....		9	Pennsylvania.....	10	68
Idaho.....	3	28	Rhode Island.....		3
Illinois.....	12	111	South Carolina.....	11	21
Indiana.....	30	92	South Dakota.....	6	58
Iowa.....	8	108	Tennessee.....	14	29
Kansas.....	17	107	Texas.....	76	172
Kentucky.....	27	59	Utah.....	12	28
Louisiana.....	14	39	Vermont.....	3	15
Maine.....		15	Virginia.....	29	63
Maryland.....	7	24	Washington.....	1	44
Massachusetts.....		18	West Virginia.....	9	43
Michigan.....	7	91	Wisconsin.....		73
Minnesota.....	6	98	Wyoming.....	3	14
Mississippi.....	28	55			
Missouri.....	48	110	Total.....	546	2,474
Montana.....		30			

With a view to reducing the clerical work involved in executing declarations and petitions, these forms have recently been amended and simplified so far as it is practicable to do so and still retain the substance prescribed by law. With the same object in view the titles of courts will be printed in the blank forms for use in those courts doing a very large amount of naturalization business. These measures, however, will be a relief appreciably only to the larger courts. The smaller ones, particularly the state courts, will continue to find the compensation allowed them insufficient, in view of the care they are required to exercise and the strict accountability to which they are held, and will gradually abandon naturalization jurisdiction except where the public demand is too strong to be resisted. This will put applicants for citizenship to the extra time, trouble, and expense of traveling greater distances to reach the federal courts. Fees twice the amount now required of them would be less burdensome in many instances than the cost of attending, with their two witnesses, courts even a little more remote than the ones nearest them qualified to grant citizenship, if willing to do so. This is particularly true of alien residents of the sparsely settled rural districts, practically all of whom are qualified to become desirable citizens, but who may suffer a virtual denial of the privilege if compelled to make long journeys, with their witnesses, to reach the courts.

By reference to the table on pages 363-364 it will be seen that of the 46,987 petitions disposed of by the courts during the year 39,206 were granted, 3,697 were stricken from the dockets under rules of court for failure of the petitioners to prosecute them, and 4,084 were denied. The reasons for the denials, sometimes formal and sometimes substantial, are given at the top of each column. Of these reasons it is necessary here to note only two—"Petitioner's motion" and "Already a citizen." The first class represents the cases in which petitioners themselves, realizing the futility of seeking citizenship, usually because of some irregularity in the proceedings instituted, of their own volition sought dismissal, so that they might lawfully apply again. The latter class is composed of those cases in which persons already citizens either by birth in the United States or by derivation from naturalized parents, as well as those already naturalized but the record of whose naturalization has been lost or destroyed, sought this means of securing evidence of a status already acquired.

In the following table are summarized the cases which, under the provisions of section 15 of the naturalization act of June 29, 1906, have been reported to United States attorneys for the institution of cancellation proceedings. Most cases of this kind are discovered as incidents of the regular work of examiners in ascertaining the competency of witnesses for petitioners. Occasionally an instance also occurs where the holder of an illegally granted certificate voluntarily seeks a revocation of such certificate, so that he may, by proceeding anew, obtain a certificate that is not open to question.

Cause.	Referred to U. S. attys.	Certifi- cates canceled.	Dis- missed.	Pending June 30, 1910.
Violation of sec. 2167, R. S.	76	101		69
Violation of sec. 2168, R. S.		1		
Violation of sec. 2169, R. S.	1	1		
Violation of act of Mar. 2, 1907.	4		1	4
Violation of act of May 6, 1882.	8	4		1
Violation of act of July 26, 1894 (insufficient service).				1
Wrong renunciation of allegiance.	2	3		2
Wrong renunciation of allegiance and violation of sec. 2167, R. S.		2		
Not resident 5 years.	94	89	1	126
Not resident 5 years and violation of sec. 2167, R. S.	10	59		16
Not resident 5 years and wrong renunciation of allegiance.	4	4		
Not resident 5 years and declaration and petition not 2 years apart.	1	1		1
Not resident 5 years and less than 1 year in State.		1		
Not resident 5 years, less than 1 year in State, and violation of sec. 2167, R. S.	1	1		
Not resident 5 years and invalid declaration.	8	7		
Alien witness.	4	10		2
Wife a witness.	1	1		1
Clerk of court a witness.		1		
Incompetent witness.	8	8		8
Incompetent witness and not posted.				2
Not 90 days between filing and hearing.	8	9		2
Petition filed less than 2 years after declaration.	11	8	1	6
Invalid declaration.	30	6	1	41
Under 21 years of age when naturalized.	23	23		21
Admitted under old law after Sept. 26, 1906.	4	43		9
Immoral character.	1	3		
Court without jurisdiction.	7	6		10
Miscellaneous.	4	10	1	8
Total.	296	397	5	324

Although the evidence upon which cancellation is obtained is as a rule furnished by the examiners, the Division regards cancellation proceedings as exclusively a function of the law branch of the executive government, and inserts the table here merely to give as complete a view as practicable of the operation of the law under all of its provisions. The same is true of indictments and convictions under the penal provisions of the law.

In cases of both kinds, the Division believes that its obligation and responsibility are confined to a report of the facts to the proper representative of the Department of Justice. As that Department alone has the authority to determine whether the facts in any such case require action, the institution or noninstitution by it of proceedings in the courts, as well as the results of such action, is a matter for which the Division has no responsibility.

It is impossible for the candid and unprejudiced mind to consider the various causes for cancellation, above set forth, without entertaining a doubt as to whether the results accomplished were worth all the trouble and expense incurred. It was, doubtless, in this view that the Department of Justice Circular No. 107, already referred to, was issued. Many of the holders of certificates issued in years gone by with a flagrant and obvious disregard of the requirements of the law were the victims rather than the perpetrators of the offenses which secured to them citizenship. This is often shown by the facts narrated in the record, and had the clerks of courts, or even the courts, known their duty under the law the certificates in most of such cases would have been denied. It accordingly seems not only unjust to worthy holders of certificates of naturalization issued in violation of law to come now, at the eleventh hour, so to speak, and deprive them of their citizenship, but futile and barren of any benefit to anybody for the Government to spend energy and money in taking away that status from a man,

not because he is not worthy of it, but because the court disregarded the limitations of the law under which alone it had power to naturalize him. If, on the other hand, the holder of an illegally granted certificate is unworthy, section 15 of the act furnishes the means of purging the citizenship of the country of such an undesirable member, and should be invoked for that purpose against only such naturalized persons as were admitted to citizenship before the Government assumed jurisdiction over naturalization matters.

The results of prosecutions for violations of the naturalization laws are shown in the following table, arranged by States:

State.	Prosecutions.	Nolle prossed.	Acquittals.	Convictions.				Pending.
				Fines.	Jail sentences.	Both fine and jail sentence.	Sentence suspended.	
California.....	4			2			a 1	1
Colorado.....	1							1
Illinois.....	7	1	2	3				1
Maryland.....	1							1
Mississippi.....	1		b 1					
New Jersey.....	10		1	7			1	1
New York.....	35	4	c 2	8	2		1	18
North Dakota.....	3							3
Ohio.....	1							1
Oregon.....	2				1		d 1	
Pennsylvania.....	10	e 3		2	2			3
Rhode Island.....	2		1			1		
Total.....	77	8	7	22	5	1	4	30

a Deported and forfeited United States citizenship.

b Case dismissed by United States attorney.

c Indictment dismissed in 1 case.

d Sentence not yet reported.

e With payment of costs in 1 case.

Fines amounting to \$2,275 were levied and collected in the following courts:

United States district court, San Francisco, Cal.....	\$200
United States district court, Chicago, Ill.....	a 200
United States district court, Trenton, N. J.....	425
United States circuit court, New York City, N. Y.....	1,300
United States district court, Pittsburg, Pa.....	50
United States district court, Providence, R. I.....	100
Total.....	2,275

DISTRIBUTION OF NATURALIZATION.

A study of the large tables showing the total amount of business in the naturalization courts will disclose some interesting and significant facts. Thus, in the six adjoining States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut the business shown was as follows:

State.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
Massachusetts.....	11,985	3,357	3,048
Rhode Island.....	1,792	772	589
Connecticut.....	2,849	1,104	722
New York.....	42,582	11,512	7,928
New Jersey.....	6,503	2,722	1,655
Pennsylvania.....	18,877	6,060	4,189
Total.....	84,588	25,527	18,132

a Also in 2 cases fines of 1 cent and costs, equaling \$18.52 each.

These totals represent, respectively, 50, 46, and 46 per cent—virtually one-half of the business—of the total number of corresponding papers filed in or issued out of all the naturalization courts in the country during the year.

The following table shows a group of seven States in which the naturalization papers constituted, respectively, 25, 28, and 28 per cent of the total number of corresponding papers handled by all courts during the year:

State.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
Illinois.....	14,032	3,963	2,830
Indiana.....	4,998	276	206
Michigan.....	5,111	2,550	1,697
Minnesota.....	5,800	2,946	2,402
North Dakota.....	3,315	1,879	1,562
Ohio.....	5,002	1,676	1,096
Wisconsin.....	3,520	2,243	1,796
Total.....	41,778	15,533	11,509

For the sake of further comparison, the work in the following group of five States, which constituted about 10 per cent of the grand total for the entire United States, is given:

State.	Declarations filed.	Petitions filed.	Certificates issued.
California.....	6,529	2,894	1,761
Idaho.....	1,064	317	287
Montana.....	4,514	555	343
Oregon.....	1,608	474	351
Washington.....	5,350	1,541	1,107
Total.....	19,065	5,781	3,849

In these three groups of States all but about 16 per cent of the entire naturalization work of the country was transacted, while nearly one-half was done in the first-named group of six States. In that group are included New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, which, in the order named, outranked all other States in the amount of naturalization business transacted, and New York alone shows as many declarations of intention filed, four-fifths as many petitions filed, and seven-tenths as many persons naturalized as the other five States of the group combined. A further illustration of the relative amount of business done in New York during the past year is afforded by the following statement:

	Entire country.	New York.	
		Number.	Per cent of total.
Declarations filed.....	167,226	42,582	25
Petitions filed.....	55,038	11,512	20
Certificates issued.....	39,206	7,923	20

As appears elsewhere in this report, the proportion of this work in the State outside of New York City and Brooklyn is relatively insignificant. Impressive as these figures are, they do not represent fully the actual situation in the great metropolis of the country. At no time since the federal naturalization laws have been in effect have the resources of the courts in these two cities been at all adequate to the demands upon them. Employees in the offices of clerks have always been far too few in number to meet promptly the needs of applicants for citizenship papers, and, even were there a sufficient number furnished, the vast amount of other litigation to be disposed of in the courts makes it impossible for them to consider and dispose of the accumulated petitions for naturalization until many months after they are filed. The latter difficulty is one, however, which it is reasonable to assume the State would make suitable provision to avoid were sufficient clerks provided, for the laws of that State require its courts to exercise jurisdiction of petitions for citizenship. It is true that objections are occasionally made that the States should not be expected to sustain the burden of administering a federal law, but it should be remembered that the judgment of naturalization makes the person in whose behalf it is rendered a citizen no less of the State by whose court it is pronounced than of the United States.

Reverting to the second group of States shown above, attention is directed to the fact that in Indiana there were filed about 5,000 declarations, while but 276 petitions were made for citizenship and 208 were naturalized. In Ohio, on the other hand, where about the same number declared their intention to become citizens, 1,676 petitions were filed and 1,086 certificates of citizenship were issued. Consideration of these comparative figures would seem to develop a persuasive and practical reason for dispensing altogether with the preliminary declaration of intention. Sympathy for those who for years had unlawfully exercised the rights of citizenship, on misinformation from others, inspired the only new naturalization legislation passed at the last session of Congress, which legislation exempts such persons from the necessity of filing declarations and awaiting two years thereafter to petition for actual citizenship. The alien who has lived here five years or more and can fulfill all the other requirements of the law should not, because he has not mistakenly exercised rights and privileges to which he was not entitled, be penalized by being required to file a declaration and wait two years longer for citizenship than one who has played the rôle of citizen "because of misinformation." Apart from the intrinsic merits of this question, the situation presents an objection from an administrative standpoint in that excepted cases add to the complexity of the law and to the consequent difficulty of its successful enforcement.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The total expenditures for the Naturalization Service during the past year was \$176,415.98, consisting of the following items:

Division of Naturalization:	
Salaries	\$39, 873. 07
Contingent expenses.....	1, 984. 42
Office rent.....	3, 508. 31
Printing.....	755. 24
Total.....	46, 121. 04
Printing for courts, including certificates.....	13. 089. 26
Field service:	
Salaries examiners, etc.....	\$76, 476. 98
Traveling, subsistence, etc.....	27, 018. 80
Contingent expenses.....	5, 110. 98
Total.....	108, 606. 76
Salaries of assistants to clerks of courts.....	8, 598. 92
Grand total.....	176, 415. 98

There has been received from fees transmitted to the Division by clerks of courts for naturalization business transacted during the same period the sum of \$221,766.38. Thus, a sufficient amount has been received and turned into the Treasury to defray the entire cost of this service and leave, besides, a balance to its credit of \$45,350.40. Although this sum may not be used otherwise than in pursuance of express appropriation, it seems not unreasonable to point to it as a reason for supplying such additional appropriations as will bring the service up to the highest point of efficiency. Unless the naturalization law was enacted as, in some degree, a measure to raise public revenue, expenditures within the limit of the collections made under its provisions, if necessary to good administration, can not be reduced upon the like considerations of economy as are legitimately used in cases where the cost of administration is not defrayed by collections.

The collections made for naturalization papers filed and issued during the year, contrasted by quarters with the collections for papers filed and issued during the preceding year, are as follows:

Quarter.	1909.	1910.
First.....	\$42, 285. 03	\$38, 008. 91
Second.....	45, 945. 85	42, 710. 94
Third.....	40, 091. 00	60, 852. 90
Fourth.....	43, 880. 25	80, 103. 63
Total.....	172, 202. 13	221, 766. 38

Collections in the fiscal year 1910 thus show an increase of \$49,564.25 over those of 1909.

These figures are substantially, though not mathematically, accurate, as many small sums continue to come in long after they are due and payable by the clerks of courts. The marked increase in the last two quarters of 1910 resulted from the employment from March to June, inclusive, of additional assistants to the clerks of the courts in New York and Brooklyn, N. Y., and in Boston, Mass., as is shown by the following comparative statement of the naturalization work of

the courts in the cities named for each quarter of the fiscal years 1909 and 1910:

	Supreme court, New York County.			U. S. circuit court, New York City.			U. S. district court, New York City.		
	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Declarations filed:									
First quarter.....	543	698	+ 155	1,514	1,723	+ 209	339	103	-236
Second quarter.....	748	892	+ 144	1,849	2,274	+ 425	191	116	- 75
Third quarter.....	729	1,921	+1,192	2,404	4,812	+2,408	86	75	- 11
Fourth quarter.....	731	4,678	+3,947	2,146	5,269	+3,123	137	41	- 96
Total.....	2,751	8,189	+5,438	7,913	15,078	+7,165	753	335	-418
Petitions filed:									
First quarter.....	200	301	+ 101	87	100	+ 13	294	397	+103
Second quarter.....	195	343	+ 148	57	106	+ 49	292	351	+ 59
Third quarter.....	328	709	+ 381	94	145	+ 51	378	538	+160
Fourth quarter.....	367	955	+ 588	82	155	+ 73	527	667	+140
Total.....	1,090	2,308	+1,218	320	506	+ 186	1,491	1,943	+ 452
Certificates issued:									
First quarter.....	200	319	+ 119	116	78	- 38	355	341	- 14
Second quarter.....	128	236	+ 108	120	99	- 21	227	365	+138
Third quarter.....	199	309	+ 110	52	88	+ 36	245	270	+ 25
Fourth quarter.....	295	574	+ 279	92	138	+ 46	274	438	+164
Total.....	822	1,438	+ 616	380	403	+ 23	1,101	1,414	+313
Grand total.....	4,663	11,935	+7,272	8,613	15,987	+7,374	3,345	3,692	+347

	U. S. district court, Brooklyn, N. Y.			Supreme court, Kings County, N. Y.			U. S. circuit court, Boston, Mass.		
	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Declarations filed:									
First quarter.....	940	767	-173	537	1,160	+ 623	1,007	1,106	+ 99
Second quarter.....	1,044	814	-230	1,123	1,512	+ 389	1,079	1,133	+ 54
Third quarter.....	986	1,039	+ 53	1,000	1,193	+ 193	901	1,423	+ 522
Fourth quarter.....	766	1,375	+609	1,003	2,277	+1,274	63	1,369	+1,306
Total.....	3,736	3,995	+259	3,663	6,142	+2,479	3,050	5,031	+1,981
Petitions filed:									
First quarter.....	197	250	+ 53	226	379	+ 153	232	272	+ 40
Second quarter.....	295	259	- 36	255	338	+ 83	218	299	+ 71
Third quarter.....	398	411	+ 13	366	524	+ 158	235	341	+ 106
Fourth quarter.....	381	398	+ 17	379	751	+ 372	28	276	+ 248
Total.....	1,271	1,318	+ 47	1,226	1,992	+ 766	713	1,178	+ 465
Certificates issued:									
First quarter.....	227	286	+ 59	176	240	+ 64	157	147	- 10
Second quarter.....	200	237	+ 37	220	183	- 37	178	214	+ 36
Third quarter.....	371	266	-105	257	245	- 12	228	281	+ 53
Fourth quarter.....	377	428	+ 51	376	439	+ 63	114	326	+ 212
Total.....	1,175	1,217	+ 42	1,029	1,107	+ 78	677	968	+ 291
Grand total.....	6,182	6,530	+348	5,918	9,241	+3,323	4,440	7,177	+2,737

• Oct. 25, 1909, 2 assistants.

• Feb. 1, 1910, 1 assistant; Mar. 1, 1910, 6 assistants.

• Mar. 1, 1910, 1 assistant.

• June 1, 1910, 1 assistant.

• Feb. 9, 1910, 2 assistants.

• Feb. 1, 1910, 4 assistants; April 1, 1910, 1 assistant.

• Mar. 1, 1910, 11 assistants.

A brief computation will show that from the increase during the last two quarters the Government received for 14,520 declarations of intentions and 2,297 petitions the sum of \$23,708. Since, as already shown, only \$8,598.92 of the \$25,000 appropriation was expended, the wisdom of such outlay, from a purely financial view and apart from the main object of promptly accommodating those who desire to file naturalization papers, is demonstrated by the increase of \$49,564.25 in the collections, at the extra cost stated. In another aspect, however, the result is far from satisfactory. These collections represent a corresponding increase in the number of cases to be handled by the Division and to be investigated by the examiners. No provision was made, either in the clerical force of the Division or in the force of examiners in New York and Boston, to meet the requirements of such enlarged business. The logical result has ensued that the Division can not keep near abreast with its work, and the examiners in the above cities can not give adequate attention to all the cases arising in their districts. This situation will be reflected in the estimates for appropriations for the next fiscal year.

It should be noted that virtually the same clerical assistance allowed during 1910 has been continued into the fiscal year 1911, and that the forms of naturalization papers heretofore used have been so simplified as to considerably reduce the amount of clerical work required to complete them. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to expect that the ratio of increase in receipts shown during the last two quarters of 1910 will be maintained throughout the year 1911, and will amount to probably \$100,000.

Of the appropriation of \$41,160 for the salaries of officers and clerks of the Division, there was expended \$39,873.07, leaving a balance of \$1,286.93; of the appropriation of \$125,000 for the field service there was spent \$76,476.98 for salaries and \$27,018.80 for traveling, subsistence, etc., or a total of \$103,495.78, leaving a balance of \$21,504.22. Lest this large unexpended balance should be misconstrued, it should be stated that as the field service was transferred at the beginning of the fiscal year to the Department of Commerce and Labor from the Department of Justice it was necessary, until experience could show what amount would be required for travel and subsistence, to maintain it on a basis of the narrowest economy, both as to travel expenses and as to salaries of the official force. When the year closed the service was being operated on a basis that would have left an unexpended balance of not more than \$5,000.

As already shown a balance of \$16,401.08 was left unexpended from the appropriation for assistants to clerks of courts. This is explained by the fact that the terms of the appropriation did not make it available until the clerks of courts for whose relief it was made could show actual collections for the year amounting to \$6,000.

It should be noted that expenditures for contingent expenses, rent, and printing were not made from the appropriations for the Division or the field service, but from appropriations to the Department for those purposes. They are necessary, however, to show the entire cost of the naturalization service.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

The situation disclosed in the foregoing pages suggests as the most pressing want of the service an adequate provision for assistants to clerks of courts in order that all applications to file naturalization papers may be promptly disposed of. The lack of such provision has been the occasion in the large cities of the only just complaint against the operation of the new law. It has entailed in those cities many delays and much expense to applicants on account of the repeated visits of both themselves and their witnesses to offices of clerks of courts. The need in this respect has been recognized by the Congress and, as already stated, various but impracticable devices have been adopted:

The simple plan of removing the \$3,000 limit placed by section 13 of the act of June 29, 1906, on the amount of the fees that may be retained by the clerk of any court during any one fiscal year offers, it is believed, the easiest and most effective method of avoiding the difficulty. It automatically supplies the funds to enable the clerks to employ and pay for such assistants as their business may require. When the business increases or declines the fees increase or decrease in the same ratio. Thus under no condition can the clerks secure an undue compensation. As compared with the present system, it has also the very practical advantage of relieving the Department of the labor and embarrassment of deciding when any portion of a specific appropriation may be expended and the amount thereof. The decision in any case may well vary from estimates of the clerk applying for relief, and thus may occasion a feeling of dissatisfaction, if not resentment, in that officer of the court upon whose cooperation with the Department the successful and harmonious administration of the law so largely depends. It is obvious that the limitation was introduced into the law as a sort of offset or curb to the fee system, which is in many cases open to serious objection. This limitation, however, is not in this instance any curb on the excessive accumulation of fees, for that curb was already effectively applied in the same section of the law by the requirement that the clerks of courts shall pay out of the fees retained by them in naturalization proceedings for "all additional clerical force that may be required in performing the duties imposed by this act upon the clerks of courts"—that is, "additional" to themselves.

With the limitation entirely removed, surely no abuse of the fee system provided by this law could be guarded against more effectively. In no case can a clerk collect more than the uniform and very modest fee prescribed by the law; in no case can he retain more than half of that fee, and in all cases the fund composed of the half of the fees retained by him is charged with the cost of such additional clerical assistance as his office shall require to dispose of the duties imposed upon him by the naturalization law.

The limitation now affects only the few courts—certainly less than a dozen—whose business in any year produces in fees more than \$6,000, and its only apparent effect upon them is to disable them to a greater or less extent in disposing of the duties imposed upon them by the naturalization law. With the removal of this limitation, so that the clerks of courts may retain one-half of the fees collected in naturalization cases, irrespective of the amount of such collections, it is

believed the problem of securing sufficient clerks to avoid the delays now occasioned in the filing of papers will as completely disappear from those clerks' offices where the aggregate annual collections exceed \$6,000 as they have been absent from the offices which collect less than that amount.

The legislation recommended will also at once produce an increase of business, and, as a necessary sequence, require an enlargement of the appropriation for the field service, so that no delay or failure in the law may occur through the employment of an insufficient number of examiners to prepare the cases for hearing in court. This again calls for an increase in the clerical force of the Division. As has already been shown, the partial relief afforded by the use of the special appropriation for the employment of assistants to clerks of courts resulted in completely overtaxing the capacity of the examiners and placed the Division greatly in arrears in the handling of its work.

That funds required for such increases in the administrative force will not constitute an additional burden on the public treasury is shown elsewhere in this report by a statement of the increased revenue resulting from the aid given to the clerks of courts. Thus it is apparent that the increases urged are in the line of true economy, not only as regards efficient administration but as well in enlargement of the receipts over disbursements.

Other recommendations made in the last annual report of the Division have been embodied in a bill introduced at the last session of Congress and now pending on the House Calendar. It is hoped that this measure will be taken up and passed at the next session of Congress.

The Division again urges the importance of making specific legislative provision for a review, on appeal or writ of error, of the decisions by naturalization courts of original instance, both state and federal. The necessity for thus providing means to reconcile discordant constructions of the law is too obvious to require the support of argument.

The hope, expressed a year ago, of having the question of the right of review by the United States circuit court of appeals of decisions rendered by state courts in naturalization cases passed upon by the United States Supreme Court was not fulfilled, as the Attorney-General did not think the affirmative view could be sustained. Since then serious doubts have been expressed by some of the judges as to the right under the judiciary acts of the circuit court of appeals to review the naturalization decisions of the federal courts of original jurisdiction. It seems, therefore, most important that the Congress should in terms make such provision for appeals as will prevent the increasing confusion resulting from divergent decisions of the same questions by courts which are now practically tribunals of both original and final jurisdiction and of coordinate authority.

Respectfully,

RICHD. K. CAMPBELL,
Chief, Division of Naturalization.

HON. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

APPENDIX III.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION,
DIVISION OF INFORMATION,
Washington, July 1, 1910.

SIR: The report of the Division of Information for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, is herewith submitted.

The plan of presenting a view of part of the work of the Division by means of tables is followed as in former reports, but these tables do not give an adequate estimate of either the amount or the true value of the work done.

During the greater part of the year the distributive work of the Division was confined to farm laborers and domestics, and it was near the close of the year when the determination was reached to extend the scope of the Division's work so as to embrace ordinary or common laborers. As a consequence, the number directed to designated localities where they found employment awaiting them was less than it otherwise would have been, although it will be noted that the number distributed was 4,283 as against 4,168 for the preceding fiscal year.

Table I shows that information was given to 18,239 applicants, nearly all of whom called at the New York branch of the Division. From past experience the Division is warranted in assuming that the information so imparted benefited over double that number, for the reason that callers at the branch office claimed, in many instances, to represent groups of from 2 to 10 who could not call in person to make inquiry. As in the preceding year, no information was duplicated; that is, the same person applying twice or oftener was recorded but once, and in giving information to applicants the greatest care was exercised in order to serve only the industrious and earnest workers, for no good end could be served by directing the nonworker to where a worker was wanted.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, when information was given to 26,477 persons, there was no restriction as to the occupations to be served. During the last fiscal year the 18,239 were nearly all farmers, farm laborers, common laborers, or domestics. Over half of those directly applying for information were made up of six nationalities from northern Europe, viz, German 3,557, Polish 2,657, Swedish 1,424, Danish 1,239, Russian 1,233, and Norwegian 1,014, making a total of 11,124. Those who applied for but did not receive information were not recorded. This would indicate that a greater interest in farming or farm work prevailed during the last fiscal year than during the preceding year, and that the interest in farm work is

greater among the people referred to than among others. One thousand and ninety-seven Greeks and 1,248 Italians applied for and received information during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, whereas but 430 Greeks and 438 Italians received information during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1910. Inasmuch as Greeks and Italians are supposed to follow such occupations as keep them in industrial centers or on railroads, the above showing evidences a growing tendency on their part to turn to the farm.

Nine hundred and fifty-two native-born and 363 naturalized citizens of the United States applied for information during the past fiscal year. In this connection it is well to consider the alien as a factor in the work of distribution. For years many thoughtful and patriotic citizens have contended that the influx of a great number of immigrants deprived many citizens, native-born and naturalized, of their positions. Whether this contention is borne out by facts has not been made a subject of inquiry by the Division. The Division believes that the alien has in many instances caused the citizen to seek other fields of labor and that the advance guard of industry always pushes others ahead of it. This movement is responsible for the building up of a large part of the vast territory west of the Mississippi, and to the northwest as well as the southwest.

To the alien prior to the moment of landing the Division can give no information; with him it has nothing and can have nothing to do. After he lands, however, the Division may inform him of actual conditions throughout the country generally or specifically as may be required. The likelihood of his displacing a citizen or any other is lessened when he is impartially informed of the real industrial situation. The Division has not withheld information from citizen applicants who wished to learn where they could locate or find industrial conditions adapted to their wants. Whether the contention that the alien, or newcomer, "distributes the citizen" is well grounded or not, justice demands that the fullest information be given the citizen who may apply for it. The gathering of information by the Division was intended to benefit the United States and the citizens thereof by paving the way for relief of congestion in industrial centers. To accomplish this it is as necessary to give information to citizens as to aliens, and this should be done fully and impartially.

Those who seek the Division to inform themselves on industrial conditions in the United States were not attracted to it by any system of advertising adopted for that purpose. After being landed the alien is handed a leaflet printed in the following languages: English, German, Dutch and Flemish, Norwegian and Danish, Swedish, Italian, Spanish, French, Greek, Turkish, Syrian, Bulgarian, Roumanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Croatian, Bohemian, Polish, Ruthenian, Russian, Finnish, Magyar, Lithuanian, and Yiddish. These leaflets, being short, are, in perhaps a majority of cases, preserved for future use by the recipients. They are often passed along to some out-of-work persons and are handed in by callers at the branch office as an introduction by the applicant for information.

TABLE I.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Carpenters and cabinet-makers.	Clerks.	Domestics.	Drivers, coachmen, and teamsters.	Electricians.	Engineers (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Hotel porters and other help.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watch-makers.	Laborers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Locksmiths.	Mechanists.
African.....																									
Armenian.....								2						7	2							20			
Australian.....	2					2								5	1		1								
Basque.....																									
Belgian.....																									
Bohemian.....	2							20	4					22	61		6			10		55			2
Bosnian.....		1				8									13										
Bulgarian.....															27							48			
Canadian.....						5									29		1					13			3
Croatian.....															11							24			
Cuban.....								7						2											
Dalmatian.....	2	1													16										
Danish.....	18	14	2			45	18	72	36	2		6	2	71	329	128	17		70	8	2	37			31
Dutch.....	1	2				8	3	28	3					15	86	11	5					199			2
English.....						6		16	2	3		11		3	61				12	3		26			2
Finnish.....		7				87		26	12					40	210	25	3					220			11
Flemish.....														8	2							10			
French.....						2		10	5					5	54	2			10			10			3
German.....	61	2	46	9	4	93	73	144	62	28		26	2	203	17	329	214	109	4	160	16	1	483		3
Greek.....						3		2						19	113	9			3			242			5
Hebrew.....	15		1	5		4	21	12						134	62	7		23	47		1	81			7
Herzegovinian.....																									
Icelandic.....																									
Irish.....						2		25	51					2	189	7	19		17	11		123			1
Italian.....								13	7	3				66	1	96	17		14			205			3
Latvian.....								2						16	25	8						21			
Lithuanian.....						2		10				1		34	131	2			5			61			2
Magyar.....						4		19	4					41	102	4	3		9			92			
Mexican.....															9							46			
Montenegrin.....																						15			
Norwegian.....								51	10	4				53	386	71	13		2	13	3	1	224		5
Polish.....	12	3				54	13	66	35	3		1		271	11	903	43		122	6		730			29
Porto Rican.....		31	1			54		2						4	2	4						28			40

TABLE I.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Blacksmiths.	Bookbinders.	Brewers.	Carpenters and cabinet-makers.	Clerks.	Domestics.	Drivers, coachmen, and teamsters.	Electricians.	Engineers (civil).	Engineers (mechanical).	Engravers.	Factory hands.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Firemen.	Gardeners.	Hat and cap makers.	Hotel porters and other help.	Iron and steel workers.	Jewelers and watch-makers.	Laborers.	Literary and scientific persons.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	
Portuguese.....																7	2						24				18
Romanian.....														141	1	15	13	4			13		32				2
Russian.....			4			17	4	12	2		1			51		474	1				2		470				18
Ruthenian.....								13								180	1						184				2
Scottish.....								2	6							28	6	1					13				
Serbian.....																7							11				
Slovak.....								8						24	1	80	2				2		79				
Slovenian.....								1						3		15	13	4					13				
Spanish.....														8		43	13	4		8			114				
South American.....			3			4										3	9						20				
Swedish.....	10		27	1	5	56	8	54	23	1				81		461	114	14		34	9		340	1	5	29	
Swiss.....	1					2	2	6	4					6		94		5					33				
Syrian.....														14							3		22				
Turkish.....																							19				
United States born.....	1		7			6	18	60	20	4	1	10		48	2	365	10	15	4	44	10		265	2	24		
United States born (negroes).....								1	3							1							32				
United States naturalized citizens.....			1		2	4	2	23	8			1		26	5	173	8	8		16	6		77				
Webb.....												1				4							3				
Total.....	127	7	169	22	11	475	175	713	297	55	2	61	4	1,419	61	6,202	745	290	36	659	76	5	4,857	1	63	290	

Race or people.	Mariners.	Masons.	Merchants.	Metal workers, other than iron and steel.	Millers.	Miners.	Musicians.	Painters and glaziers.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and pipe-fitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness-makers.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters and drill-ers.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, card-ers, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Woodworkers, turners, etc.	All others.	Total.
African.																										2
Armenian.																										20
Australian.																										14
Basque.																										1
Belgian.																										1
Bohemian.																										194
Bosnian.																										20
Bulgarian.																										33
Canadian.																										35
Croatian.																										21
Cuban.																										78
Dalmatian.																										1,229
Danish.																										1,229
French.																										694
English.																										1,212
Finnish.																										694
French.																										78
German.																										1,229
Greek.																										430
Hebrew.																										526
Icelandic.																										1
Irish.																										4
Italian.																										1
Latvian.																										451
Lithuanian.																										438
Magyar.																										81
Mexican.																										263
Montenegrin.																										324
Norwegian.																										64
Polish.																										19
Porto Rican.																										1,014
Portuguese.																										2,657
Romanian.																										65
Russian.																										33
Ruthenian.																										47
Scotch.																										1,233
																										460
																										58

TABLE I.—APPLICANTS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION FOR INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY RACES OR PEOPLES AND BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

Race or people.	Mariners.	Masons.	Merchants.	Metal workers, other than iron and steel.	Millers.	Miners.	Musicians.	Painters and glaziers.	Photographers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers and pipe-fitters.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness-makers.	Shipwrights and joiners.	Shoemakers.	Stonemasons and drillers.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Tinners.	Tobacco workers.	Upholsterers.	Weavers, spinners, card-ers, etc.	Wheelwrights.	Woodworkers, turners, etc.	All others.	Total.
Servian.....																										18
Slovak.....						41																				238
Slovenian.....																										32
Spanish.....																										182
South American.....																										47
Swedish.....						5		6		2	3	1	3	14	5									2		1,424
Swiss.....	106	4																								1,164
Syrian.....																										39
Turkish.....																										19
United States born.....	7	6			1			5		14						2										952
United States born (negroes).....																								1		44
United States naturalized citizens.....	2														1											363
Welsh.....																										11
Total.....	479	39	27	9	13	405	2	64	1	8	45	22	13	52	38	16	32	10	8	13	21	79	19	11	2	18,239

TABLE II.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES AND BY OCCUPATIONS.

State or Territory.	Baker helper.	Boarding-house keepers.	Boys.	Carpenters.	Children (unemployed).	Clerk.	Deck hands.	Domestics.	Farm work.	Gardeners.	Granite cutters.	Hostlers.	Laborers (common).	Machinists.	Miner.	Porters.	Settlers.	Watchman.	Wives (unemployed).	Woodsmen.	Total.
Alabama.....								2	6				18						1		27
Arkansas.....													10								10
Colorado.....									1												1
Connecticut.....				3				7	116				74	1					1		202
Delaware.....									3												3
Georgia.....				2				3	6								5				15
Illinois.....									46				1								46
Indiana.....									16												16
Iowa.....				13				3	121										3		140
Kansas.....				2					27				1						1		30
Kentucky.....									4												4
Maine.....								2	20												22
Maryland.....								6	41	1			1								48
Massachusetts.....				10				1	32				6					2			43
Michigan.....				2				6	60				7								67
Minnesota.....				11				1	60									1			85
Missouri.....									43												43
Montana.....				6				1	29									2			35
Nebraska.....									33												33
Nevada.....				3				2													5
New Jersey.....	1	3	5	2	6		2	50	81	2			73	1							94
New York.....		3			35	1	2	218	1,066	4		4	787			2		1	6	5	2,139
North Carolina.....													1						2		34
North Dakota.....									26												27
Ohio.....				5					27												15
Oklahoma.....								3					12						1		15
Pennsylvania.....									18		2										20
Rhode Island.....									5												5
South Carolina.....				2					2				15								17
South Dakota.....									14												14
Texas.....								4	100				26						3		133
Vermont.....									5												5
Virginia.....									39												39
West Virginia.....				1				1					13		1				1		17
Wisconsin.....				2					24												27
Total.....	1	5	5	2	106	1	2	314	2,747	7	2	4	1,047	2	1	2	5	1	24	5	4,263

TABLE III.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALIENS AND OTHERS APPLYING TO THE DIVISION OF INFORMATION, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES AND BY RACES OR PEOPLES.

State or Territory.	African.	Armenian.	Basque.	Belgian.	Bohemian.	Bulgarian.	Canadian.	Croatian.	Dalmatian.	Danish.	Dutch.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hebrew.	Icelandic.	Irish.	Italian.	Letish.	Lithuanian.	Macedonian.
Alabama.....																							
Arkansas.....						8																	
Colorado.....																							
Connecticut.....							1			17	1		9		27		1		2	1		2	
Delaware.....																							
Georgia.....		1													6	7							
Illinois.....										1	2				30	1							
Indiana.....																							
Iowa.....						4				1	1	1	2		63	8	1	1		1	2		
Kansas.....										3					11								
Maine.....										1	1		3		9							1	
Maryland.....						2		1							13		2		1				
Massachusetts.....										1		2		1	24					8			
Michigan.....								4		2		3	1		6						1		
Minnesota.....										4	1		2		14								
Missouri.....						1				1													
Montana.....										1													
Nebraska.....										3		2			9					2			
Nevada.....									1														
New Jersey.....	1				2	1	2	1	1	45	2	9	16	3	262	4	14		25	4	3	18	1
New York.....		1	1	3	9	8	2	4	8	88	13	18	53	7	377	62	15	50	19	14	46		
North Carolina.....																							
North Dakota.....																							
Ohio.....						1				1	1	2			9		1		5		1		
Oklahoma.....																							
Pennsylvania.....						8									4								
South Carolina.....													3		6								
South Dakota.....										4													
Texas.....													1		7								
Vermont.....																							
Virginia.....															1	35							
West Virginia.....															4								
Wisconsin.....					2										10								
Total.....	2	2	1	4	26	42	5	10	10	176	21	37	91	11	939	107	34	1	83	41	21	67	1

State or Territory.	Magyar.	Montenegrin.	Norwegian.	Polish.	Porto Rican.	Portuguese.	Roumanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian.	Scotch.	Serbian.	Slovak.	Slovenian.	South Amer- can.	Spanish.	Swede.	Swiss.	Turkish.	U. S. citizen.	Welsh.	West Indian.	Total.
Alabama.....	1							10								1			2			27
Arkansas.....																						10
California.....																						1
Colorado.....																						1
Connecticut.....	2		17	31				15	5	1		2			12	38			13	1		202
Delaware.....																						3
Georgia.....																						15
Illinois.....	1								1										1			1
Indiana.....																						52
Iowa.....			8					6	3	4						2	1		9			15
Kansas.....																						15
Kentucky.....								2	1										16			140
Maine.....																						30
Maryland.....																						6
Massachusetts.....																						22
Michigan.....	3		2	4				3	2		1					2			32			61
Minnesota.....																						9
Missouri.....								16	14							3			43			43
Montana.....								5	1							5			15			85
Nebraska.....								1	1							2			4			43
Nevada.....																						38
New Jersey.....	14		31	143	7	1	3	2	10	6		6	3	2	4	66	17		17			4
New York.....	17	1	100	435	1	9	289	109	109	2	3	13	2	2	14	112	19		214	1	6	948
North Carolina.....																						2,139
North Dakota.....																						1
Ohio.....	1		1	11				1	1										3			34
Oklahoma.....			1	2																		27
Pennsylvania.....																						15
Rhode Island.....				8																		23
South Carolina.....																						8
South Dakota.....																						17
Texas.....																						14
Vermont.....	25							78											1			133
Virginia.....																						5
West Virginia.....																						39
Wisconsin.....																						17
Total.....	65	1	171	700	9	6	12	487	146	14	5	21	7	3	31	263	46	1	562	2		4,283

Tables II and III show the number distributed, by nationalities and callings, and the States to which they were directed. The question of transportation is a very important one and is responsible for the fact that New York and New Jersey received the greater part of those who applied for information. If branches of the Division of Information were established in other large cities, the number called from the ranks of the unemployed to profitable occupations would continue to grow each year and amply demonstrate the wisdom of opening up such agencies for the use of the people. I recommend that a branch of the Division be established at Chicago, Ill.

Undoubtedly the placing of so many in close proximity to New York City is due to the fact that the cost of transportation was such as to impose no great financial strain on the persons directed. It is gratifying to be able to report that of the number of persons directed to employment during the year but 13 failed of arrival, and in only one of these cases was money advanced. This indicates that great care was exercised in selecting those who filled the applications and that those who were directed were honest and in earnest in making application.

The experience of the Division since it was established warrants it in stating that the rate of wages for farm hands has materially advanced during the last two years. Many who applied for help and whose applications were honored have sent in applications for other workmen, and in doing so announced their willingness to pay higher wages than when making their first application.

From the report of the inspector in charge of the New York office to the Division the following is quoted:

WAGES AND CONDITIONS.

The prevailing scale of wages for farm hands has increased about \$5 per month in one year, due to the supply of help not meeting the demand. Wages of common unskilled laborers have advanced in about the same proportion, the scale at the present time being 17½ cents to 22 cents per hour, while a year ago the prevailing rates were 15½ cents to 17½ cents per hour. Conditions have undergone a material change; the bulk of the applicants seem to prefer farm work to common labor. I am inclined to believe that the panic of 1907-8 has brought about this change, for the following reasons:

Prior to the depression a large percentage of arriving aliens found their way or were directed to laboring work in factories, large manufacturing plants, or mines, regardless of the fact that the majority of them had known only agricultural work prior to their embarkation. With the depression came the necessity of looking to other fields of labor; the most available were the farms. These aliens, returned to their agricultural pursuits by force of circumstances, apparently found conditions more to their liking, and now prefer to continue in such work rather than return to the factory or mine. Another feature which influences me is the increased cost of living; on the laboring work they must provide their own food, on the farm it is furnished to them.

There is practically no demand on the branch for common laborers for work in New York City, although various public works and private enterprises are employing great numbers of men. This is due to the supply being greater than the demand, caused by the fact that there are large numbers of unemployed or part-time employed men who prefer to remain in the city and will not, as a rule, accept out-of-town work. Many of these have established their families here, due to long periods of employment in subways, tunnels, and other public works, and therefore do not care to move. Again, many of the positions offered to common laborers do not admit of a man having his family with him.

The army of "idle-by-choice" is still with us, but their ranks seem to have suffered in point of number. Many curious results have followed attempts to place some of these at permanent employment. The call of the city, or that which goes with it, seems to be irresistible.

An unofficial canvass of various labor agencies seems to indicate a general shortage of desirable laborers for out-of-town work. Mechanics and men of trades seem to be pretty well employed.

QUARTERS.

The quarters now occupied by this branch have up to the present time answered their purpose fairly well, but I am under the impression that by the close of the ensuing fiscal year the work will have entirely outgrown them and will demand larger and better lighted space.

TITLE.

I suggest that you recommend that the Department and Bureau consider the changing the name of the Division to "Division of Distribution and Information," since distribution is the real work of the Division.

TRANSPORTATION.

I desire to again call attention to what appears to be discrimination by transportation companies. Arriving immigrants may travel third class and at a low rate from the immigrant stations, while immigrants and all others located in New York must pay full first-class fare in case they desire to proceed to other parts of the country. This is by reason of the fact that the railroad companies will not sell third-class or immigrant transportation except at the immigration stations. It appears to me that if transportation companies publish a third-class rate or immigrant rate all who are willing to travel third class should be able to secure the rates. Such rates are published, being known as immigrant clearing-house tariff No. 13. Alien residents and citizens are barred from the privileges of these rates.

COOPERATION.

This branch has enjoyed the cooperation of the New York state department of agriculture and has directed to that department numbers of men for agricultural work. Several immigrant homes and societies have also been active in lending their aid to the work of distribution. The charity organization of this city has used the information of the Division in locating their charges, as have also the Young Men's Christian Association and some church workers.

PUBLICITY.

I feel that there is great need of giving publicity to the work of the Division in order that those who desire to remove from congested centers may know that the means to that end are at hand. This can best be obtained by newspaper notices so worded as to leave no doubt as to the real object of the work.

To comply with the spirit of the law which called the Division of Information into being, the information to be distributed to those in need of it should be up-to-date, or as nearly so as possible. The Division has a vast accumulation of information which it has gathered from many available sources concerning the resources and physical characteristics of the various States and Territories. But changes are constantly going on; improvements are being made and new avenues of production are being opened throughout the country. To keep in touch with this ever varying and increasing progress in industry the Division should have the aid of every state government and every other institution or agency competent to furnish accurate information.

The Weather Bureau receives telegraphic reports concerning atmospheric conditions each day and at various times during the day from all parts of the United States and from many important places in other countries. The success enjoyed by the Weather Bureau is the result of years of trial, experiment, and patient endeavor; failure followed close on the heels of the most carefully planned efforts in the beginning, and adverse criticism was frequently the reward of those who planned and executed. Now the Weather Bureau performs a service that directly or indirectly benefits every inhabitant of the United States, and its influence for good is felt throughout the world.

Through 35,000 county and township correspondents the Department of Agriculture receives at stated intervals reports on the conditions and prospects of crops. The value of this information can not be measured in words; it is a benefit to consumers and producers alike. By means of it the Department of Agriculture is enabled to contradict unfounded statements which, if permitted to go unchallenged, would have the effect of adding to the price of foodstuffs. Unfounded reports of labor conditions frequently do great injury to large numbers of workingmen and to certain communities. In 1908 eastern papers reported a "steady, certain revival" of business in all lines of industry in the State of Washington, particularly in the neighborhood of Seattle. Thousands of workingmen of various callings went to that State, many spending their last dollar for car fare, only to find no work and to meet others like themselves awaiting them. If the Division of Information had been established twenty-five years ago and in proper running order in 1908, its existence known to the masses, it would have been possible to prevent the loss of time and money of those, or of the majority of those, who went to the State of Washington in a vain search for work, by directing them to communities where their services were needed.

Through the courtesy of the Post-Office Department in 1908 the postmasters at the county seats in each State and Territory were corresponded with by the Division of Information with a view to securing certain information; they promptly and willingly responded. When the request was made of the Post-Office Department to cooperate with the Department of Commerce and Labor in permitting the Division of Information to reach the agriculturists of the various States through a system of postal-card inquiry, it at once complied with the request.

The Division of Information has no agents in the field to gather information or verify reports sent to it. It must, therefore, seek for information through other agencies. The Division believes that through the cooperation of other branches of the service and other departments of the Government, especially the Post-Office Department, accurate, up-to-date information may be had concerning the labor demands in all parts of the United States, changes in the same, and such information utilized for the benefit of all the people by directing willing workers to where employment awaits them.

Arrangements should be made with the Post-Office Department to have each postmaster outside of certain large centers post a notice in his office asking for information as to labor conditions in his vicinity, said notice to be supplied by the Division of Information; supply each postmaster with a sufficiency of return postal cards to be sent to the various agriculturists and others who may need labor in his jurisdiction, one part to state its purposes, the other to contain information as to the needs of the receiver, the latter to be forwarded to the Division of Information. Either that or have these cards sent to the postmasters and they in turn to report receipt of the cards to the Division. This latter course might be preferable, for in forwarding these cards the postmasters would indicate many things which agriculturists and others would not think of or care to discuss. By making returns at stated, frequent intervals the Division of Information would be enabled to impart accurate, up-to-date information at all times to applicants. A little effort on the part of other branches of the government service would enable the Division of Information to render the greatest possible service to the people.

There is no good reason why every change in the industrial life of the nation should not be reported to the Division of Information and made available to every resident of the United States when necessary. In each new immigrant station to be built and in those in course of construction, rooms should be set apart for the use of the Division of Information and data collected by it should be accessible not only to arriving aliens but to all others.

It is the intention during the coming year to collect and compile information by States, so that a person wishing for information concerning a certain locality in a certain State may not have to delve through huge volumes which may not interest him. With a large map facing the applicant for information, in a room specially set apart for that purpose, and data carefully compiled concerning the resources and physical characteristics of each State, and with proper advertising of the same, so that the people generally would know where to seek this information, there would no longer exist a reason why men should want for work or employers want for workmen in a land of such boundless resources as the United States. One great cause of idleness to-day—that is, on the part of those willing to work—is a lack of knowledge of where to go to find work. The Division of Information, with its limited force, will be able to supply this information if the cooperation of other branches of the government service is secured.

During the preceding fiscal year it was rumored that steamship companies and others interested in the migratory movement of workmen from Europe to this country were advertising the Division of Information in Europe and that such advertising stimulated immigration. A most painstaking and careful inquiry as to the truth of such statements was made and not a scintilla of evidence discovered which would lend color to the rumor. To advertise the Division abroad with a view to stimulating immigration it would be necessary to have those who come here avail themselves of the services of the Division on landing, and up to the present time no immigrant has stated that he possessed a knowledge of the Division or its work. To advertise the Division abroad as a means of stimulating immigration and then counsel those induced to come here not to seek the services of the Division would be folly, and but a moment's thought is necessary to demonstrate how unreliable and baseless was the rumor.

It is the practice of the Division to ascertain exact conditions in every locality where men are wanted, and it is gratifying to be able to report that no complaints have been made of the Division's work during the past year.

There exist in most of the States boards of immigration or bureaus of agriculture and immigration. It has been the aim of the Division to induce these to collect such information as is indicated in section 40 of the act of February 20, 1907, with a view to future cooperation, and while progress in this direction was slow at first it is now believed that in a few years all of the state agencies will be acting in accord with this Division and that each one will have its division or bureau of information, through which reliable data may be obtained on every phase of industry without loss of time.

Respectfully,

T. V. POWDERLY,
Chief, Division of Information.

To Hon. DANL. J. KEEFE,
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS

391

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS,
Washington, January 16, 1911.

SIR: The Bureau of Corporations, ever since its creation, has urged a broad Federal system of corporate publicity, which shall give the public plainly the essential facts of our great businesses. The Bureau itself has been steadily applying such publicity to interstate business, though necessarily covering only a few corporations. If that work has given substantial benefit to the public and business, it has proved the case for a broader system.

METHODS ALREADY USED.

For the last seven years, with a staff of specially trained men, the Bureau has collected complete information about certain selected corporations or industries; has stated plainly the meaning thereof, and published it in reports. To make this effective, it had to be brought forcibly home to the public. Therefore, the foremost thing in each report has been a brief summary of about five printed pages, which gives the important facts and conclusions. Framed particularly for the public press, these summaries have had very wide circulation. The facts of certain great businesses have thus been laid clearly before the great body of citizens. This is "efficient publicity."

RESULTS.

This publicity has given surprising results for the limited number of industries and corporations which the Bureau could cover with its small appropriation. The following review of these results is the best argument for corporate publicity:

Abolition of railway discriminations.—In 1906 the Bureau published a report describing a great system of railway discriminations enjoyed by the Standard Oil Company. During the investigation, or within six months thereafter, the railroads concerned canceled every rate which the report condemned as illegal, as well as many others criticised as inequitable. The more important of these oil rates thus canceled involved transportation between the following points: Whiting, Ind. (where a great refinery of the Standard is located),

to East St. Louis, Ill., the marketing gateway for the Southwest; Whiting to Evansville, Ind., and southern points; Whiting to Grand Junction, Tenn., and southern points; Whiting to points in Michigan, northern Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois; Olean, N. Y., a Standard refining point, to Rochester and points in Vermont; Springfield, Mo., to points in Oklahoma; St. Louis to points in Louisiana. Several prorating arrangements on oil between eastern and western railways were established or restored; and various Whiting tariffs, hitherto unfiled, were filed at the Interstate Commerce Commission. There was also a general reform in petroleum rates in California.

Further reports published in 1907 described the Standard Oil Company, its investment, earnings, and profits. Many independent oil concerns testified that all these publications caused a substantial improvement in the conduct of the petroleum business. In 1909 Congress practically repealed the retaliatory duty which had prevented imports of petroleum from the most important foreign producing fields, and these reports were also largely used in connection with that action.

Cotton exchanges.—In 1908 and 1909 the Bureau published three reports on the cotton exchanges. The New Orleans Cotton Exchange at once entered into cooperation with the Bureau, and voluntarily adopted certain important improvements in methods. A report of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, adopted in May, 1908, states:

Your committee would express their hearty commendation and approval of the recent report * * * of the Bureau of Corporations with reference to the question of cotton exchanges.

Tobacco industry.—In 1909 the Bureau issued a report on the Tobacco Combination (the American Tobacco Company). The beneficial results were at once apparent. The Tobacco Combination promptly abandoned the use of the secret subsidiary concerns exposed by this report and formerly employed against independents. Many independent manufacturers stated that this work had caused the cessation of various objectionable methods of competition, some even saying that but for the work of the Bureau they might have been forced out of business.

In 1909 the Bureau prepared a report on prices of tobacco, which was largely used by Congress in connection with a material increase in the internal-revenue tax on tobacco products.

Water powers.—In 1909 a preliminary report on water powers was published. It showed the strong tendency toward concentrated control of great water powers, and attracted wide public attention to the subject. A special committee of the Michigan legislature, appointed to investigate water powers in that State, asked and received the cooperation of the Bureau in its work.

Taxation of corporations.—Two reports on the taxation of corporations in the New England and Middle Atlantic States were published in 1909 and 1910, respectively. They have been largely used by public officials. A committee of the Rhode Island legislature, in its report, quotes with approval from one of the Bureau's reports, and recommends legislation in accordance therewith. The private

use was also very large. The International Tax Association, in September, 1910, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That this conference commends the recent compilation by the United States Bureau of Corporations of state laws relating to corporate taxation, and urges the early publication of similar compilations of the laws of other States and Territories relating to the same subject.

Waterways.—The Bureau published, in 1909 and 1910, three reports on Transportation by Water in the United States. They set forth existing waterway conditions, with criticisms and suggestions thereon. In the present active interest in waterways, these reports have been very generally used. The report on terminals appears, from widespread editorial comment, to have brought forcibly to public attention the vital importance, too long overlooked, of water terminals. This work of the Bureau, recently presented before the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, emphasized especially the importance of local cooperation in providing terminals. The association adopted the following resolution:

We urge strongly * * * the acquirement by the public authorities of water frontage, * * * the equipment of each port with modern mechanical appliances for movement of freights and * * * the creation generally of terminal facilities * * *.

This report was also used advantageously by the city of Cincinnati in a pending suit, opposing the obstruction of city water front by railroad interests.

Such have been the practical results of "efficient publicity," even within the narrow range which the Bureau has been able to cover. It can be extended to all important corporate business. Oppressive methods of competition have been reduced over wide areas; greater equality of opportunity is being afforded; corporate interests have become accustomed to a publicity which they would have regarded as revolutionary a decade ago. Many of them are, in fact, cooperating by voluntarily furnishing much of the information obtained by the Bureau. The public has been enlightened on many fundamental points of finance and business which otherwise come to the ordinary citizen only in fragmentary and confused form; the President and Congress have been given reliable facts bearing on economic questions of public concern. Finally, the effectiveness of simple publicity and the resulting public condemnation of business abuses has been proved.

In the case of the railway discriminations cited above, mere publicity accomplished an abolition of an evil system in its entirety within six months, although criminal prosecution of certain participants therein has, after four years, succeeded only in two cases out of four. The substantial improvement effected in the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, by such publicity and cooperation, could probably have been accomplished in no other way, under existing legislation.

EXTENSION OF SYSTEM.

This seven years' experience has built up a working system, effective as far as it goes, but as yet incomplete in scope. The one step remaining to be taken is to create by statute a system which shall apply these effective methods to all important corporate businesses,

and give a recognized and permanent standing to the proven principles.

In outline this system should be one where (1) all important interstate industrial corporations shall regularly make reports to a Federal office; (2) where that office shall have the further right to verify such reports and get additional facts; (3) where business transactions of public interest shall be made public, safeguarding at the same time, as the Bureau always has, all properly private business secrets; (4) where there shall be a permanent opportunity for cooperation and adjustment between the Government and business interests; and (5) whereby those corporations that deal fairly and openly shall receive positive recognition of that fact and correspondingly acquire public confidence. The system must be a national one. Our great businesses have become national in scope; they have no relation whatsoever to state lines.

This system will greatly extend the same kind of corporate reform which has already resulted from the work of the Bureau; the same kind of public enlightenment; it will tend toward the removal of unfounded prejudice, toward uniformity in corporate accounting, and the establishment of industrial securities on a basis of open administration; it will give a central agency of financial and economic information, and a practical meeting place for business interests with the Government.

It will do this without any drastic change in business conditions, or disclosure of purely private affairs; with comparatively small cost; with an effectiveness of business reform that no penal legislation can approach. It will put a premium on business efficiency, business honesty, and commercial service to the public, to the benefit of that increasing class of modern business men who are endeavoring to deal openly and fairly, and who regard their commercial power as at least in part a public trust.

The total appropriations for the Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, were \$254,120. The number of employees on June 30 was 119.

On July 12 and 19, 1909, the Bureau published Parts I and II, respectively, of a Report on Transportation by Water in the United States. Part I dealt chiefly with the physical characteristics of our waterways and the floating equipment thereon. Part II dealt with water-borne traffic. Conclusions as to causes of general conditions, and suggestions for improving them, were set forth, based on the facts shown.

On December 6, 1909, the Bureau published Parts IV and V, the final parts, of its Report on Cotton Exchanges; Part IV dealing with the effect of future contracts on prices of cotton; Part V, with the influence of producers' organizations on prices of cotton. Part IV in particular was a statement of the actual effect upon cotton growers and the cotton trade of certain conditions on the cotton exchanges which had been described and criticised in the previous parts of this report.

On June 6, 1910, the Bureau published Part II of its Report on Taxation of Corporations. This part dealt with the state systems of corporate taxation in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and in the District of Columbia.

It followed the same method of presentation used in Part I of the said report, issued during the preceding fiscal year, and dealing with the New England States.

At the end of the fiscal year there were still pending, as work on hand, investigations into the steel, tobacco, and lumber industries, transportation by water in the United States, the International Harvester Company, concentration of water-power ownership, and corporate taxation.

Very respectfully,

HERBERT KNOX SMITH,
Commissioner of Corporations.

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,

Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

399

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF LABOR,
Washington, December 22, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a detailed report of the work of this Bureau during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910. The report is made in two parts. The first part relates to the laws under which the Bureau was established and under which it carries on its work, while the second part relates specifically to the work of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUREAU.

The Bureau of Labor was originally established as a bureau of the Department of the Interior by an act approved June 27, 1884. This act provided that the "Commissioner shall collect information on the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity." In obedience to this law, the Bureau was organized in January, 1885, and shortly thereafter, on February 4, 1885, the policy of the office was declared, in a letter addressed by the Commissioner of Labor to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, as follows:

It should be remembered that a bureau of labor can not solve industrial or social problems, nor can it bring direct returns in a material way to the citizens of the country; but its work must be classed among educational efforts, and by judicious investigations and the fearless publication thereof, it may and should enable the people to comprehend more clearly and more fully many of the problems which now vex them.

Four years after its organization as a bureau of the Department of the Interior, during which time it had issued four annual reports covering the information collected and collated, as required by the organic act, the Congress established a Department of Labor, independent of any of the executive departments. The act establishing the Department of Labor was approved June 13, 1888, and provided—

That there shall be at the seat of Government a Department of Labor, the general design and duties of which shall be to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with labor, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, and especially upon its relation to capital, the hours of labor, the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity.

The act defined the organization of the Department and the duties of the Commissioner, and further provided—

SEC. 7. That the Commissioner of Labor, in accordance with the general design and duties referred to in section one of this act, is specially charged to ascertain, at as early a date as possible, and whenever industrial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the time dutiable in the United States, in leading countries where such articles are produced, by fully specified units of production, and under a classification showing the different elements of cost, or approximate cost, of such articles of production, including the wages paid in such industries per day, week, month, or year, or by the piece; and hours employed per day; and the profits of the manufacturers and producers of such articles; and the comparative cost of living, and the kind of living. "It shall be the duty of the commissioner also to ascertain and report as to the effect of the customs laws, and the effect thereon of the state of the currency, in the United States, on the agricultural industry, especially as to its effect on mortgage indebtedness of farmers;" and what articles are controlled by trusts, or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor and what effect said trusts, or other combinations of capital, business operations, or labor have on production and prices. He shall also establish a system of reports by which, at intervals of not less than two years, he can report the general conditions so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. The Commissioner of Labor is also specially charged to investigate the causes of, and facts relating to, all controversies and disputes between employers and employees as they may occur, and which may tend to interfere with the welfare of the people of the different States, and report thereon to Congress. The Commissioner of Labor shall also obtain such information upon the various subjects committed to him as he may deem desirable from different foreign nations, and what, if any, convict-made goods are imported into this country, and if so, from whence.

SEC. 8. That the Commissioner of Labor shall annually make a report in writing to the President and Congress, of the information collected and collated by him, and containing such recommendations as he may deem calculated to promote the efficiency of the department. He is also authorized to make special reports on particular subjects whenever required to do so by the President or either House of Congress, or when he shall think the subject in his charge requires it. He shall, on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year, make a report in detail to Congress of all moneys expended under his direction during the preceding fiscal year.

SEC. 9. That all laws and parts of laws relating to the Bureau of Labor created under the act of Congress approved June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, so far as the same are applicable and not in conflict with this act, and only so far, are continued in full force and effect, and the Commissioner of Labor appointed under said act, approved June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and all clerks and employees in the Bureau of Labor authorized to be appointed by said act or subsequent acts, shall continue in office and employment as if appointed under the provisions of this act, and until a Commissioner of Labor, other officer, clerks, and employees are appointed and qualified as herein required and provided; and the Bureau of Labor, as now organized and existing, shall continue its work as the Department of Labor until the Department of Labor shall be organized in accordance with this act; and the library, records, and all property now in use by the said Bureau of Labor are hereby transferred to the custody of the Department of Labor hereby created, and on the organization of the Department of Labor on the basis of this act the functions of the Bureau of Labor shall cease.

Under this act the Department of Labor issued 14 annual reports of the information collected and collated in accordance with the organic act, 9 special reports, and a number of miscellaneous reports, many of which were made in compliance with the special direction of Congress. Since November, 1895, the Bureau has also published a bi-monthly bulletin, in accordance with a law approved March 2 of the same year, as follows:

The Commissioner of Labor is hereby authorized to prepare and publish a bulletin of the Department of Labor, as to the condition of labor in this and

other countries, condensations of State and foreign labor reports, facts as to conditions of employment, and such other facts as may be deemed of value to the industrial interests of the country, and there shall be printed one edition of not exceeding ten thousand copies of each issue of said bulletin for distribution by the Department of Labor.

In accordance with the plan adopted the Bulletin has at least four regular departments of information, as follows:

First. The results of original investigations conducted by the Bureau or its agents and experts.

Second. A digest of state labor reports.

Third. A digest of foreign labor and statistical documents.

Fourth. The reproduction of current decisions of courts interpreting labor laws or passing upon any subject which involves the relations of employer and employee; and the reproduction at the end of each year of new laws that affect the interests of the working people, whether enacted by Congress or by state legislatures.

Under the act approved February 14, 1903, establishing a new executive department, to be known as the Department of Commerce and Labor, it was provided that, among other offices, the existing Department of Labor be placed under the jurisdiction and supervision of the new Department, this provision to take effect and be in force July 1, 1903. In accordance with the provisions of this act, the former Department of Labor, on July 1, 1903, became a bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Inasmuch as no provision was made for any change in its general design and duties, its work has been carried on along practically the same lines as formerly.

OPERATIONS DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1910.

PUBLICATIONS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, the Bureau published, in addition to the six bimonthly Bulletins, Nos. 83 to 88, the following reports: Investigation of Telephone Companies; Increase in Cost of Food and Other Products; Civil-Service Retirement in Great Britain and New Zealand; Pension Funds for Municipal Employees and Railroad Pension Systems in the United States; and Report on Strike at Bethlehem Steel Works, South Bethlehem, Pa. A compilation of Laws Relating to Compensation for Industrial Accidents in Foreign Countries was also published, being part of the forthcoming Twenty-fourth Annual Report (Workmen's Insurance and Benefit Funds in Foreign Countries).

In addition to these reports, which were published and distributed, the Bureau transmitted a large portion of its Twenty-fourth Annual Report, Volume I, of the report on Condition of Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States, and a report on Civil-Service Retirement in New South Wales.

The report showing the results of the investigation of the telephone companies engaged in the conduct of interstate business in the United States was transmitted under date of February 23, 1910. This investigation was directed by Senate resolution No. 205 of the Sixtieth Congress. The investigation was an exhaustive one, covering all sections of the country, and was based on data obtained from the

companies and employees, and by personal investigation by special agents of the Bureau. The report presents a general discussion, with tables, showing the conditions in telephone companies, including housing of exchanges and equipment, organization of labor force, working hours and hours of work, overtime, wages, character and severity of work, care for health of operatives, and rates charged for service.

The report on Civil-Service Retirement in Great Britain and New Zealand was transmitted January 13, 1910, and the report on Pension Funds for Municipal Employees and Railroad Pension Systems in the United States was transmitted March 11, 1910, both reports being in pursuance of the Senate resolution of January 11, 1910, directing the Department to furnish, as soon as practicable, "such information as may now be in the possession of the Bureau of Labor on the subject of foreign and domestic retirement plans for employees of government civil service and in the service of industrial and transportation corporations."

The report on Civil-Service Retirement in Great Britain and New Zealand is an exhaustive study of the history and development of various schemes for the superannuation of civil-service employees in those countries, setting forth the laws passed in the last century, the work of the various commissions appointed to deal with the problem, the arguments advanced for straight pensions and for the contributory plan, and a full discussion of the systems at present in effect in the countries named.

The report on Pension Funds for Municipal Employees and Railroad Pension Systems in the United States presents an outline of 219 pension funds for municipal employees, comprising the principal systems in operation in the United States for the payment of annuities to superannuated and disabled teachers, firemen, policemen, and others in the service of municipalities. An outline is also given of 22 railroad pension systems. The information is presented in tabular form, showing the actual working plan of each fund at the time of securing the data.

The report on Increase in Cost of Food and Other Products was transmitted on February 3, 1910, in pursuance of a Senate resolution of January 10, 1910, directing the Department to furnish any information in its possession relating to the increase in prices of food and other products during the ten years from 1899 to 1908. This report shows for the years 1899 to 1908 the relative wholesale prices based on the price in 1899 of food products, of cotton, wool, hides, and the manufactures thereof, and of petroleum and steel rails in the United States. Relative retail prices of food products in the United States from 1899 to 1907 are also shown, and tables are presented indicating the increase or decrease in wholesale and retail prices in 1907 as compared with 1896. Additional data are given showing relative wholesale prices of food, cotton, wool, hides, petroleum, and steel rails in Great Britain, Germany, and France from 1899 to 1908, and relative wages per hour and relative full-time weekly earnings per employee in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries in the United States from 1899 to 1907.

The results of the investigation of the strike at the Bethlehem Steel Works, South Bethlehem, Pa., were transmitted on May 3, 1910, in compliance with the Senate resolution of April 19, 1910, directing

"that the Bureau of Labor advise the Senate of the conditions leading up to the strike of employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., and the causes which led to that strike, and whether or not the employees of the machine shops of this company were required to work on Sunday, and whether the work of the mechanics and machinists was put upon the seven-day basis." The report deals with the conditions at the works, shows the hours of labor and the extent of overtime and Sunday work in the various departments, presents the cause of the strike, with statements of the company, the strikers, and various officials, and shows in detail, by occupations, the regular full working time and earnings per hour of employees in specified departments of the works in January, 1910. Various memoranda are appended to the report setting forth among other things the nature of the bonus scheme used in the machine shops, the accident record, and relief and benefits.

The Bulletins of the Bureau have contained, in addition to one or more special articles in each number, digests of recent reports of state bureaus of labor statistics, digests of recent foreign official statistical publications, decisions of courts affecting labor, and laws of various States and of the United States relating to labor.

The special articles included in the Bulletins for the past year are as follows:

Bulletin 83 contained "Women's trade union movement in Great Britain." This article gives the history of the movement and discusses its growth, the obstacles to organization of women, the attitude of male trade-unionists, the results of organization, and the relation of women's trade-unions to low wages and the sweating system.

Bulletin 84 contained "Accidents to railroad employees in New Jersey, 1888 to 1907," and "The Minnesota iron ranges."

The first article was undertaken for the purpose of securing information as to accidents among railroad employees, especially in those occupations for which such information has heretofore been lacking, and furnishes data as to accidents to railway employees in the smaller as well as the larger branches of the service in New Jersey. Statements of the number and causes of fatal and nonfatal accidents and of the nature and extent of nonfatal injuries is given in detail for various occupations. The figures were obtained by a detailed study of the accident returns of the various railroads of New Jersey, printed in the annual reports of that State, entitled "Railroad and Canal Reports for the Years 1888 to 1907," and these data were supplemented by the statistics of injuries to railway employees published in the annual reports of the bureau of statistics of labor and industries of New Jersey, for the period 1900 to 1908. The investigation covers a total of 18,555 accidents, for 18,002 of which the cause was reported.

The article on Minnesota iron ranges is a study of the iron ore mines in Minnesota and deals with the history of the development of the mines, the amount of ore produced, and the transportation facilities, together with a detailed discussion of the economic condition of the employees of the mines. The article discusses the characteristics of the various nationalities employed, wages and cost of living, housing conditions, home ownership, educational facilities, and labor organizations. The working conditions are described and statistics are

given of fatal and nonfatal accidents, with a discussion of their causes and of the provisions made for mine inspection.

Bulletin 85 contained a "Review of labor laws in 1908 and 1909," and a compilation of the "Laws of various States relating to labor, enacted since January 1, 1908."

The first article classifies under various heads the labor laws passed by the various States and the United States in 1908 and 1909. Among the subjects treated are employers' liability, action for personal injuries, accidents, negligence of employees, inspection of factories and protection of employees, mine regulations, railroads and street railways, regulation of the contract of employment, blacklisting and interference with employment, arbitration of labor disputes, civil rights of employees, examination and licensing of workmen, employment offices, employment on public works, employment of women and children, labor organizations, wages, hours of labor, and Sunday labor.

The second article comprises a large portion of the Bulletin and is devoted to a compilation of the labor laws of the various States and of the United States, enacted during the years 1908 and 1909.

Bulletin 86 contained "The Canadian industrial disputes investigation act of 1907," and "Phosphorus poisoning in the match industry in the United States."

The first article is a report on the workings of the Canadian act mentioned, covering the period from March 22, 1907, when the act went into effect, to August, 1909. This act has for its object the prevention of strikes and the protection of public utilities, such as steam and electric railways, power and lighting plants, and similar industries; it also extends to mines. The report covers a total of 59 disputes, involving 65,500 employees.

The second article is the result of an investigation during the year 1909 of the conditions in 15 match factories in the United States, employing a total of 3,591 persons. An account is given of the development of the match industry in this country, with a description of the processes of manufacture of matches. White phosphorus is still used in this country in the manufacture of matches, and its evil effects are set forth, with detailed descriptions of the cases of phosphorus necrosis found. The experience of various foreign countries where the use of white phosphorus has been prohibited is given, showing how phosphorus poisoning has been practically eliminated by the substitution of sesquisulphide of phosphorus for white phosphorus in the manufacture of "strike-anywhere" matches, and by the use of the nonpoisonous red phosphorus in making safety matches.

Bulletin 87 contained "Wholesale prices, 1890 to March, 1910." This article brings down to March, 1910, the results of the investigation on this subject, the publication of which was begun in the Bulletin of March, 1902, and has been continued in the corresponding Bulletin of each subsequent year. The article covers 257 series of quotations, representing the principal staple commodities. Actual and relative monthly prices are shown for each commodity from January, 1909, to March, 1910, inclusive, and for some commodities weekly prices are quoted. Yearly actual and relative prices are shown for the years 1890 to 1909.

This Bulletin also contained an article on "Wages and hours of labor of union carpenters in the United States and in English-speaking foreign countries," during the first quarter of 1910.

Bulletin 88 contained "Cost of living of families of moderate income in Germany, in 1907-8." This article is a summary of the results of an investigation by the imperial statistical office of Germany of the cost of living of families of wage-earners and salaried persons (teachers, government officials, officials in private employ, etc.) in that country during 1907 and a part of 1908. There were 852 families included in the investigation, all of which kept accounts of their expenditures for a full year, and all but five of which had incomes of not more than 5,000 marks (\$1,190). These families contained 3,952 persons. The income and expenditures of the families are shown, classified according to size of family, amount of expenditure, size of locality, and occupation of head of family. Contrasts in the expenditures of families of wage-earners and of salaried persons are shown, and a statement is given of the quantities of food consumed by families of various classes.

This Bulletin also contained a summary of a report on "Trend of wages in Germany, 1898-1907," covering the mining industry, building trades, metal-working industries, the printing trades, and the transportation industries; and summaries of articles on "Wages and hours of labor in German wood-working industries in 1906" and "Wages and hours of labor in Austria, 1906 and 1907."

REPORTS TRANSMITTED AND IN COURSE OF PREPARATION.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Bureau, a portion of which was transmitted during the year, is entitled "Workmen's Insurance and Benefit Funds in Foreign Countries." The part transmitted comprises a comprehensive treatment of the various forms of workmen's insurance in Austria, Belgium, Denmark, and Germany, such as insurance in case of accident, death, sickness, invalidity, old age, and unemployment. The different systems are described in detail for each country, discussions being given of the development of the systems, the laws regulating workmen's insurance and the workings of such laws, the persons insured, character of disability, benefit payments, sources of income, financial organization, general administration, and proposed reforms. Statistics covering the financial operations of the various funds and the number of cases to which each class of insurance applies are presented, the tabular matter giving a comprehensive view of the subject and covering a number of years.

Other chapters of the Twenty-fourth Annual Report, covering the subject of workmen's insurance in France, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Russia, Spain, and Sweden, have been in preparation during the year and will be transmitted to the printer within a short time.

The report on Civil-Service Retirement in New South Wales is the third in the series of reports on this subject and is similar in form to the reports for Great Britain and New Zealand mentioned above. Other reports are in course of preparation covering the civil-service retirement systems in other foreign countries.

Volume I of the Report on Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States relates to employees in the cotton textiles industry and is a comprehensive report on the conditions of such wage-earners in cotton mills investigated in four New England States (Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island) and in six Southern

States (Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi). The report treats of the sex, age, race, and conjugal condition of persons employed in the cotton mills investigated, their earnings and hours of labor, the composition of their families, the condition of the members of such families as to employment, family income from various sources, home ownership and cost of rent, statistics relating to children of specified ages at work, to single women over 16 years of age at work, and to married women at work, and literacy and school attendance of woman and child employees; other subjects treated are employment of children under legal age, violations of certificate laws, methods and frequency of wage payments, overtime and night work, sanitary conditions of mills and of homes, and social and moral conditions.

The Bureau has also been engaged in the preparation of Volumes II, III, and IV of the Report on Woman and Child Wage-Earners in the United States, relating to the clothing, the glass, and the silk industries, together with reports dealing with special subjects relating to the condition of woman and child wage-earners.

Other reports in preparation relate to labor conditions in Hawaii, wage scales and rates of wages in the tin plate and sheet steel industries, 1907 and 1909, causes of disability and death as reported by workmen's insurance and benefit funds in the United States, and industrial education in the United States.

The field work of the investigation relating to industrial education has only recently been begun. The purpose of this investigation is to secure detailed information concerning the organization, course of instruction, methods, etc., of the schools that seek to furnish training for the skilled and unskilled trades and occupations.

AWARDS FOR INJURIES TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

During the year, 2,568 claims for compensation under the act of Congress approved May 30, 1908, were adjudicated. Of these, 2,446 were claims on account of nonfatal injuries and 122 were death claims.

In 2,365 claims based on injury resulting in disability, a right to compensation under the act was found to have been established and payment was approved. In 81 instances a right to compensation was not established. With regard to claims based on fatal injuries, the payment of compensation was approved in 99 cases and disapproved in 23 cases. In a majority of the 23 instances of fatal injury in which no right to compensation was established it was found either that the claimants had failed to file their affidavit within ninety days after the employee's death, as required by the statute, or that they were parents who were not dependent on the earnings of the decedent for their support.

The number of claims pending adjudication at the beginning of the fiscal year was 41, of which 25 were for injuries producing disability and 16 for injuries resulting in death. At the close of the year 16 newly received claims awaited action, of which 10 were on account of nonfatal injury and 6 on account of death.

In connection with the administration of the compensation act, provision is also made for the reporting of injuries to all classes of

employees of the United States not covered by the compensation act, which occur in the course of employment, when the injuries cause incapacitation for one day or longer or result in immediate death. Information as to the duration of the disability is also secured in all cases.

Reports of 4,922 injuries to government employees, including all classes, were received during the year. Of the injuries reported, 239 resulted fatally. Injuries to employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission, the duration of which was fifteen days or less, are not included in the foregoing figures, it being understood that data relative to such injuries will be transmitted by the Commission at a subsequent date.

Experience having shown the need of a revision of the regulations governing the application of the act, which were formulated prior to its taking effect on August 1, 1908, also the need of closer cooperation in matters relating to its administration, each of the several executive departments and independent branches of the service affected by the operation of the law was invited to participate in a conference called for the purpose of framing new regulations. Copies of the tentative regulations adopted by the conference have been forwarded to each department and independent office included in the scope of the act, with a request that there be submitted any suggestions or comments that might appear appropriate. In addition to preparing the draft of new regulations, the conference adopted, for submission through the proper channels to Congress, a number of recommendations concerning desirable amendments to the present law.

Respectfully,

CHAS. P. NEILL,
Commissioner.

To HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES

411

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF MANUFACTURES,
Washington, July 30, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Bureau of Manufactures for the year ended June 30, 1910:

The last was not an exceptional year in the character and extent of the work accomplished by the Bureau. Since its organization in February, 1905, each year has been marked by progress that was logical and incidental to the constantly growing interest of manufacturers and merchants in the export trade of the country, a condition made manifest by frequent calls upon the Bureau for advice and assistance in the search for foreign markets for the sale of American manufactured products. The interest felt by business men in the work of the Bureau is exhibited in the increased correspondence, which exceeded that of the preceding year by 20 per cent. The letters received numbered 36,099 and those answered 23,413. Circulars and miscellaneous papers, which numbered 10,466, are not included in these figures. The correspondence is very comprehensive, embracing every field of industrial activity and every avenue of commercial development. Its scope and character have been outlined somewhat in detail in previous reports.

CONFIDENTIAL SERVICE.

That feature of the Bureau's work known as "Foreign Opportunities" continues to grow in volume and variety and expand in usefulness. Through this means much valuable information is constantly being transmitted directly to parties concerned, with the result that American products have been sold abroad in localities where otherwise they would not have been introduced. The work was begun by the Bureau in February, 1906. From that date to June 30, 1910, there were published 5,161 separate items, each of which represented an opportunity for the sale of a certain machine or commodity, and for the sale of which American manufacturers and merchants were given opportunity to compete. The number of such opportunities published in Consular and Trade Reports during the year ended June 30 last was 1,567. The high estimate placed by representative business men on this work is attested by numerous letters of approval and commendation received from them by the Bureau.

The "Confidential Circular" service, which is akin to the Foreign-Opportunities branch of the Bureau's labor, has also steadily progressed, and has come to be recognized as an important auxiliary in the promotion of trade. Through this agency business men directly interested are furnished letters of advice and information in detail that will be helpful in creating new or extending old lines of trade. The material composing confidential circulars is derived from reports received from commercial agents, diplomats, and consuls. It is withheld from publication, and furnished only to those who are known to the Bureau as having facilities and equipment to perform the required service. At times this class of information reaches the Bureau by cable, and instances could be cited showing that results obtained not only justified the relatively small expense thus incurred, but accentuated the business sagacity of diplomatic and consular officers in employing the most expeditious method of communication. Greater value and efficiency would be secured if business men concerned would authorize the Bureau to communicate the information in hand by wire and make such arrangement as would insure the Government against pecuniary liability for its transmission.

In addition to information of this character, the confidential circulars are employed to communicate to manufacturers and exporters complaints of consignees and merchants handling American products touching deficiencies in the filling of orders, methods of packing, etc. Numerous cases of dissatisfaction with operations of American machines in foreign countries have in this way been privately brought to the attention of the makers, with the result that in nearly every instance correction was immediately applied. In some of these cases examination by expert agents of the American manufacturers disclosed that ignorance or prejudice on the part of the foreign operators was responsible for the defects charged to the machines.

Confidential circulars sent out numbered 119, the following being among the subjects included:

Subscriptions for American Publications in Foreign Countries; Warships for the Argentine Government; Rifles and Ammunition for the Servian Government; Cold Storage in Italy; Building Operations in Argentina; Opening in India for Coal-Cutting Machinery; Coal for a Greek Steamship Line; Building Materials and Machinery for Canada; Roller Skating Rinks and Skates in South Africa; Opportunity for Agricultural Machinery and Implements in Turkey; Government Supplies for Greece; American Shoes in England; Army Supplies in Turkey; Grain Seeds for Argentina; Explosives wanted in Scotland; Cotton Goods for Turkey; Long-distance Telephone Service for Cuba; Rolling Stock for Railroad in Cuba; Corrugated Iron Sheeting in Abyssinia; Market for Hand-graders for Corn in South Africa; Automobile Accessories for Australia; American Goods for South America; Electric-light and Power Equipment for Mexico; Public Works and Improvements in Slam; Machinery and Equipment for Mexico; Textile Machinery for Russia; Opportunity for American Goods in Chile; Potato Diggers for Scotland; Motor Cars wanted in Russia; Artesian Waterworks at Tripoli-in-Barbary; Boring Machinery wanted in Servia; Bids wanted on proposed Irrigation Dams near Bagdad; Shoes for the Greek Army; Electric Steel Furnace and Roller Mills; Opportunity for Package Dyes in Malaga; Dyeing Materials in Almeria; Filtration Plant for Russia; Electric Plant for Turkey in Asia; Army Supplies for Servian Government; Mineral and Rape-Seed Oil wanted in Servia; Lubricating Oil for Bulgaria; Agricultural Motor Traction for South Africa; Agency for American Cotton and other Goods in Abyssinia; Street-cleaning Machines wanted in Bohemia; Machines for Extracting Rubber from Landolphia Plants for Mexico; South Russian Iron Ore; Contracts for Sewage Machinery for Cairo; Locomotives for Bul-

garian State Railways; Cotton-seed Oil in the Norwegian Sardine Industry; Flour and Provisions in Porto Rico; Opportunities for Investments in Bulgaria; Rails and Rolling Stock for Roumania; Cast-Iron Monuments wanted in Canada; Electric Railway in Carlsbad, Austria; Market in England for Electric Tramway equipment; Opportunity for an American Doctor in Bagdad; Rice Driers at Vercelli, Italy; Cotton Seeds and Cotton Machinery wanted in Arabia; Lobsters and Salmon for Russia; Peanuts in Germany; Cotton-seed Products in Netherlands; Development of Zinciferous Complex Ores in Tasmania; Construction of Bridge in Guatemala; Wire Netting and Fencing in Australia; Railway Contracts in Roumania; Cotton-seed Products in Bulgaria; Development of Phosphate Industry in Tripoli; Motor Plows in China; Loan desired by Greek Government; Mixing of Hops in Germany and Bohemia; Floating Dock wanted in Montevideo; Development in Persia; War Vessels for Greece; Water Supply for Jerusalem; Cotton-seed Oil in Bulgaria; Steamship Service to Porto Rico; Refrigerating Machinery wanted in China; Trade Opportunities in Asia Minor; Cotton-seed Products in France; American Goods wanted in Trinidad; American Cotton Agency for Abyssinia; Loan for Morocco; Agency wanted in Porto Rico for Flour and Oats; Machine Tools for Hungary; Water Supply System wanted in Veracruz, Mexico; Market for Vacuum Cleaners in Prague; Battle Ships for Brazil; Dredging and Drainage Enterprise at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Cold Storage System in Brazil; Steel Pipe wanted in Germany; Opportunity for Investment of American Capital in Russia; Opportunity for Automobiles and Automatic Firearms in France; Motor Buggies for Doctors in Australia; Agricultural Enterprise near Colon, Panama; Pumps wanted in Russia; Plows in Siam; Chilean Longitudinal Railway; Discovery of Paint-making Material in South Africa; Agricultural Machinery in Asia Minor; American Meat in Sweden; Steel Rails for Ireland; Railway in Russia; Railway to connect Greece with Continental Europe; Steam Road Roller for Canada; Waterworks and other Improvements in Aguascalientes, Mexico; Sugar in Tripoli-in-Barbary; Offer in Russia to sell three Sugar Refineries; Restrictions against American Hardware Imports into Australia; China and Glassware for firm in Colombia; Training Ship for the Chinese Government; Loan for Persia; Mining Machinery for Servia; Electric-lighting Plant for Barbados; Harness and Shoe Manufacturing Machinery in Northern Syria.

SUGGESTIONS FOR EXTENSION.

The usefulness of the confidential service would be further extended and its value greatly enhanced if provision should be made that would enable diplomatic and consular officers, in supplying this class of information, to furnish the exhibits which usually accompany invitations for tenders involving construction work, such as photographs, blueprints, drawings, specifications, etc., as well as samples of manufactured products for the reproduction of which proposals may be invited. The deficiencies in this regard would be removed by the grant of a small annual appropriation to be expended under direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and applied to reimburse the officials for expenditures incurred for the purposes stated. American business firms receiving drawings, samples, etc., would undoubtedly be willing in turn to reimburse the Department for the outlay, and in this way very little if any expense would inure to the Government. This general subject was referred to somewhat in detail in the report for last year. In urging an appropriation for the purpose stated it was said:

In seeking opportunities to promote American trade abroad, special agents and consular officers frequently transmit to the Bureau invitations for tenders for constructing public utilities, constructions of large magnitude for private parties, the purchase of machinery, etc. In many cases the specifications are accompanied by blueprints, drawings, photographs, etc. As a rule only one set of these essential documents is furnished, which is loaned to American applicants in the order of application. While this is the best that can be done, it is highly unsatisfactory, as it practically excludes in many cases all interested

parties except those favored with the early loan of the documents. Time and distance being important and often determining factors, early examination of the specifications is necessary to intelligent preparation of tenders and their prompt transmittal. Complaints have been made because consular officers do not furnish several sets of the specifications, and because the Bureau does not have the desired documents reproduced in sufficient numbers to supply the demand. These complaints proceed from a lack of knowledge of the actual conditions that obtain. On the one hand, it frequently happens that the documents described are issued only upon payment of a fixed sum, or are so limited in number that not more than one set can be furnished consular officers. On the other hand, money to reproduce the documents is not available, and if it were the time that would be consumed in reproduction would prevent their successful use. To overcome these obstacles it is suggested that means be provided to enable consular officers to purchase, upon authorization from the Bureau of Manufactures, the number of sets of these documents that might be required by intending bidders in the United States, the latter furnishing the Bureau with a satisfactory guaranty that any expense incurred on this account will be reimbursed.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

In previous reports attention was invited to the collection, collation, and classification of names of business houses in foreign countries handling imported merchandise and those having facilities for engaging in the foreign trade. This collection of names now numbers several hundred thousand, including those who deal in commodities of foreign production. It has been extensively used by American business houses seeking outlets for the export of their products, and has been the means of enabling American inquirers to communicate with representative houses abroad in regard to accepting experimental shipments and permanent agencies for handling American merchandise. While this vast collection of names has proved of the utmost value for the purpose intended, its possession has brought embarrassment to the Bureau, which increases in proportion as knowledge of its availability spreads among the business communities, for the reason that requests for lists of names have become so numerous, so persistent, and so comprehensive in their requirements that it has been physically impossible to make satisfactory response. Explanation has been made of the conditions that obtained and the records have been freely offered to inquirers that they might have copies made, but this, on the one hand, has failed to give satisfaction, and on the other has stood as a barrier to the accomplishment of the object intended. It was pointed out in a previous annual report that leading business concerns, who understood the magnitude and value of this international collection, earnestly urged its publication and distribution, limited to American houses; and that it be sold to such applicants at a price that would cover the cost of publication and yield a fair profit.

With full belief that American business concerns could be supplied with the collection of names without cost to the Government, recommendation was made that Congress be asked to authorize publication. Acting upon this recommendation an estimate of the cost of publication was prepared and transmitted to Congress by the Department (see H. Doc. 875, 61st Cong., 2d sess.), with the further recommendation that authority be granted for early publication. This resulted in the insertion of the following paragraph in the sundry civil appropriation act for the fiscal year 1911:

For printing, and binding in cloth, an international commercial directory prepared by the Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor,

six thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and copies of the said directory shall be sold by the Public Printer in accordance with the law governing the sale of public documents at not less than five dollars per volume the proceeds of such sales to be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PUBLICATION.

A circular letter was addressed to business men who it was believed would purchase a copy of the proposed international directory, explaining the scope and character of the work, accompanied with a form of subscription to be signed and returned to the Bureau by those desiring copies at the price fixed by Congress. To this invitation a sufficient number of subscriptions have been received to warrant the issue of several thousand copies in the first edition. It is expected the volume will be ready for delivery in the early part of 1911. When the directory is ready for delivery subscribers will be notified by the Public Printer through the Superintendent of Documents, to whom payment must be made in advance of delivery.

It is contemplated to make the directory accurate and reliable, so far as that is practicable in a work of this character, but it must not be assumed that the inclusion of names carries any guaranty whatever in regard to the financial responsibility or commercial standing of their owners. The aim of the work has been to collect names of active business houses in foreign countries of the class described, and in making the collections it is only fair to assume that consular officers, keeping in mind the important object to be obtained, would transmit only the names of those who by common repute are regarded as reliable and trustworthy. As regards financial responsibility, however, and the measure of such responsibility, these are matters for ascertainment by the manufacturer or merchant seeking to establish business relations with parties included in the directory through the regular business channels that are available in the principal commercial cities of the country.

It is further contemplated to maintain the value of the directory for accuracy by issuing supplements from time to time, in which corrections and additions will be made and which will be issued to subscribers at a price to cover cost of publication.

INVESTIGATIONS BY SPECIAL AGENTS.

The work of special agents in the investigation of foreign markets with a view to promoting the trade of the United States, was prosecuted during the year with vigor and with advantage to American commercial and industrial interests. In this work all the countries of Europe and those constituting Latin America were visited. Mr. W. A. Graham Clark, after completing investigations in Europe with regard to the manufacture of cotton textiles, and incidentally inquiring into the production of woolen and jute fabrics and of laces, upon request of the Committee on Ways and Means attended several sessions of that body and furnished information concerning matters under inquiry, especially in regard to European methods of manufacture and marketing textiles and cost of production. Subsequently Mr. Clark was assigned to investigate trade conditions in countries of the Western Hemisphere lying south of the United States, and is still engaged in that work. He has submitted reports giving results of

his observations in Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and part of South America. Several of these reports were transmitted to Congress during the last session of that body.

COTTON GOODS IN LATIN AMERICA.

The importance of the markets of Latin America is generally recognized by business men of the United States, whose interest has been stimulated by governmental action in securing and disseminating information in relation to existing conditions in these neighboring countries and the requirements of their people. Our total commerce within the last fiscal year aggregated roundly \$655,000,000, of which \$399,000,000 represents merchandise purchased from and \$256,000,000 merchandise sold to them. While this intercontinental trade is progressive, the increase in our exports in the year under review having been \$40,000,000, it may be more rapidly advanced by systematic and persistent efforts on the part of American manufacturers and merchants.

The paucity of the trade of the United States with Latin America, especially in the export of certain leading commodities, is made plainly apparent when compared with that of the principal European countries. For example, in the matter of cotton piece goods the export from the United States of cotton cloth to all Latin-American countries in the fiscal year 1910 aggregated \$7,794,698, of which \$2,722,927 went to South America, \$1,442,445 to Central America, \$932,383 to Cuba, \$2,510,764 to other West India Islands, and \$186,179 to Mexico. To these countries the United Kingdom sold in the calendar year 1909 \$40,909,862 worth of cotton piece goods, and in the six months ended June 30, 1910, \$23,000,000 worth, a large increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year. In this particular trade with countries of South America the United Kingdom's sales in 1909 aggregated \$38,330,000, that of Germany \$13,832,000, Italy \$8,333,000, France \$5,702,000, Spain \$2,031,000, and Belgium \$1,300,000. Of South American countries, Colombia was the largest purchaser in the fiscal year 1910 of cotton cloths from the United States, the value of such purchases being \$791,546, followed by Chile with \$595,799, Venezuela \$264,494, Argentina \$256,732, and Brazil \$201,631. In the calendar year 1909 the United Kingdom sold to Argentina cotton goods valued at \$15,354,000, Brazil \$8,634,000, Chile \$5,752,000, Colombia \$2,343,000, Venezuela \$1,592,000, Uruguay \$2,556,000, Peru \$1,615,000, and Ecuador \$1,221,000. It will be seen from these figures that the sales of the United Kingdom are 19 to 1 as compared with the United States, and that in several individual countries of South America her sales exceed the aggregate of those of the United States on the entire South American Continent. In Argentina and Brazil the United Kingdom sells annually about \$22,000,000 worth of cotton fabrics, which exceeds the value of exports of such fabrics from the United States to the entire world in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910. That this trade may be largely extended is made apparent in the reports of Special Agent Clark.

SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE.

The markets in Central and South America in relation to the shoe and leather trade were investigated by Special Agent Arthur B.

Butman. The results of Mr. Butman's inquiries in Cuba and Mexico were transmitted to Congress during the recent session of that body. The investigation in this field has been completed, and reports covering Central and South America have been prepared.

The shoe and leather industry of the United States is among the most progressive of the industrial activities, and its output, especially footwear, is generally recognized as superior to that of any other country. This superiority has resulted in the placing on foreign markets of imitations of American shoes, and in several European countries local manufacturers have been and are still using American trade-marks and stamping their product "American made." The deception is aided by the use of American machines. While this dishonest practice has been instrumental in checking the sale of American shoes in certain populous centers of Europe, it may be minimized and ultimately overcome by leading manufacturers establishing abroad stores for the sale exclusively of the products of their factories. This has been done to some extent, but it is pointed out in reports of the special agent and by consular officers that a greater number of American houses should establish branch houses in Europe, from which not only requirements of individuals might be met, but which would serve as depots for establishing and supplying other branch houses.

The exports of leather and shoes in the year under review aggregated \$52,700,000, an increase of nearly \$10,000,000 over the preceding year. Of this aggregate shoes contributed \$12,408,575, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the year ended June 30, 1909. To Latin America shoes to the value of \$6,671,609 were exported last year, and of this amount \$4,507,639 went to Cuba and Mexico (\$2,958,103 to the former and \$1,549,536 to the latter). To all other Latin-American countries the shipments aggregated \$1,163,970. In the report of Special Agent Butman American manufacturers will find information that will be helpful in extending their trade with the several countries visited.

COTTON-SEED PRODUCTS—MACHINE TOOLS.

Special Agent Julien L. Brodé continued his inquiries in Europe into the manufacture, sale, and consumption of cotton-seed products. Mr. Brodé's services in this field have been especially valuable to the American producers, and were commended in a resolution adopted by the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association at the annual meeting held at Little Rock, May 24-26. In addition to the investigation into market conditions affecting these products, Mr. Brodé rendered valuable service to the Department and the American producers in securing information of a confidential character in regard to the existence of legal restrictions and local prejudices, some of which were modified and others entirely removed through his initiative. Mr. Brodé's itinerary included all European countries.

The investigation into the machine-tool industry was continued in Europe by Capt. Godfrey L. Carden, of the United States Revenue-Cutter Service, who was detailed for this work upon request of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Captain Carden's investigations were completed in December, 1909, when his detail terminated. His reports are embodied in two monographs, and cover Austria-Hun-

gary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Russia, and the Netherlands. These reports have been highly commended by the representatives of the machine-tool industry and have been quite extensively reproduced in part by the trade journals of this country and Europe.

Special Agent Mack H. Davis completed an investigation of market conditions in Europe for the sale of American flour and wheat. His final report was submitted May, 1909, and was transmitted to Congress.

Special Agent Charles M. Pepper was assigned in the latter part of 1908 to make special inquiries in Europe in regard to certain matters about which information was desired by the committees of Congress charged with formulating revenue legislation. His investigation covered income and inheritance taxes, relative prices for commodities, labor conditions, and the iron and porcelain and pottery industries. Reports on these several matters were transmitted to Congress.

Messrs. Pepper and Davis were retained in Washington several months in connection with revenue measures pending before Congress. They retired from the service of this Department to accept service with the Department of State. Mr. Pepper retired August 31 and Mr. Davis September 30, 1909.

FLOUR MILLING—INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

John M. Turner was appointed in January, 1910, to succeed Mack H. Davis and to continue the investigation of the flour-milling industry, the appointment having been made upon recommendation of the executive committee of the Millers' National Federation. Mr. Turner has been assigned to investigate market and trade conditions in Latin America, particularly as to how the milling industry may be benefited. Being a practical business man, with thorough knowledge of this particular industry and large and varied experience in the foreign trade, Mr. Turner will not confine his efforts to flour and wheat, but will look into and report upon conditions which may be inviting to American trade generally. In addition to a number of reports on miscellaneous commercial matters, Mr. Turner prepared a report on the flour trade of Porto Rico, which has been published in pamphlet form and constitutes Part I of a series of reports he will submit on this trade with Latin-American countries.

Henry Studniczka was appointed special agent in December, 1909, and was sent to Europe to inquire into industrial conditions, cost of production, and certain other matters that concern the trade of the United States. He has submitted a number of reports on miscellaneous commercial subjects. His reports on labor matters will constitute a series entitled "Industrial Conditions in Europe," the first number of which has been published and embraces England and France. Reports that will constitute Part II of this series are in hand, and cover labor conditions in the cities of Prague, Vienna, Bruenn, and Reichenberg.

Mr. James D. Whelpley was appointed special agent in February, 1910, and was sent to Argentina to report on general trade conditions, as these might affect American commercial and industrial interests. It was considered that the holding of several international expositions from May to November at Buenos Aires would afford excep-

tional opportunity for broad survey and intelligent observation and discussion of agricultural, industrial, and commercial affairs in this progressive and rapidly developing Republic.

Dr. Patrick J. Lennox was appointed special agent June 1, 1910, for the specific purpose of inquiring into and reporting upon the operations of laws recently enacted by several European countries with regard to the employment and care of the laboring classes and the results that have attended individual and corporate effort for their physical improvement and moral betterment.

NECESSITY FOR EXTENSION.

The good results that have attended the work of special agents suggest that this service should be extended in scope and the number of agents increased. The sum appropriated, \$40,000, is barely sufficient to maintain six agents. It should be at least \$50,000, and provision should be made that would enable the Secretary to secure the services of specialists in certain lines and of experts and scientists when it is desired to make investigations requiring special training and knowledge acquired from experience in the fields to be investigated. Occasions are not infrequent when such investigations become imperative in the successful conduct of the great business interests of the country and necessary to their maintenance and advancement in competition with rivals in foreign countries. Inquiries for this class of information that come to the Bureau are referred to consular officers, who are not, as a rule, equipped to furnish it, and even when so equipped can not give the inquiry the concentrated thought and continuous labor needed, in consequence of demands upon their time by regular office duties. In such cases the Secretary of Commerce and Labor should be enabled to employ persons of recognized ability and prominence in the special field to be investigated, and whose names appended to reports would give them the force and weight that attach to recognized authority.

The usefulness and efficiency of the service would be further extended by enabling the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to employ persons at home or abroad to make inquiry into and report upon a specific matter, or into existing conditions in certain localities, for which they are peculiarly fitted. In this way the service of professional and business men, and of American citizens temporarily residing in foreign countries, could be secured without going through the formality incidental to regular appointment and assumption of office, and at a minimum of expenditure with maximum results. There have been a number of occasions when the Bureau could have secured information of the character alluded to at relatively small expense, possession of which would have been advantageous to the executive and legislative departments of the federal and state governments, and other occasions have arisen when the business interests of the country would have been subserved had the necessary means for accomplishment been available.

In further explanation of the work of special agents the following is reproduced from the last annual report:

It is a well-demonstrated fact that when the American manufacturer wants a market for his products in other countries he sets about obtaining it, but inexperience makes him enter upon the task somewhat vaguely. The com-

merce of the last few years has shown that a very large number of mills and factories for the first time are seeking systematic sales abroad with a view to gaining and holding a permanent foreign trade. It is no reflection on the intelligence of their managers that they are not on an equal footing with the manufacturers of Europe who have been engaged in foreign trade for generations. The Bureau of Manufactures, by the machinery it now has in operation, is able to help them to overcome this deficiency in experience and to afford them information, both of a general character and of a specific nature.

One effective means of doing this is through the special agents, who visit all parts of the world and report on trade conditions, the products and resources of the various countries, their purchasing power, their consumption of foreign goods, their business customs, the peculiarities of their markets, their transportation facilities, and their fiscal systems. The general educational information which is thus gathered is commercial geography in its broadest sense. The methods of investigation are most thorough. The reports cover both the sales methods of foreign competitors and the trade requirements of foreign consumers. The agents come into personal contact with both producers and consumers. An example of the information that is afforded regarding the world's competition for the world's markets may be found in the investigations conducted in the various European countries. Europe is not only a market for American products in itself, but it is also a competitor in supplying large bodies of population, such as the Orient and Latin America. These two rich commercial fields are covered from time to time by the special agents of the Department, who make careful investigations into both the opportunities for the sale of American goods and the consumption of all foreign-made goods, as well as the methods by which they are supplied. At the same time the special agents in Europe, being on the ground, are able to report how the European manufacturers are supplying the markets of the Orient and of Latin America, many of these reports necessarily being of a confidential character, which are used by the Bureau in a manner hereafter explained. The commercial conditions in the Orient and in Latin America being fully described by the special agents who visit those sections, while other agents tell of the European methods of manufacture and sales for these countries, the American manufacturer has before him full information concerning the nature of the market and what his competitors are doing in supplying it.

A valuable function of the special agents is the elasticity of the system, which, by enabling them under the direction of the Department to travel from point to point as new conditions arise, keeps them in constant touch with the commercial opportunities of the whole world, and enables them to report promptly on fresh developments. This mobility makes them commercial scouts. They supplement and reinforce the diplomatic and consular officers, who, stationed at fixed points, are a permanent source of information in regard to the countries and the districts to which accredited.

CONFERENCES WITH BUSINESS MEN.

Attention is again invited to the importance of conferences between business men at home and special agents and consular officers returning to the United States. By direction of the Department such conferences have been arranged for special agents when practicable and with results beneficial and satisfactory to both parties. The procurement of samples, photographs, and like materials that would assist in making known market conditions and requirements should be encouraged, and consular officers as well as special agents should be instructed that they are expected to prepare themselves for conferences upon returning to the United States with manufacturers and merchants interested in foreign trade. At such conferences valuable and practical information could be imparted to business men that can not be included in written reports; and on the other hand the officers would obtain knowledge that would add to their efficiency. There is relatively small opportunity for special agents to engage in this service, for the reason that they are few in number, and their time is almost entirely taken up with duties abroad. The consular

service, however, is composed of a large body of men, many of whom have been abroad for long periods, and a considerable number of whom may at all times be found at home on well-deserved leave of absence from their respective districts. These officers could be utilized in the manner indicated. An increase in the number of special agents would enable the Department to use such agents most efficiently in the service alluded to. The limited work now performed in this field by special agents has received approval and high commendation from business men, and equal success has marked the voluntary work of a few consular officers for whom itineraries were arranged by this Bureau. In discussing this subject it was stated in the Bureau's report for the fiscal year 1907:

In the elaborate, comprehensive, and highly perfected systems for the enlargement of their foreign trade established by our principal commercial rivals personal conferences between manufacturers and government agents occupy a prominent place. Consular officers and other officials whose duties bring them in direct contact with conditions in the world's markets, upon returning home are required to meet and advise with their countrymen who are engaged in business, appointments for such meetings being arranged in advance by the department of the government charged with fostering and promoting the country's industrial and commercial interests. Such conferences are not only profitable to business men, but are helpful to the public officer in bringing him into closer touch with commercial men, and in supplying him with information of a practical character that will enhance his usefulness and increase his efficiency as a commercial agent of the Government.

It is respectfully recommended that steps be taken through executive action, or legislation, if necessary, to provide for holding conferences of the character alluded to between consular officers and special agents and the representatives of the great business interests of the country, which conferences, after the manner of the European systems, should be arranged by cooperation between the Department of State and the Department of Commerce and Labor.

At the recent session of Congress, upon recommendation of the Department, the designation "special agent" was changed to "commercial agent."

PUBLICATION OF REPORTS.

CONSULAR AND TRADE REPORTS.

Inadequacy of the appropriation for printing made it advisable to suspend publication of Daily Consular and Trade Reports on March 1, and to substitute a weekly edition. The suspension continued until the end of the fiscal year, when daily publication was resumed. Consular reports have been published under statutory limitations which created dissatisfaction among business men who desired to be regularly supplied and caused embarrassment to the Department. There was no provision of law requiring a daily publication, but there was such provision for the regular issue of the monthly edition, the establishment of which antedated the daily and from which the latter sprung in obedience to a popular demand and to meet business exigencies. Laws regulating the printing of public documents provide that not more than 10,000 copies of any document shall be issued. This limitation was reached in the distribution of Daily Consular and Trade Reports, and the circulation of the monthly edition was quite close to it. The increased circulation of these two publications was naturally attended with additional cost, and as further increase in the issue of the daily could not legally be made the Department was obliged to decline many requests from manufacturers and mer-

chants engaged in the foreign trade as well as other classes who felt they should be supplied. Those who were denied a public document which was freely and regularly furnished business competitors would not, in many cases, be satisfied with an explanation of the cause for denial and persuaded themselves into the belief that unjust discrimination was practiced, an opinion which was given expression in letters to Senators and Representatives, with resultant embarrassment to the Department and additional labor to the Bureau of Manufactures in revising the mailing list that room might be made for steadily increasing applications. Moreover, the expense for publishing the monthly, which was made up entirely of matter that had been published in the daily, exceeded that for publishing the latter. In these circumstances it was deemed advisable to seek remedial legislation. Congress acted affirmatively on the recommendation of the Department and passed an act providing for resuming publication of the daily, extending the limit of circulation to 20,000 and discontinuing the monthly edition. By this act the usefulness and efficiency of consular reports have been largely extended, the cost of publication reduced, and the Department relieved from the embarrassment consequent upon former restricted conditions. The last issue of the monthly was made in July as a supplement to the June number. Publication of the daily was resumed July 5. Its present circulation exceeds 10,000 copies, and this number will be largely increased by transferring names of those who have been heretofore supplied with the monthly and who are included in the classes for whose benefit publication is primarily made.

"COMMERCIAL RELATIONS" IN ANNUAL FORM.

In previous reports attention has been directed to the publication known as "Commercial Relations of the United States," the continuance of which in its present form is of doubtful utility. The work is made up from annual reports of consular officers in which the foreign trade of their respective districts is reviewed, and statistics furnished showing the character and extent of the trade. "Commercial Relations" is the initial publication of this character, and for many years was the sole medium for disseminating consular reports. The issuance of a monthly publication, and the subsequent employment of a daily edition, for distribution of information relating to trade conditions in foreign countries, the value of which consisted in its early promulgation, practically relegated "Commercial Relations" to the antiquarian class and deprived it of all value as an auxiliary in the promotion of trade, leaving it a work of interest only to statisticians and sociologists. The marvelous advancement wrought in all commercial and industrial activities through the agencies of steam and electricity, scientific invention, and mechanical skill, and the consequent radical changes which these compelled in methods of conducting business, make the continuance of this annual publication of no importance in relation to the work in which it was a pioneer. Its existence is practically unknown to active business men, and its discontinuance would be noticed only by the few who annually receive "Commercial Relations of the United States," the edition of which is limited to 1,000 copies.

Many of the annual reports prepared by consular officers for preservation in Commercial Relations contain much that is valuable and interesting, but all such material is extracted for use in Daily Consular and Trade Reports. Moreover, Commercial Relations is not issued until a period of from twelve to twenty months has elapsed between the facts reported and their publication. This delay in publication is in great measure unavoidable. In the first place, consular officers can not begin preparation of an annual review until the year to be reviewed has expired, and the collection and arranging of data require considerable time. In the second place, the work of editing, compiling, and classifying the reports for publication in book form can not begin until all reports are in hand. The material in annual reports containing information of present value to business men having been eliminated and given prompt publicity, and all essential facts and figures describing the commerce and industries of the principal countries of the world having been published close upon the termination of the year by governmental agencies and by private enterprise, it would seem that the continuance of Commercial Relations is no longer necessary either as a help in promoting the trade of the country or as an assistant to students of contemporaneous affairs.

ADAPTABILITY OF SERIAL FORM.

The utility of "Commercial Relations" was discussed in previous annual reports of the Bureau and the recommendation therein made for discontinuing the present form of publication is renewed. The annual reports from consuls for the calendar year 1907 were published in serial form immediately following their receipt. By this method greater fullness was given individual reports, and those business men engaged in trade with particular sections and districts were furnished with information that was timely and helpful. This method of publication, which is followed by European governments, was approved and commended by business men and the press, and was highly gratifying to diligent consular officers, whose work was utilized in a manner to bring at least a fair measure of fruition. The serial form of publication, however, which was experimental, was not continued, mainly for the reason that the publication of "Commercial Relations" is required by law, and it was therefore deemed inadvisable to incur the additional expense required for the serial form.

The cost of publishing annual reports in serial form would be little more than is involved in the production of "Commercial Relations" in two large octavo volumes. Aside from the advantage of early promulgation of information, the serial form can be furnished to business men whose trade is with the particular country described in the pamphlet, thus saving the merchant from the infliction of a burdensome volume and relieving the Government from the expense of issuing a work in two volumes containing upwards of 2,000 pages, less than 100 of which may have interest to any one class of business men. In addition to the saving in cost of printing there would be considerable saving in time and effort required in preparing the matter for the annual volumes, much of which requires subsequent revision to make it agree with conditions entirely at variance with those described or those anticipated when annual reports were prepared. It is respectfully suggested that a recommendation be submitted to Congress for

legislation that will authorize discontinuance of the publication "Commercial Relations of the United States" in the present form, and that in lieu thereof the annual reports of consular officers be issued in pamphlet form at the earliest practicable time following their receipt by the Bureau of Manufactures.

MONOGRAPHS ISSUED,

There were prepared and issued during the year, in addition to publications relating to foreign tariffs enumerated on page 431, 14 monographs made up of reports from special agents and consular officers. These included the following titles:

1. Machine-Tool Trade in Austria, Hungary, Denmark, Russia, and the Netherlands. By Special Agent Carden. 187 pages.
2. Cotton Goods in Latin America. Part II—Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela. By Special Agent Clark. 96 pages.
3. Same, Part III—Argentina, Uruguay, and Paraguay. 52 pages.
4. Shoe and Leather Trade in Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay. By Special Agent Butman. 72 pages.
5. Flour Trade in Latin America. Part I—Porto Rico. By Special Agent Turner. 30 pages.
6. Oil-Seed Products and Feed Stuffs. By Special Agent Brodé and consular officers. 32 pages.
7. Industrial Conditions in Europe. Part I. By Special Agent Studniczka. 56 pages.
8. Coal Trade in Latin America. By consular officers. 56 pages.
9. Packing for Export. Compiled from material furnished by Special Agent Pepper and consular officers. 38 pages.
10. Agricultural Machinery in Foreign Countries. By consular officers. 30 pages.
11. Municipal Art Commissions and Street Lighting in European Cities. By consular officers. 88 pages.
12. Municipal Taxation in European Countries. By consular officers. 88 pages.
13. Municipal Markets and Slaughterhouses in Europe. By consular officers. 117 pages.
14. Statements of Commercial Houses in Jamaica in reference to American Goods. By Consul Frederick Van Dyne, of Kingston. 16 pages. (Confidential Bulletin No. 10.)
15. Cotton Goods in the Near East, containing reports from consular officers in Abyssinia, Arabia, and Asiatic Turkey. (Confidential Bulletin No. 11.)

PROSPECTIVE PUBLICATIONS.

Reports on a number of subjects of interest to certain industries and branches of trade have been prepared, and others are in course of preparation. Most of these reports were prepared upon request from this Department under a circular instruction to consular officers issued by the Department of State. The following titles are included:

1. Surety Bonds in Europe and South America.
2. Horseshoeing in Foreign Countries.
3. Methods of Packing for Export (second volume).
4. Funeral Customs and Burial Methods, and attending expenses.
5. Manufacture of Briquettes from Sawdust.
6. Manufacture of Coal Tar Creosote Oil.
7. Rice Milling Processes in Foreign Countries.
8. Bakeries and Bread Industry in Europe.
9. Camphor Industry (reports from Japan, Formosa, and Borneo, and a report on Synthetic Camphor from Germany).
10. Vanilla. A series of reports on cultivation and market for Vanilla Beans.
11. Steam Rollers in Foreign Countries.
12. Railways and Canals in Europe.

The advisability of publishing some of these reports at public expense is doubtful. All of them are interesting and a few of them perhaps have general value, as they deal with matters of greater or less public concern. With the exception of reports on railways and canals, publication should be made only on a purely business basis that would insure reimbursement for the cost from the sale of the documents.

Reports on railways and canals were called for by a committee of Congress and upon request of several commercial organizations. They embrace a most exhaustive review of comparative rates charged by railways and canals throughout the world, and development and use of inland waterways for transportation purposes. These reports are practically all in hand. They represent a vast amount of painstaking work by the consuls, and would make a valuable publication. In editorial preparation, however, the Bureau should have the assistance of persons who have studied this question, and a specific appropriation should be made for preparation and publication. It is understood duplicates of one series of these reports are in possession of the committee of Congress upon whose initiative they were made.

Monographs have been prepared and are ready for the printer on the following subjects: Shoe and Leather Trade in Brazil, Venezuela, and Barbados; Cotton Goods in Chile; Cotton-Seed Products in Egypt and Switzerland; and Industrial Conditions in Prague, Munich, Vienna, Bruenn, and Reichenberg. These several monographs are in continuation of the reports of special agents named in the list of monographs issued during the year.

THE SYSTEM OF GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

The monograph entitled "Packing for Export" was most favorably received by business concerns and especially by transportation companies and others to whom merchandise is intrusted for conveyance by sea and land. The pamphlet treats of packing of goods for shipment by rail as well as transportation by vessel. There were issued of this monograph nearly 20,000 copies, of which 16,000 were purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, through arrangements made by the Department, by leading railway companies for gratuitous distribution among their patrons. Copies were also furnished in large quantities in the same manner to merchants and bankers interested in correcting deficiencies in the preparation and packing of merchandise for transportation.

The success that attended the issuance and sale of this monograph suggests that the present system of gratuitously distributing documents should be changed, and a system adopted under which they should be sold and distributed by the Superintendent of Documents, in accordance with the law governing the sale of such documents. The reports of special agents and many reports received from consular officers are confined to matters that concern particular industries and individual branches of commerce charged with marketing products of the mill, the mine, and the farm, and the indiscriminate distribution of such literature is attended with a large measure of waste and is harmful in proportion as those for whose benefit the work is especially performed are deprived of it. The number of copies of public documents that may be issued is prescribed by law

and regulated by the amount of money available. In like manner the distribution is arbitrarily fixed, and the purchase of documents by private parties is so obstructed and hedged by annoying legal formalities as to discourage purchases. It is submitted that information collected and published at great expenditure of money and effort by the Government for the benefit of the people and the promotion of the business interests of the country should not be restricted in its distribution and its sale obstructed by regulations established many years ago to meet conditions which obtained at the time, but which have been swept away by the enlightened progress of the intervening years. Aside from the fundamental business reasons that protest against the general system that obtains in the publication and distribution of public documents, a sound public policy would seem to require that the most liberal arrangements should be made and the fullest opportunities offered for placing such documents in the hands of people who desire and who are willing to pay for them.

NOMINAL CHARGE FOR CONSULAR REPORTS.

In this relation it is further submitted that consideration be given to the question as to whether a nominal charge should be made for Daily Consular and Trade Reports. The relief provided by the act of Congress extending the limit of distribution to 20,000 copies is but temporary. The transfer of names from the mailing list of the discontinued monthly to the daily will at once swell the circulation of the latter to at least 14,000. The rate at which applications are being made will push the circulation to the maximum in a relatively short time, when embarrassment will confront the Department similar to that from which relief was recently obtained. While the utmost care and diligence is observed in adding to the mailing list, with gratuitous distribution it is next to the impossible to deny to one citizen what is freely given to his neighbor. The interesting character of consular reports, aside from their practical value to business men, and the fact that they are gratuitously sent out, bring many applications from persons who would not apply if required to advance an amount merely sufficient to prepay postage. A nominal charge would be largely instrumental in arresting such applications, preserve the publication for those to whom it has increasing value, and, through the consequent reduction in expenditure of money, enable the Department to increase its size and extend its usefulness.

The advisability of abandoning the system of gratuitous distribution was suggested in previous reports of the Bureau. In the annual report for the preceding fiscal year it was said:

In relation to the various publications of the Bureau, all of which are of peculiar interest and value to those actively engaged in business pursuits, it is respectfully suggested that the object of publication would be more effectively attained and a large expenditure of money saved to the Government if a charge equal to the cost of issue were made for them. The demand for both Daily and Monthly Consular and Trade Reports is certain to grow in proportion as knowledge of their value expands and the trade of the country advances. In case increased gratuitous circulation should be authorized, a corresponding increase in the expenditure of public money would follow without fully satisfying the popular demand for the publications. So long as there remains a limitation on the issue of these regular publications of the Bureau general dissatisfaction will continue, and with good reason, on the part of those whose requests are denied. To gratuitously issue and distribute an unlimited number of the daily and

monthly would be impolitic and unwise; yet there is no escape from such issue if the Department is to be relieved from the embarrassment of being forced to withhold from one citizen what it freely gives to others. A nominal charge would remedy this condition, enable the Bureau to supply the publications to those for whose information and benefit they are primarily intended, save a large and constantly increasing expenditure of public money, and add to the efficiency of the service now being performed.

In like manner the business interests would be better served if all the publications of the Bureau, including reports of special agents and consular officers prepared for the benefit of particular classes, the text of foreign tariffs and subsequent changes in rates of duty and methods of administration, etc., were sent only to those to whom they would have value and who would be willing to pay for the cost of publication.

FOREIGN TARIFFS.

The Tariff Division performs a work of the utmost importance to the commercial interests of this country in publishing accurate translations of the customs tariffs of foreign countries. No other office of the Government performs any work along these lines; the study of foreign tariffs in other Departments is concerned solely with diplomatic aims. The Tariff Division, on the contrary, has to do exclusively with the commercial side. It endeavors to give the widest publicity to the rates and regulations in force abroad, and especially to recent or impending changes. But its work is descriptive and explanatory, criticism is avoided, and all complaints received of unfair treatment of American products are transmitted to the offices more directly concerned with diplomatic negotiations. This attitude of impartiality enables the Tariff Division best to serve the interests of the public and to furnish the information frequently needed by other departments. Its work supplements in an important manner the other lines of investigation carried on by the Bureau, and by its careful scrutiny of all tariff rates quoted in reports from consuls inaccurate and misleading statements are corrected before publication.

A recent innovation has been introduced that will undoubtedly render the reports of the Tariff Division more valuable. The rates of duty in foreign moneys and weights or measures will hereafter be accompanied with the equivalents in American denominations. The results from this change in method, which was first followed in the new edition of the French tariff (Tariff Series, No. 25), will more than justify the additional labor involved in conversion.

CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF WORK.

The field of work now occupied by the Tariff Division is much wider than that originally in mind when the division was created. It was then thought that reprinting the tariffs of the countries selected, as translated into English by the International Customs Union of Brussels, would suffice, corrected in some minor respects by comparison with the official editions. Experience soon demonstrated that satisfactory results could not be obtained in this way. The necessary promptness of publication and precision in technical terms require direct translation from the original as soon as a new tariff is enacted. But this is not all. Letters of inquiry have proved that information is most frequently required by American exporters concerning the duties affecting the articles they handle in a number of different countries, and to supply this need compilations have been made of the duties in all important countries affecting leather and its manu-

factures, agricultural products, machinery, machine tools and vehicles, and petroleum and its products, all of which were published as numbers of the tariff series, and in addition numerous statements have been compiled, for publication elsewhere or for the use of interested parties, showing the duties on cotton-seed products, agricultural machinery, coffee, mineral water, paints, and various other articles. These reports must be kept up to date by the issuance of supplements and, when necessary, complete new editions. The difficulties attending this line of work are commensurate with its importance, for not only must every change in rates be scrutinized in order to keep the publications up to date, but the tariff of every country represented must be carefully studied to ascertain what, if any, special requirements or supplemental dues are imposed.

NEW LINES OF INVESTIGATION.

Still another line of investigation has been called for. It is just as essential that the exporter be fully informed in regard to trade restrictions, temporary prohibitions, customs decisions, and the like as that he know the ordinary import duty. With the full line of foreign official gazettes regularly received and filed, combined with the reports from consuls describing the workings of the various laws and decrees, the Bureau of Manufactures is in a position to collect this information along such lines more readily and completely than any other office of this Government. It has therefore been deemed advisable to prepare and publish such reports as that recently issued giving the consular regulations of foreign countries and that published during the preceding year on the regulations affecting commercial travelers abroad. Steps have been taken to secure information in regard to facilities offered in the principal harbors of the world for the entrance and accommodation of vessels, port charges, tonnage dues and how calculated, methods of handling cargoes, and other matters that attach to the import and export trade and which are factors in determining the cost of merchandise to the consumer. It is respectfully recommended that work of this kind, which, although not strictly the collation of foreign tariffs, is a necessary complement thereto, be extended.

To make this feasible, however, it is necessary that the appropriation available for the Tariff Division be increased at least to \$12,000. It is bad economy to restrict the funds of the office to such an extent that it is impossible to collate fully the information, vital to the export trade of this country, contained in the material on file, which has been gathered with great care and much effort. Thoroughness and precision have been and must remain the cardinal features of the work, but it has unfortunately been found necessary to leave untouched many important investigations and even to lose in some degree the timeliness that, next to accuracy, gives practical value to reports affecting trade. As an example, the case of the French tariff may be cited. Enacted into law on March 29, 1910, almost four months elapsed before the edition prepared in this Bureau was ready for the press. The Bureau has confidence in the accuracy of the translation that it offers to the public, but it needs a much larger force of expert translators to insure such timeliness as will give the work its highest usefulness. The disadvantage of delayed publication of the complete French tariff was partly counteracted by the

fact that extracts from the bill during its various legislative stages had been published by the Bureau and were available for distribution. At the same time the need of greater promptness and the demand for information along lines not yet covered by reports call imperatively for adequate funds.

The tariff work of the Bureau during the fiscal year 1910 was carried on under an appropriation of \$8,000 "to enable the Bureau of Manufactures to collate and arrange in the Bureau of Manufactures the tariffs of foreign countries in form for distribution to be printed in the English language, utilizing as far as practicable the reports of the International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, and accompanied by a statement showing the equivalent in currency, weights, and measures of the United States of all foreign terms of currency, weights, and measures used in such tariffs, and for the purchase of books and periodicals on foreign tariffs."

TARIFF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED.

The publications during the past year include, besides the several editions of the French tariff, the customs tariff of Mexico (Tariff Series, No. 23); Consular Regulations of Foreign Countries (Tariff Series, No. 24); and an extensive supplement to the compilation of the rates of duty on machinery and vehicles in foreign countries (Tariff Series, No. 3a). To the above should be added a number of smaller supplements to the customs tariffs of Bahamas, Australia, Germany, and Italy. In addition to publishing separate tariffs and compilations, the Tariff Division made public a good deal of tariff information through the medium of Daily Consular and Trade Reports. While many of the tariff notes appearing in that publication were based on consular reports, a considerable and constantly increasing number were prepared by the Tariff Division from official gazettes, which are now received by the Bureau from almost every country. The work of reading, clipping, and filing the foreign official publications as now practiced requires what is equivalent to the entire time of one clerk; to perform this work adequately would require at least twice that amount of labor.

The number of inquiries for tariff information received during the last year was nearly 1,400, not including requests for publications issued. These inquiries cover a great variety of articles and countries. Many of the statements compiled in response to such inquiries involved a large amount of research work. Besides furnishing tariff information to private individuals and firms, the Tariff Division is often called upon to compile tariff statements for government bureaus. Thus a statement of the rates of duty on agricultural machinery in a large number of foreign countries was compiled for the use of the Bureau of Corporations, of this Department, while a still more extensive statement of the import and export duties on coffee in all countries was prepared for the Department of Agriculture.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITIONS.

Participation by American manufacturers in international exhibitions has been urged in previous reports, and the matter is believed to be of such great importance as to justify reiteration. Such exposi-

tions afford special facilities and offer superior opportunities for exhibiting the ingenuity and skill of American craftsmen and artisans, the adaptability of American machines for performing the work for which designed, and the excellence of the products of American factories and farms. American business men have given little attention to the advantages thus offered, nor has the Government taken steps to arouse popular interest in this direction. The value of international expositions is recognized by the governments of other principal commercial nations, by whom timely arrangements are made for securing proper space and recognition for their respective countries.

Several expositions will be held in 1911, at which American products should be exhibited. From April to October there will be held at Rome, Italy, an international art exposition, and at Turin at the same time there will be in progress an international industrial and labor exposition. Provision was made at the recent session of Congress for representation at Turin, and a commission has been created to look after American interests. At Berlin there will be held, from March 18 to May 15, an international exposition of the products of clay, cement, etc., with the machinery employed in the manipulation and application of such products.

An exposition announced for 1912 which American manufacturers should keep in mind and for which they should prepare will be held at Winnipeg, Canada, to mark the centennial anniversary of the settlement of that section of the Dominion.

The American exposition that was contemplated at Berlin this summer (1910) and which started out under auspices that seemed to assure success had to be indefinitely postponed for reasons that have been explained by the managers, one of which was failure of a sufficient number of American manufacturers and merchants to apply for space.

It is respectfully suggested that recommendation be made to Congress for the means to enable the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to provide for representation of American products at such national or international expositions as may seem to warrant attention. Initiative on the part of the Government is essential to secure proper recognition for American exhibitors, and a permanent organization is necessary to that end.

EXPORT OF MANUFACTURES.

Advance sheets of the summary of imports and exports for the year ended June 30, 1910, show considerable increase in exports of manufactures over the preceding year. The total value of such products exported is placed at \$1,027,430,713, an increase of \$53,459,358 over the preceding year. In this total are included foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, \$259,121,650; manufactures for further use in manufacture, \$267,447,844; and manufactures ready for consumption, \$500,861,219. As a general rule, in discussions of the foreign trade, "Manufactures ready for consumption" are taken to represent this entire branch of that trade in contradistinction to agricultural and other crude materials. While the other two classifications must undergo further mechanical manipulation to prepare them for consumption, by far the greater portion are the products of distinct and highly organized mechanical industries, in which many millions of

capital are invested and a very large force of skilled and unskilled labor is employed. Thus, in the classification "Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured" are included flour and corn meal, meat products, vegetable oils, wines and liquors, etc.; and "Manufactures for further use in manufacture" includes chemicals, paints and colors, certain forms of iron and steel, tin plates, leather, naval stores, certain manufactures of wood, etc. All of these commodities are the output of industrial establishments, and many of them may be properly designated as completed manufactures in a differentiation between crude and manufactured products. Combining the three classifications referred to places the total of manufactures exported last year at \$1,027,430,713, against \$973,971,355 of agricultural and crude products, including in the latter miscellaneous commodities valued at \$7,980,356, manufactures thus constituting 60 per cent of the total value of domestic exports.

The appended table shows the value of exports annually for the five years ended June 30, 1910:

Class.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured.....	347,386,462	345,706,609	331,961,668	302,556,341	259,121,650
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing....	226,210,513	259,414,784	261,106,888	231,186,607	267,447,844
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	459,812,656	480,708,667	489,469,958	440,229,407	500,861,219
Total manufactures..	1,033,408,631	1,085,830,060	1,082,537,504	973,971,355	1,027,430,713
Foodstuffs, crude, and food animals.....	177,216,467	167,848,227	189,051,824	135,698,409	109,645,628
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	500,586,700	598,145,135	556,681,462	520,907,436	565,027,301
Miscellaneous.....	6,791,584	7,394,612	6,515,667	7,783,398	7,980,356
Total domestic exports	1,717,963,382	1,858,718,084	1,834,786,357	1,638,355,598	1,710,083,998
Foreign merchandise exported.....	25,911,118	27,133,044	25,986,989	24,655,511	84,900,722
Grand total exports...	1,743,874,500	1,885,851,078	1,860,773,346	1,663,011,104	1,794,984,720
Total imports.....	1,226,562,446	1,494,421,426	1,194,841,792	1,311,920,224	1,557,819,968
Total foreign trade...	2,970,426,946	3,315,272,508	3,055,115,138	2,974,981,328	3,302,704,708
Excess of exports.....	517,302,054	446,429,653	666,431,554	351,090,880	187,164,782

The relatively small balance in favor of exports compared with the preceding four years is attributable to the fact that the increase in imports was \$246,900,000, while that in exports was only \$81,973,000. Examination of the details discloses that the increase in value of materials imported last year for use by American manufacturers aggregated \$1,033,231,199, against \$839,161,801 the preceding year, an increase of \$194,000,000, which fact furnishes further evidence of the expansion of our manufacturing industries and of steadily increasing facilities for successful competition in foreign markets by manufacturers of the United States.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. CARSON,
Chief of Bureau.

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

435

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS,
Washington, December 14, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the work of the Bureau of Statistics during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

The work of the year has been exceptionally exacting, owing to the numerous calls on the Bureau for information regarding the operations of the new tariff law, the imports of the various classes under that law, the prices of imported and exported articles, and especially details regarding the imports for consumption, including not only their quantity and value but the duties collected and average ad valorem rates of duty, article by article. These comparisons of imports under the new law with those under its predecessor have added greatly to the labors of the Bureau. The large number of requests for information regarding the imports for consumption indicate a public demand for a more frequent publication of that statement, and in compliance therewith arrangements have been made for its publication quarterly as well as annually.

RISE OF MANUFACTURES AND DECLINE OF FOODSTUFFS IN THE EXPORT TRADE.

The foreign commerce of the United States in the fiscal year 1910 showed a continuation of those characteristics which have been distinctly observable during recent years—a decline in the exportation of foodstuffs and an increase in the exportation of manufactures. Coincidentally with the increase in the exportation of manufactures has occurred an increase in the importation of manufacturers' materials.

This change in the character of the export trade, the increasing share which manufactures form thereof, while more distinctly observable in recent years, has been in process during the past quarter of a century and especially during the past decade. The share which manufactures formed of the exports of the United States was, in 1880, 14.78 per cent; in 1890, 21.18 per cent; in 1900, 35.37 per cent; and in 1910, 44.85 per cent; while in the first nine months of the

calendar year 1910 manufactures actually formed more than one-half of the exports, the precise figures being 51.34 per cent. The value of manufactures exported has grown from 48 million dollars in 1860 to 70 millions in 1870, 122 millions in 1880, 179 millions in 1890, 485 millions in 1900, and 767 millions in 1910, these figures being in all cases for the fiscal year. Thus, the gain in exports of manufactures from the United States in the twenty years from 1890 to 1910 is over five times as great as in the thirty years from 1860 to 1890.

The proportion which manufactures ready for consumption formed of the figures of exports of manufactures above quoted was, in 1860, 75 per cent of the total; in 1870, 80 per cent; in 1880, 75 per cent; in 1890, 74 per cent; in 1900, 68 per cent; and in 1910, 65 per cent, the remainder in each case being of the class designated "Manufactures for further use in manufacturing."

The percentage of increase in the exportation of manufactures has been much greater than that in the production of manufactures, especially during the past twenty years. The census figures of gross value of manufactures produced in the United States are, for 1890, 9,372 million dollars; for 1900, 13,004 millions; for 1905, including neighborhood industries and hand trades, which were included in the earlier census reports, 16,867 millions, and in 1910 will presumably exceed 20,000 million dollars. This would indicate an increase of more than 100 per cent in the value of manufactures produced in the period from 1890 to 1910, while the increase in the value of manufactures exported is over 325 per cent.

GROWING CONSUMPTION OF IMPORTED FACTORY MATERIALS.

Coincidentally with the increased production and exportation of manufactures has occurred increased importations of manufacturers' materials. In fact, the most striking feature of the import trade in recent years has been the increased importation of manufacturers' materials, both those in the crude form and those partly manufactured for further use in manufacturing. Crude materials for use in manufacturing imported in 1890 amounted to 171 million dollars; in 1900, 276 millions; and in 1910, 566 million dollars, forming 21.62 per cent of the imports in 1890, 32.50 per cent of those of 1900, and 36.37 per cent of those of 1910. Manufactures for further use in manufacturing imported in 1890 amounted to 117 million dollars; in 1900, 134 millions; and in 1910, 287 millions, forming 14.81 per cent of the imports of 1890, 15.79 per cent of those of 1900, and 18.43 per cent of those of 1910.

With the increase in manufacturing and increase in the exportation of manufactured products has come a decrease in the value of foodstuffs exported and a marked decline in the percentage which foodstuffs form of the total exports. This is especially true of the last decade. The value of foodstuffs exported was, in 1880, 459 million dollars; in 1890, 357 millions; in 1900, 545 millions; and in 1910, 369 millions, a marked decline in the decade from 1900 to 1910. The percentage which foodstuffs form of the exports has steadily fallen since 1880, in which year they represented 55.77 per cent of the total value of the exports; in 1890, 42.21 per cent; in 1900, 39.80 per cent; and in 1910 but 21.59 per cent of the total.

TRADE BY GRAND DIVISIONS.

With this change in the character of the exports (a decline in foodstuffs and an increase in manufactures) has come a distinct change in the trend of trade currents—a decline in the exports to those sections of the world whose principal imports are foodstuffs and an increase in the exports to those sections of the world in which manufactures are the principal articles of importation. Exports to Europe, which in 1880 formed 86.10 per cent of the total, formed, in 1890, 79.74 per cent; in 1900, 74.60 per cent; and, in 1910, 65.10 per cent, the percentage of the exports of the United States sent to Europe in the fiscal year 1910 being less than in any year since 1865. The total value of merchandise exported from the United States to Europe in 1910 was 1,136 million dollars, against 1,147 millions in 1909, 1,284 millions in 1908, and 1,298 millions in 1907, the high-record year. To North America the exports of 1910 are the largest on record, being 386 million dollars, against 309 millions in 1909 and 350 millions in 1907, the former high-record year, forming, in 1900, 22.09 per cent of the total exports, against 13.45 per cent in 1900, 10.98 per cent in 1890, and 8.31 per cent in 1880. To South America the total exports of 1910 are also larger than in any earlier year, aggregating 93 million dollars, against 77 millions in 1909 and 84 millions in 1908, the former high-record year in the South American trade. To Oceania the exports of 1910 amounted to 51 million dollars, against 41 millions in 1909 and 47 millions in 1908, the former high-record year. To Asia and Africa the figures of 1910 are less than those of certain earlier years, this being especially true of the exports to Asia, which in 1910 amounted to but 61 million dollars, against 72 millions in 1909, 102 millions in 1908, and 129 millions in 1905, the high-record year of exports to that grand division. To Africa the total exports in 1910 were 18½ million dollars, against 17 millions in 1909, 20 millions in 1908, and 38½ millions in 1903, the high-record year in this trade.

The falling off in exports to Asia is due, in part, to a large reduction in the purchase of American cotton by Japan (the result of high prices of cotton in the United States), in part to a reduction in the quantity of flour sent to Japan and China, in part to a reduction in both quantity and price of mineral oil sent to China and Japan, and in part to a cessation of purchases of copper for coinage purposes by the Chinese Government; while the quantities of cotton cloths sent to China in 1910 are far below the figures of 1905 and 1906 and slightly below those of 1909.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED.

The growth in the exportation of manufactures occurs in nearly all the important articles, with the exception of mineral oil, in which the quantity shows a slight decline and the value a material reduction due to lower export prices in 1910 than in immediately preceding years. The value of iron and steel manufactures exported in 1910 aggregated 179 million dollars, against 145 millions in 1909, being, however, slightly below the high records made in 1907 and 1908, in which years the totals were respectively 181½ and 184 million

dollars. Copper exports in 1910 were 88 million dollars in value, against 85 millions in 1909, but materially below those of the high-record year 1908, when the total was 104 millions. Exports of mineral oil in 1910 were 94 million dollars in value, against 99 millions, the high record made in 1909, and 97½ millions in 1908, the figures of 1910 exceeding those of any other years. Exports of wood and manufactures of wood, including lumber, aggregated, in 1910, 75 million dollars in value, against 64½ millions in 1909, falling, however, slightly below the high-record total of 79½ millions reached in 1907. Exports of leather and manufactures thereof in 1910 show a total of 52½ million dollars, against 43 millions in 1909 and 45½ millions in the former high-record year, 1907. Of cotton manufactures the value of the exports in 1910 was 33½ million dollars, against slightly less than 32 millions in 1909 and 53 millions in 1906, the year of highest record. Agricultural implements show a total exportation of 28 million dollars in 1910, against 25½ millions in 1909 and 27 millions in 1907, the former high-record year. Exports of cars, carriages, and other vehicles in 1910 aggregated 20½ million dollars in value, against 15½ millions in 1909; those of chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines, 21½ millions in 1910, against 19 millions in the immediately preceding year; naval stores, 18½ millions, against 15 millions in 1909; and scientific instruments, 12½ million dollars in 1910, against slightly less than 9 millions in 1909.

The distribution of exports of manufactures in 1910 considered by grand divisions was as follows: To Europe, 359 million dollars; to North America, 226 millions; to South America, 80 millions; to Asia, 45½ millions; to Oceania, 43 millions; and to Africa 13½ millions. Manufactures formed 31.6 per cent of the total exports to Europe, 58.6 per cent of those to North America, 86 per cent of those to South America, 74.7 per cent of those to Asia, 84.5 per cent of those to Oceania, and 73.3 per cent of those to Africa. A comparison of the export figures of 1910 with those of 1909 shows the following changes in the percentage which manufactures formed of the total exports from the United States to the various grand divisions: To Europe, 29.5 per cent in 1909, against 31.6 per cent in 1910; to North America, 58.7 per cent in 1909, against 55.6 per cent in 1910; to South America, 86.7 per cent in 1909, against 86 per cent in 1910; to Asia, 71.9 per cent in 1909, against 74.7 per cent in 1910; to Oceania, 85 per cent in 1909, against 84.5 per cent in 1910; and to Africa, 59.2 per cent in 1909, against 73.3 per cent in 1910.

The increasing share which manufactures form of the total exports from the United States to the various grand divisions is due, in part, to an actual increase in the value of manufactures exported to those sections of the world and, in part, to a decline in the exportation of foodstuffs. The total value of domestic manufactures exported to Europe in 1909 was 335 million dollars and in 1910, 359 millions; to North America, 174 millions in 1909 and 226 millions in 1910; to South America, 66 millions in 1909 and 80 millions in 1910; to Asia, 51 millions in 1909 and 45½ millions in 1910; to Oceania, 35 millions in 1909 and 43 millions in 1910; and to Africa, 10 millions in 1909 and 13½ millions in 1910.

The principal articles forming the total of 359 million dollars' worth of exports to Europe in 1910 were copper, chiefly in pigs and

bars, 83 million dollars; mineral oil, refined or manufactured, 54½ millions; manufactures of wood, including lumber, 35½ millions; iron and steel manufactures, 40 millions; leather and manufactures thereof, 35 millions; naval stores, 14½ millions; agricultural implements, 13½ millions; furs and fur skins, 11½ millions; chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines, 7 millions; cars and carriages, 5½ millions; paraffin and paraffin wax, 5½ millions; and manufactures of india rubber, 5 millions. The principal articles forming the 226 million dollars' worth of domestic manufactures exported to North America in 1910 were iron and steel manufactures, 84½ million dollars; manufactures of wood, 21½ millions; manufactures of cotton, 13 millions; leather and manufactures thereof, 11½ millions; instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, 5½ millions; mineral oil, 5 millions; and agricultural implements, 4 millions. The leading articles forming the 80 million dollars' worth of domestic manufactures exported to South America in 1910 were iron and steel, 25½ million dollars; mineral oil, 10 millions; agricultural implements, 7½ millions; manufactures of cotton, 3½ millions; scientific instruments, 3 millions; leather and manufactures thereof, 2½ millions; and naval stores, 2 millions. The principal articles forming the 45½ million dollars' worth of domestic manufactures exported to Asia in 1910 were mineral oil, 16 million dollars; iron and steel manufactures, 11 millions; cotton manufactures, 7½ millions; manufactures of tobacco, 2 millions; and manufactures of wood, 1½ millions. Of the 43 million dollars' worth of manufactures exported to Oceania from the United States in 1910, iron and steel manufactures amounted to 13½ million dollars; mineral oil, 5 millions; agricultural implements, 1½ millions; and cars, carriages, and other vehicles, 1½ millions. Of the 13½ million dollars' worth of domestic manufactures exported to Africa in 1910, iron and steel manufactures formed nearly 4 million dollars' value; mineral oil, 3 millions; and manufactures of wood, 1½ millions.

The principal articles in which a fall in the exports of 1910 occurred are, as already indicated, breadstuffs and meats; and as Europe is the chief importer of this class of articles the largest decreases in those staple food products naturally occurred in the trade with that grand division. Exports of wheat in the fiscal year 1910 amounted to but 46½ million bushels, against 67 millions in 1909 and 100 millions in 1908. To the United Kingdom the exports of wheat in 1910 were but slightly below those of 1909, having been in the year first named 22½ million bushels, against 24½ millions in 1909, though materially below the total of 44 million bushels reached in 1908. To Belgium the exports of wheat from the United States in 1910 amounted to less than 6 million bushels, against 8½ millions in 1909; to France, less than 1 million bushels, against 3¼ millions in 1909; and to Germany, 5½ million bushels, against 9½ millions in 1909, and 12½ millions in 1908. Of flour the exports during the year aggregated 9 million barrels, against 10½ millions in 1909; and of corn, 37 million bushels, against 36 millions in 1909 and 52½ millions in 1908. Meats also show a decline in nearly all classes when the 1910 exports are compared with those of 1909, the decrease being especially observable in the quantity and, in most cases, in value,

despite the higher export prices in the year 1910. Of fresh beef the exports during the fiscal year 1910 aggregated 75½ million pounds, against 123 millions in 1909 and 201 millions in 1908. Nearly all of this exportation goes to the United Kingdom, that country being credited with a total of 70½ millions out of a total of 75½ million pounds exported during the year. Canned-beef exports show no material change when compared with those of 1909, but are materially less than those of 1908, the figures for 1910 being 14,804,596 pounds, against 14,895,527 pounds in 1909 and 23,376,447 pounds in 1908. Of bacon the exports of 1910 were 152 million pounds, against 244½ millions in 1909; of hams and shoulders, 147 million pounds, against 212 millions in 1909; and of lard, 363 million pounds, against 529 millions in 1909 and 603½ millions in 1908. Of live cattle the number exported in 1910 was but 139,430, valued at 12½ million dollars, against 207,542, valued at 18 million dollars, in 1909, and 349,210, valued at 29½ million dollars, in 1908.

ANALYSIS OF IMPORT TRADE.

Imports, as already indicated, show a marked increase in 1910 when compared with those of 1909, and exceed in value those of any earlier year. This increase occurred chiefly in materials for use in manufacturing and, to a considerable extent, in finished manufactures. The value of crude materials for use in manufacturing imported in 1910 was 568 million dollars, against 451 millions in 1909; and of manufactures for further use in manufacturing the value imported in 1910 was 288 million dollars, against 222 millions in the immediately preceding year. Of manufactures ready for consumption the imports of 1910 aggregated 365 million dollars in value, against 299 millions in 1909 and 332 millions in 1908. Of foodstuffs the total imports decreased from 330 million dollars in 1909 to 325 millions in 1910, the loss occurring wholly in those imported in the natural state. Of crude foodstuffs, including food animals, the imports fell from 164 million dollars in 1909 to 148 millions in 1910, while of foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured the imports increased from 166 million dollars in 1909 to 177 millions in 1910.

Of the crude materials imported for use in manufacturing the principal articles are hides and skins, india rubber, raw silk, unmanufactured tobacco, copper ore and matte, unmanufactured fibers, including manila, jute and sisal, raw cotton, coal, and uncut diamonds. Of the manufactures for further use in manufacturing imported the principal articles are pig iron, cut diamonds, pig copper, pig tin, chemicals, leather, and lumber. Sugar, coffee, fruits and nuts, spirits, wines and malt liquors, cocoa, tea, vegetables, fish, and breadstuffs are the principal articles of food imported; while the imports of manufactures ready for consumption include art works, automobiles, manufactures of chemicals and drugs, cotton goods, manufactures of silk, wool and other fibers, dressed furs, glassware, iron and steel manufactures, leather goods, paper manufactures, cigars and cigarettes, and numerous other articles.

The share of the imports of 1910 which entered free of duty was 48.53 per cent, against 45.70 per cent in 1909 and 44.01 per cent in 1908.

COMMERCE WITH THE NONCONTIGUOUS TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The trade with the noncontiguous territories of the United States continues to show a marked improvement. The shipments from the United States to Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other islands under the sovereignty of the United States aggregated 83½ million dollars in 1910, against 70½ millions in 1909 and 65½ millions in 1908; while the receipts of merchandise from the noncontiguous territories amounted to 108 million dollars in 1910, against 89½ millions in 1909 and 88½ millions in 1908, these figures being exclusive of shipments of domestic gold from Alaska, aggregating nearly 18½ million dollars in 1910, 17½ millions in 1909, and 11½ millions in 1908. To Porto Rico the value of the merchandise shipped from the United States in 1910 was 27 million dollars, against 23½ millions in 1909 and 22½ millions in 1908; and the value of the merchandise received from that island in 1910 was 32 million dollars, against 26½ millions in 1909 and practically 26 millions in 1908. To Hawaii the value of the merchandise shipped from the United States in 1910 was 20½ million dollars, against 17½ millions in 1909 and 15 millions in 1908; and the value of the merchandise received from that territory in 1910 was 46 million dollars, against 40½ millions in 1909 and 41½ millions in 1908. To the Philippine Islands the value of the merchandise shipped from the United States in 1910 was 16½ million dollars, against 11 millions in 1909 and 11½ millions in 1908; while the value of the merchandise received from those islands in 1910 was 17½ million dollars, against 9½ millions in 1909 and 10 millions in 1908. To Alaska the value of the merchandise shipped from the United States in 1910 was 18½ million dollars, against 17½ millions in 1909 and 16½ millions in 1908; while the value of the merchandise received from that territory in 1910 was 12½ million dollars, against 13 millions in 1909 and 11 millions in 1908, these figures being exclusive of Alaskan gold, quoted above.

The growth in trade with the noncontiguous territories has been especially rapid since their annexation to the United States. The shipments to Porto Rico in 1910, 27 million dollars in value, are ten times as great as the annual average for the five years immediately preceding annexation, and the value of the merchandise received from that island in 1910, 32 million dollars, about 15 times as great as the annual average for the five years immediately prior to annexation. The shipments to Hawaii in 1910, 20½ million dollars in value, are larger than in any earlier year, and more than double the annual average for the five years prior to annexation, while the receipts of merchandise from those islands in 1910, 46 million dollars, are materially in excess of those of any earlier year and more than two and one-half times as great as the annual average for the five years immediately prior to annexation. To the Philippine Islands, with which the trade has since August 5, 1909, been free from tariff restrictions as to merchandise passing in either direction between those islands and the United States, the shipments during the fiscal year 1910 aggregated \$16,832,645, against \$11,189,441 in the preceding year, and the receipts of merchandise therefrom in 1910 \$17,317,897, against \$9,433,986 in 1909. Commerce between the United States and all of its noncontiguous territories, including Alaska and the islands,

now passes in either direction without payment of duty, Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico being customs districts of the United States. Of the shipments to these territories, foodstuffs and manufactures form the principal articles. To Porto Rico manufactures ready for consumption represented 55 per cent and foodstuffs 43 per cent of the total shipments from the United States; to Hawaii, manufactures formed 60 per cent and foodstuffs 22½ per cent of the total; to the Philippine Islands manufactures formed 76 per cent and foodstuffs 20 per cent of the total; and to Alaska manufactures formed 59 per cent and foodstuffs 36½ per cent of the total. The principal articles shipped to the United States from its noncontiguous territories are, from Porto Rico, sugar, tobacco, fruits, and nuts; from the Hawaiian Islands, sugar, fruits and nuts, and small but increasing quantities of coffee and rice; from the Philippine Islands, manila, sugar, cigars and cigarettes, and copra; and from Alaska, salmon, furs, and copper ore, to which should be added gold of Alaskan production, the receipts of which amounted to 18½ million dollars in the fiscal year 1910.

Respectfully,

O. P. AUSTIN,
Chief of Bureau.

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

REPORT
OF THE
DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS

445

REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF STANDARDS,
Washington, July 1, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the work of the Bureau of Standards for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

DIVISION I.—ELECTRICITY.

Reference was made a year ago to the international cooperative investigation on electrical standards which was to be carried on at this Bureau during the past fiscal year. In accordance with a previous arrangement, one delegate each from the Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt of Germany, the National Physical Laboratory of England, and the Laboratoire Central d'Electricite of France came to Washington on April 1, and in cooperation with representatives of the Bureau of Standards carried out, during the months of April and May, 1910, a careful series of experiments on the silver voltameter and a considerable number of measurements on the standard cells and standards of resistance, comparing the standard cells and resistance standards which had been brought by the European delegates from their own laboratories with those of the Bureau of Standards, and with one another, and also comparing the different types of silver voltameters which have been used in the several countries. As a result of this investigation an agreement was reached with respect to the numerical value for the Weston normal cell, which is to be recommended to the International Committee on Electrical Units and Standards, and which it is hoped will shortly be adopted by all the civilized countries of the world. This will secure for the first time international uniformity to a high degree of precision in the three fundamental electrical units, namely, the ohm, the volt, and the ampere.

Preparatory to this international investigation, the Bureau carried on during the nine months preceding April 1 last an extended investigation into the silver voltameter and continued previous work on the standard cell.

RESISTANCE AND ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE.

The work on the conductivity and temperature coefficient of copper, undertaken at the request of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, has been carried on during the year and is nearly completed and will very shortly be published.

INDUCTANCE AND CAPACITY AND ABSOLUTE MEASUREMENTS.

The work on the absolute measurement of electric current, which has been in progress for two or three years, is now nearly completed. This is a very fundamental as well as difficult investigation, and the importance of the results fully justify the considerable time that has been expended upon it.

An extended investigation into the properties of mica condensers used as standards of capacity has been completed during the year, and some work done on the use of relatively high frequency in electrical measurements.

ELECTRICAL MEASURING INSTRUMENTS.

In addition to the regular work of checking electrical instruments of standard types, the Bureau has made a comparative test of alternating current watthour meters from the leading makers of this country. This test covered the performance of the meters under normal conditions, and also under various combinations of abnormal conditions such as would be liable to occur in practice. The work was done at the request of the War Department. At the request of this same Department the Bureau has conducted a comparative test of direct-current switchboard ammeters and voltmeters from eight American manufacturers. This work is nearly completed. Other special tests have been made for the general supply committee, other Government departments, and the public.

The design of two special electrical testing instruments was completed, and the instruments were built for the Bureau and are now in use. These instruments effect a marked saving of time in the accurate measurement of electric current, voltage, and power, and several of them have been purchased from the maker by the public in advance of a published description.

A circular on the "Testing of electrical measuring instruments" was prepared, summarizing the principles of operation of such instruments, sources of error, methods of checking, and other matter of interest to the user, and was widely distributed among central station companies.

MAGNETIC MEASUREMENTS.

The magnetic section began the year with well-defined methods of measurements of magnetic permeability and iron losses which gave consistent and, it is believed, accurate results. The permeability determinations, however, were not in accord with those obtained elsewhere. With a view to locating the source of these discrepancies an intercomparison with several of the large commercial and university laboratories of this country was undertaken. From the data thus obtained, several common sources of error in commercial instruments were discovered and the cooperation of the commercial interests has been secured, looking toward better uniformity in magnetic measurements.

Smaller differences in the permeability determinations were noted in the work of foreign laboratories. For the purpose of securing international agreement, a number of standard bars have been prepared and measured, and sent to three national laboratories of Europe

for their investigation. Experiments on the variation of permeability with changes in room temperature have shown that the temperature must be defined in precise work. A standard temperature of 25° C. has been adopted, and the apparatus is kept in an oil bath at this temperature. As a result of improvements in manipulation, the time required for a test has been notably reduced.

Investigations have been made on the strength and uniformity of the magnetic fields of electrical measuring instruments.

PHOTOMETRY.

During the year the Bureau has inspected and tested the incandescent lamps which have been used in all departments of the Government. These lamps, amounting to nearly a million carbon-filament lamps, besides a considerable number of high-efficiency metal-filament lamps, are purchased by the departments jointly, thereby securing lower prices and facilitating the inspection and testing of the lamps.

As has been done annually for several years, the standard specifications for incandescent lamps were again revised and republished at the end of the past fiscal year. These standard specifications are recognized by all manufacturers, and have brought about a uniformity in the manufacture of lamps which is very much to the advantage of both makers and users.

A considerable amount of work was done during the year in the preparation of carbon-filament incandescent lamps to be used as photometric standards. This involves, first, the selection and seasoning of the lamps so that they are suitable for standards, and, second, the determination of their candlepower when carrying a certain definite current at a particular voltage. The facilities of the Bureau for photometric work of highest precision have been somewhat improved, as described in two papers recently prepared for the Bulletin.

The investigation of photometric standards for gas photometry has been in progress during the year, a large amount of work having been done, including many measurements of pentane and Hefner lamps, and a study of the possibilities of using a kerosene oil lamp as a secondary photometric standard. A study has also been made of problems involved in the testing of illuminating gas.

STANDARDIZING ELECTRICAL PRACTICE IN MINES.

A little more than a year ago the Bureau was invited by the officers of the American Mining Congress to assist the congress by taking up an investigation of the use of electricity in mines, with a view to standardizing electrical machines and electrical practice in mines. This work was carried on for a short time in connection with one of the committees of the American Mining Congress, and has since been continued by the Bureau independently, with the assistance, however, of a large number of mine operators, mine engineers, mine inspectors, and representatives of the manufacturers of electrical machinery used in mines. A study was made of the laws regulating the use of electricity in mines in various foreign countries and of the rules which are in force in this country, although very few States have laws or rules on this subject. A digest of the existing laws and a proposed code suitable for enactment into law, which have been prepared as a

result of a year's work on this subject, have been published by the Bureau and sent to those interested in the subject. Suggestions and criticisms will be received, and the code of rules revised as further experience and study may show the necessity for revision.

DIVISION II.—LENGTH MEASUREMENTS.

About 550 length measures of various types have been tested during the year, of which about 425 were for the National or State Governments. Of these, 390 were steel and invar tapes, and the other items included a number of level rods, several calipers and meter bars, and large lathe screws tested for the Frankfort Arsenal to determine the accuracy of the machine that was used in making them. Other length measures tested for the public include several yard and meter bars, cement sieves, micrometers, micrometer gauges and calipers, steel roller balls, and a sectored disk. A larger number of the invar tapes have been tested than heretofore, there having been 34 submitted for determination of their length, coefficient of expansion, or both. Some of these tapes which have been tested on the geodetic comparator before indicated a large change of length, one of them having shortened about 2.5 mm. As such changes practically destroy the usefulness of invar for base measuring purposes, unless they can be eliminated with certainty by special treatment, it is important that the causes of the changes be investigated.

MEASUREMENTS OF MASS.

An interesting feature of the year's work was the testing of the troy pound of the mint. This weight, for many years the fundamental standard of the United States for all purposes, was procured from England in 1827 and has been preserved ever since at the Philadelphia Mint. The apparent change from the value given in 1827 was only 0.005 grain and indicates a remarkable constancy in 83 years. Another test of special interest was that of a set of platinum weights below 1 gram, which had been calibrated at the Physikalisch-Technische Reichsanstalt of Germany and brought to this country in connection with the work on the fundamental electrical standards. The corrections obtained here agreed with those of the Reichsanstalt to within a few thousandths of a milligram. These differences are of about the same magnitude as those observed in previous tests of these weights made in Germany, and furnish another illustration of the extremely close agreement that has been attained among the standards of those countries which refer their weights to the international kilogram. The readjustment of standards that are not sufficiently accurate is usually left to the manufacturers, and standards found unsatisfactory either in structure or in precision have been returned to the manufacturer. During the past year, however, an unusually large number of cases have occurred in which it seemed advisable for the Bureau to do this work. The work has ranged from a set of very high grade standards for a well-known manufacturer of weights and balances to some of the rougher grades of "test weights" used by a city sealer. Aside from this larger amount of adjusting, the routine testing has been very nearly the same as during the preceding year. Some urgently needed standards for work of mod-

erate accuracy have been prepared, and an opportunity was thus offered to test the efficiency of nickel plating for this class of weights. These have been tested several times and have proved to be very consistent. The fact that the surface of the nickel steel needs no protection against oxidization is a great advantage.

HYDROMETRY.

Provision has been contemplated for increasing the equipment for hydrometric work, and the necessary additional standards for extending its usefulness will soon be delivered. An investigation of the density and thermal expansion of alcohol and of its mixtures with water has been undertaken for the purpose of revising the inaccurate tables now in use as a basis of alcoholometry by density measurement. This has had the attention of one investigator for nearly a year, but considering their value to the arts, and the fact that about \$200,000,000 of revenue is collected on the basis of such tables, the preparation of the new tables is of vital importance.

VOLUMETRIC MEASUREMENTS.

The demands in this work have increased about 50 per cent over the preceding year, and while the quality and accuracy of the volumetric apparatus submitted have shown a progressive improvement it is not as yet satisfactory. During the year a total of 20,512 pieces were examined, of which 6,178 pieces, or 30 per cent, were rejected by inspection on account of defects in construction, while 1,614 pieces, or 11 per cent, of those actually tested for capacity were found inaccurate. Ninety per cent of this work was done for the United States Government, nearly all of such apparatus purchased by the departments being submitted to this Bureau for approval.

About 56 capacity measures of metal or paper have been tested during the year, of which 14 were standards for the States of Massachusetts and Kansas, while the others included a cubic-foot bottle and a number of liquid and dry standards for manufacturers and city governments. The interest in the subject of weights and measures has resulted in an unusual number of demands on the Bureau for tests of rough standards used in ordinary commercial transactions. In some cases the fees which the Bureau is obliged to charge, combined with the express charges, amount to more than the original cost of the standards, emphasizing the need of local inspection in all parts of the country.

TIME MEASUREMENTS.

The watch tests in progress at the beginning of the year were finished, and the watches returned to the manufacturers with the results. The data obtained from these tests will be used in preparing a circular on the subject of watch testing. Accurate time was furnished to other divisions of the Bureau by the Riefler clock, which was frequently compared with the standard of the Naval Observatory. The most important time service was furnished in connection with the investigation of the silver coulometer, by the International Electrical Commission, and in connection with the calorimetric work of the Heat Division. Owing to the fact that the Navy Department made

some changes in the character of the signals sent out by the navy-yard wireless sending station, it has been necessary to make the clock comparisons by telephone, a method which is unreliable on account of the introduction in the observations of the personal equation of the observer. A comparative test of about six of the most prominent clock systems suitable for installation in public buildings is being undertaken for the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department. A program has been arranged for the test, and the systems are now being installed at the Bureau.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE ON WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Fifth Annual Conference on Weights and Measures, held at this Bureau in February, was better attended than any previously held, having 21 delegates representing the several States. Gratifying progress in protecting the public from the use of fraudulent weights and measures was reported by the delegates from all sections of the country, the steps taken to accomplish this result being the enactment of state legislation, the passing of new ordinances by cities, and the appointment of the proper officials under these laws and ordinances. The necessity of national legislation similar to the pure-food legislation, to unify methods of inspection throughout the country, was urged by the delegates, as well as legislation to correct abuses in interstate transactions. A resolution was adopted favoring legislation by Congress to require that all containers be plainly marked so as to indicate their net contents. It was also the opinion of the conference, expressed in a resolution, that authority to pass on types of weighing and measuring devices used in trade should be conferred on the Bureau of Standards by Congress.

DIVISION III.—THERMOMETRY, PYROMETRY, AND HEAT MEASUREMENTS.

The work in thermometry, pyrometry, and heat measurements during the year included 13,082 clinical thermometers, 1,508 laboratory and special thermometers, including a large number of calorimetric and Beckmann thermometers requiring the highest attainable accuracy, 7 optical and radiation pyrometers, 13 platinum resistance thermometers, 16 thermoelectric pyrometers, 2 pneumatic pyrometers, 58 standard heat samples, 17 lubricating oils, and 24 miscellaneous heat tests, such as the melting points of refractories, and similar tests.

The results of the following investigations were published in the Bulletin of the Bureau during the year: (a) The specific heats of calcium chloride brines in the interval -35° to $+20^{\circ}$ C., containing data of importance in refrigeration engineering; (b) the application of optical and radiation pyrometers to the measurement of the temperature of molten metals, a problem of importance in foundry work; (c) the use of platinum resistance thermometers at high temperatures and their application to the determination of the melting and freezing points of a number of pure metals obtained from different sources, with a view to establishing a series of fixed points or calibration temperatures and determining the accuracy with which such points can be reproduced when metals, furnished as chemically pure by different

makers, are used; (d) the determination of the boiling points of naphthalene and benzophene, with a view to throwing some light on existing uncertainties in the temperature scale, and for use as convenient fixed points in thermometry; (e) a consideration of the properties of an ideal gas; (f) a discussion of the theory of the Hampson liquefier, as a preliminary step in the construction of a more efficient apparatus for the liquefaction of gases.

A considerable number of standard heat samples (pure cane sugar) were furnished during the year to chemists and engineers for use in the standardization of combustion calorimeters. Very considerable progress has been made on the preparation and the determination of the heats of combustion of other substances, so that the Bureau will soon be in a position to issue a number of different standard heat samples, thus enabling the engineer to obtain a number of independent checks on the accuracy of his work. This work has materially assisted in introducing uniformity in the results of tests made by industrial chemists and engineers, and on which large fuel contracts are based.

A complete set of calorimeters representing the leading types of instruments used in the gas industries in this country and abroad have been installed during the year, and the completion of the investigations now in progress will enable the Bureau to furnish valuable information as to the necessary precautions that must be observed and the order of accuracy that is attainable in the use of these calorimeters when applied to different gases.

The assembling, design, and construction of nearly all the apparatus required for the determination of the heats of combustion of the more important constituents of illuminating and fuel gases has been completed. The completion of this investigation will enable the Bureau to issue a table of the more important constants of gases for the use of gas engineers.

Much of the apparatus required for the Joule-Kelvin porous plug experiment has been constructed in the instrument shops of the Bureau during the year, so that the more important parts of the equipment required for this work have now been assembled.

Considerable work has been done during the year with the electrically heated carbon-tube vacuum furnace, including the determination of the melting points of refractory materials. A special furnace has been designed for the determination of the properties of materials, such as thermal and electrical conductivity and melting points, at the highest attainable temperatures.

DIVISION IV.—OPTICS.

During the year a number of investigations have been completed in this division. In addition, there was 1,360 tests made largely for the departments of the Government. A new method for measuring the relative wave lengths of light with high precision and facility was devised at the Bureau, apparatus constructed, and a preliminary investigation completed.

SPECTROSCOPY.

The testing done by this section has more than doubled during the year, and there has been an increase of tests of optical glass, photographic lenses, standardizing plates for refractometers, and the

number of spectroscopic tests. The importance of having available light sources of definite intensity at all wave lengths has led the Bureau to investigate such sources. Many vacuum tubes of hydrogen, argon, and helium have been prepared at the Bureau, and their radiation has been studied in terms of the energy consumed and the density of the gas, and results of such investigations are of wide interest and usefulness in numerous technical fields. During the year a careful investigation of the results of the luminosity to temperature was completed and the results published.

This section has continued its cooperation with chemists in making difficult analyses and has advised many intending purchasers of optical instruments. Several weeks' time was occupied in assisting in an investigation of the effect of the light of mercury vapor lamps on eyes and vision.

RADIOMETRY.

During the first part of this year considerable time was spent in constructing a new vacuum bolometer and in remodeling the spectrometric apparatus. Several series of spectral radiation curves were obtained, from which some of the radiation constants have been computed. From a series of 14 spectral energy curves obtained with the new vacuum bolometer a tentative value of $T=2944$ has been obtained. This gives a value of $C_2=14600$. This is the most important problem in radiation at the present time. With each new improvement in the apparatus, the work becomes more reliable, and with the present apparatus it is hoped that quite high precision may be obtained. This involves either the reduction of humidity in the laboratory, which at present renders work impossible, or putting the complete optical system in vacuo at present.

The research on the reflecting power of metals has been completed. This had for its object the exact determination of the spectral reflecting power of various metals, including tungsten, tantalum, and molybdenum, which are of commercial importance in incandescent lamps. The results obtained offer a complete and convincing proof that the high luminous efficiency of these incandescent lamps is due to their selective emission in the visible spectrum, caused by a low reflecting power in this region of the spectrum, and by a high reflecting power in the infra-red.

A new radiometer and a new quartz spectrometer have been completed and found to be the most sensitive of the kind yet described. The short focus (3f) quartz spectrometer gives six times the intensity of the other spectroradiometric apparatus now in use.

The distribution of energy in the visible spectrum is being determined to ascertain the spectral energy curves of several standard sources of light operated under specified conditions. Weaker sources of radiation—e. g., fluorescent spectra—can then be compared spectrophotometrically or spectrophotographically against one of these standard sources, and their energy curves thus determined indirectly. This investigation is almost completed, and will fill a need both in this laboratory and in other scientific work.

POLARIMETRY.

Besides investigations in progress, 1,339 polarimetric tests were completed during the year. The polariscopic testing of imported sugars has been continued. As a result of the work of the Bureau in this direction, the differences in the results at the five principal sugar ports have been reduced to as low as 0.2 per cent, a concordance which is quite satisfactory.

The demand has continued for the standard samples of sugars of high purity. These are issued as standardized fuel samples for testing calorimeters and also as samples for determining the 100 per cent point of the saccharimeter scale. By means of these samples both classes of instruments may be tested by the user.

The basis for standardizing saccharimeters is now under investigation and satisfactory progress has been made. As the transactions of the sugar industry rest upon the readings of the saccharimeter, the basis of standardization is of prime importance. During the past year special apparatus has been devised for this work and highly pure sugars have been prepared from raw sugars from widely different sources and compared with the pure sugars of other investigators in this country and abroad.

DIVISION V.—CHEMISTRY.

The work of the Chemical Division has continued along much the same lines as during last year, though the increase in the force has permitted the development of several new lines of work. There has been considerable routine testing of materials supplied under the contracts of the general supply committee. Related to this work has been the testing of a large number of important reagents ordered in duplicate from two prominent dealers in chemicals. Other reagents furnished by a third dealer have not conformed in all respects with the published analyses. The systematic reporting of such discrepancies to the manufacturers will result in greater care in the manufacture and increased accuracy in the analysis of reagents.

A large amount of platinum ware purchased by the division was found of unsatisfactory purity. The defects were in part remedied, but the experience will be used to induce American manufacturers of platinum to give a reliable guaranty of the actual character of the material furnished instead of the misleading and indefinite statement that it is "of the best quality."

In this connection it may be stated that the division is always interested and cooperates whenever possible in all movements looking to higher standards of excellence of all materials whose value depends largely upon their chemical nature and purity. For example, the division is in close cooperation with the American Chemical Society, being represented on its special committees, such as the committee on specifications for rubber goods, the committee on the nomenclature of inorganic compounds, and the committee on the analysis of fats and oils; and the committee having general oversight of the various special committees of that society.

This division has aided in the work on the silver coulometer and on the Weston and Clark standard cells; has prepared alcohol of a high degree of purity for an important investigation undertaken by the

Division of Weights and Measures; and has prepared a large number of substances which are being investigated as standards for calorimetry, in which connection a large generator for the electrolytic production of oxygen was devised and completed. It has also assisted in the photometric work by preparing pure substances for use in the standard lamps and studying the effect of impurities in these substances and also in illuminating gas.

The demand for the analyzed and certified standard samples of iron and steel is still increasing, the number distributed having been 717 against 687 for the year before. Two new Bessemer steel standards have been issued and renewals of two of the basic open-hearth samples are being prepared. A vanadium steel is about to be issued and a chrome-vanadium and a nickel steel await the completion of a special mixing machine which has been designed and is being built at the Bureau. There has been such a demand for the original standard irons that renewals of three of them have been prepared in large quantity. By a special device the fine graphite powder is removed so that the samples are more uniform and reliable, and have been commented on favorably by many to whom they have been sent. The Washington Navy-Yard undertook the preparation of the ingots for the iron samples, which is a very special operation to prevent segregation. A manganese ore and three iron ores have been added to the list of standard samples. A red cast-brass standard has been prepared, but not yet in sufficient amount to meet the probable demand, and a method of preparing sheet-brass samples has been worked out and material will soon be available for distribution.

In connection with the preparation of the standard samples of steel, methods for the more exact determination of vanadium and nickel have been worked out and will be published in the Bulletin. A study has also been made of the variations in the moisture content of the finely powdered ores adopted as standards. These variations, due to changes in the atmospheric humidity, have been shown to be large enough to cause serious discrepancies in exact analytical work, unless great care is taken to properly dehydrate the material. The varying moisture content of certain phosphate rocks was also studied in this connection.

Numerous samples of argillaceous limestone and of zinc ore have been distributed. During the coming year, the division will cooperate in the exact analysis of a standard sample of phosphate rock.

In response to numerous suggestions and requests from various quarters that the Bureau furnish standards for volumetric analysis, the division is endeavoring to obtain sodium oxalate of satisfactory quality for such use.

During the year there were completed about 1,757 tests and analyses, which may be classified as follows: (1) Printing inks, paper, mucilage, pastes, and sealing wax, 1,511, of which 1,437 were paper samples; (2) metals, especially type metal and similar alloys, 30; (3) reagents, 116; (4) paints, oils, and greases, 35; (5) rubber hose, valves, etc., 26; (6) miscellaneous, as submarine cable, book cloths, bricks, fertilizers, etc., 39. Among these tests are included the cooperative analysis of linseed oils and fertilizers and a critical study of a proposed method for the analysis of zinc ore concentrates. A tentative method for the determination of the suitability of gas-engine cylinder oils was devised and further work is still in progress.

The preparation of materials for the determination of the atomic weight of bromine is well advanced and it is hoped that the research will be completed within a year. A new method for the determination of gum arabic in mucilages is well in hand and progress is being made in the study of the hydrolysis of different paper pulps. New methods for the detection of pitting in galvanized iron and tin plate and in tinned copper wires have been worked out. Different methods for the determination of rubber have been tested, and a new method for the determination of total and free sulphur was devised.

ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS.

The apparatus and equipment for the testing and investigation of engineering instruments and structural engineering, and miscellaneous materials, has been installed in the new laboratories. During the year 4,460 tests were made by this division, including engineering instruments and materials, papers, textiles, and miscellaneous materials.

The 100,000-pound universal testing machine, after installation in its new quarters, was carefully readjusted, calibrated, and found accurate and reliable. A 1,000,000-pound Riehle crushing machine for making tests upon stone, brick, terra cotta, cement, concrete, and for the determination of moduli of elasticity of building materials and structural forms has been installed and is now in operation.

The large 2,300,000-pound Emery machine for the testing of full-sized structural members and shapes is rapidly approaching completion. The reinforced concrete foundation is in place and the main foundation is completed.

The number of tests of engineering instruments has quadrupled. These included pitometers, water-current meters, anemometers, manometers, pressure gauges, and paper testers. The total number of pieces of apparatus tested is 206 as against 52 for the previous year. The calibration of water-current meters has been undertaken at the rating station on Chevy Chase Lake established by the Geological Survey and transferred by that office to this Bureau at the beginning of the year. Many of the instruments belonging to the water resources branches of the Federal and State Governments and to hydraulic engineers have also been rated. The station has been altered and considerably improved by the addition of new equipment, including a new car and recording device. An investigation to establish a new composite curve for Price meters is now in progress.

During the year the laboratory made, at the request of the engineer of bridges of the District of Columbia, the determination of the strains in members at the top of the main towers of the bridge across Rock Creek on Calvert street, Washington, D. C., and the laboratory has cooperated with the engineering department of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad in making measurements to determine the distribution of the stresses in the members of the large cantilever bridge being constructed across the Ohio River at Beaver, Pa. This work has been undertaken for the purpose of investigating and developing a new method of determining the stresses and strains in large structural members and for verifying the formulas and constants used by engineers in computing the elements of design.

It has also conducted at the shops of one of the larger boiler works some careful measurements to determine the distribution of stresses in lap-welded boilers and to study the physical properties of some boiler material.

In addition to the regular equipment for the testing of cement, special permeability apparatus for the study of methods of water-proofing has been installed, and refrigeration closets for freezing tests and special furnaces for fire tests of ceramic materials are being constructed. Apparatus for torsion, cold bending, alternating impact, alternating stress, and hardness tests have been installed, and investigations are in progress.

The laboratory tests upon structural material have been both investigative and commercial. They have included tests upon steel, lead, aluminum, various alloys, cement, concrete, concrete reinforcement, brick, including sand lime, enamel, building, paving, and fire brick, terra-cotta chimney blocks, stone, etc. Much of this work has been done for the Government departments, among which are the Department of Justice, Superintendent of Capitol Building and Grounds, District of Columbia, Signal Corps, engineer of bridges of the District of Columbia, Panama Canal Commission, Reclamation Service, Ordnance Department, and Navy. The tests made for private parties were of an investigative nature, consisting of determination of the physical properties and suitability of new products.

The number of tests of miscellaneous materials, including paper, textiles, cordage, belting, belt lacing, rubber hose for air, steam, and water; gaskets, packing, lubricants, etc., has increased 20 per cent, and every Government department is included among those for which tests have been made. New equipment has been added to the paper and textile laboratories for investigations requisite to the preparation of standard specifications for Government materials and the development of uniformity in the standards used in the industries.

LIBRARY.

The library contains more than 5,000 accessioned volumes and some thousand pamphlets, for the most part on physics, chemistry, engineering, and related subjects. During the year 843 volumes were accessioned and 234 scientific and technical periodicals were currently received—79 American and 155 foreign. Other libraries in Washington have freely loaned books to the Bureau; 360 have been borrowed from the Library of Congress and 65 from other libraries.

PUBLICATIONS.

Three Bulletins were issued during the year, comprising 21 technical papers, relating to standards and precision measurements, giving the results of researches and investigations conducted by the Bureau of Standards.

Four new Bureau circulars were published giving information as to methods of testing specifications for standards and measuring instruments and regulations in regard to their verification: Circular 19, "Standard density and volumetric tables;" Circular 20, "Testing of electrical measuring instruments;" Circular 21, "Precision meas-

urements of resistance of electromotive force;" Circular 22, "Standard specifications for transformers, oil-immersed, self-cooled, 60-cycle, 2,200 volts;" Circular 13, revised.

PERSONNEL.

The personnel of the Bureau, including the Director, as provided by Congress, for the past fiscal year, consisted of 135 persons, classified as follows:

Scientific force: One physicist, 1 chemist, 8 associate physicists, 2 associate chemists, 24 assistant physicists, 5 assistant chemists, 24 laboratory assistants, 6 aids, 7 laboratory apprentices, and 2 laboratory helpers; total, 80.

Office and clerical force: One secretary, 1 librarian, 10 clerks, 1 storekeeper, 1 draftsman, 2 assistant messengers, 4 messenger boys; total, 20.

Engineer and mechanical force: One engineer, 4 assistant engineers, 2 electricians, 8 mechanics, 1 glass blower, 1 woodworker, 3 skilled laborers, 3 firemen, 1 elevator boy, 4 laborers, 2 watchmen, 2 janitors, 2 charwomen; total, 34.

SUMMARY OF TESTS.

The work of the Bureau involves, among other things, a large amount of testing of standards, measuring instruments, and materials. A certain amount of this work is already organized upon an accurate routine basis. Much of it, however, involves investigation of the scientific principles underlying the test, a study of existing methods, and the development of new standard tests of known accuracy. In such cases the research which must precede the actual testing is a most important function of the Bureau. For the test a reasonable fee is charged, except when made for the National or State Governments. The corresponding amounts for Government testing are of interest, however, and are added to the statement of tests which follows:

NUMBER AND VALUE OF TESTS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

Nature of test.	For Government.		For public.		Total.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Length.....	490	\$1,304.05	131	\$229.85	621	\$1,533.90
Mass.....	1,364	671.55	720	402.70	2,084	1,074.25
Capacity.....	15,036	4,490.25	236	141.50	15,272	4,631.75
Temperature.....	2,875	1,639.79	11,228	2,673.02	14,103	4,312.81
Optical.....	1,298	1,412.00	62	121.50	1,360	1,533.50
Engineering.....	4,854	9,753.35	103	234.75	4,957	9,988.10
Electrical.....	133	441.40	366	1,540.35	499	1,981.75
Photometry.....	4,913	11,133.90	353	666.60	5,266	11,800.50
Chemical.....	2,666	8,031.60	665	1,186.76	3,331	9,218.36
Hydrometry.....	927	979.95	68	108.60	995	1,088.45
Total.....	34,556	39,857.84	13,932	7,305.53	48,488	47,163.37

Besides the foregoing the Bureau inspected 935,480 incandescent lamps at various factories for other departments of the Government, the fees for which would amount to \$5,058.01 additional, making the total value of work done for the Government \$44,915.85.

The number of tests made for the Government in the fiscal year 1910, exclusive of lamps inspected at factory, was 35 per cent greater than in the preceding year, and the number of tests for the public was 12 per cent greater, the increase in tests for both Government and public amounting to 27 per cent.

The receipts for tests were as follows:

Total receipts, 1910.....	\$6,951.89
Received prior to July 1, 1909, for tests completed in fiscal year 1910. \$577.21	
Outstanding fees.....	136.00
Refunds.....	8.60
	<u>721.81</u>
	7,673.70
Received for tests completed, fiscal year 1908-9.....	124.40
Received for tests in progress at close of fiscal year 1909-10.....	243.77
	<u>368.17</u>
Fees for tests completed, 1909-10.....	7,305.53

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the amount and object of each appropriation provided for the Bureau for the fiscal year 1910, the disbursement during the year, the amount of unfilled and unpaid orders at the close of the year, and the unexpended balance remaining at the close of business June 30, 1910:

Appropriation.	Total appropriation.	Disbursement.	Liability.	Balance.
Salaries.....	\$165,280.00	\$160,455.01		\$4,824.99
Equipment.....	46,000.00	34,816.83	\$10,555.20	627.97
General expenses.....	17,500.00	14,732.29	2,599.27	168.44
Grounds.....	3,000.00	2,654.57	335.05	10.38
Laboratory.....	175,000.00	172,810.01		2,189.99
Testing machine.....	180,000.00	70,420.85	486.84	109,092.31
Gaslight standards.....	10,000.00	8,612.83	1,330.17	57.00
Weights and measures.....	10,000.00	6,993.76	811.26	2,194.98
Freight truck.....	4,000.00	4,000.00		
Total.....	610,780.00	475,496.15	16,117.79	119,166.06

The following statement shows the condition of the appropriations for the preceding two fiscal years at the close of business June 30, 1910:

Appropriation.	1908				1909			
	Total appropriation.	Disbursement.	Liability.	Balance.	Total appropriation.	Disbursement.	Liability.	Balance.
Salaries.....	\$130,620.00	\$123,874.24		\$6,745.76	\$141,540.00	\$138,765.11		\$2,774.89
Equipment.....	41,000.00	40,525.50		474.50	41,000.00	40,931.89		68.11
General expenses.....	15,000.00	14,929.98		70.02	15,000.00	14,112.83	\$24.20	862.97
Grounds.....	3,000.00	2,983.56		16.44	3,000.00	2,997.22		2.78
Total.....	189,620.00	182,313.28		7,306.72	200,540.00	196,807.05	24.20	3,708.75

Respectfully,

S. W. STRATTON, *Director.*

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,

Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

461

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF FISHERIES,
Washington, August 24, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the operations of the Bureau of Fisheries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

This Bureau was organized as the United States Fish Commission in February, 1871, and on June 30, 1910; therefore, it completed the fortieth fiscal year of its existence. Originally clothed solely with functions of investigation and inquiry into the reputed or real decrease in the food fishes of the coastal and interior waters, it soon manifested that it could perform important service in actually increasing the supply of such fishes. In recognition of this fact acts of Congress from time to time have enlarged the functions of the Bureau until to-day the purely practical work of increasing and conserving aquatic food resources through cultural and experimental operations has become the dominant feature of the Bureau's activities.

For a long while wholly relieved of executive control of the fisheries by reason of the constitutional reservation of that right to the States, the Bureau recently has been invested with the administration of the important fisheries of Alaska, including the entire control of the Pribilof Islands and the fur-bearing animals of the Territory at large.

The steady increase in the volume and importance of the Bureau's work has been especially rapid in the past ten years, and the fiscal year just closed, which witnessed a drastic change in the control of the seal herd, has added considerably to the sum of the Bureau's duties. The probable adoption of joint international regulations in respect to the fisheries of the waters contiguous to our northern boundary presents the possibility of a great enlargement of the Bureau's executive functions in the near future. Each year brings increasing demands from the several States for aid and advice in respect to the drafting of laws and regulations, the establishment of state fishery services, and the best measures for the conservation and development of fishery resources, and the Bureau feels that its influence for good in matters relating to the fisheries is yearly becoming more important. The salient features of the work during the fiscal year are exhibited in the following pages.

PROPAGATION OF FOOD FISHES.

EXTENT OF WORK.

It is gratifying to be able to record another successful year in fish-cultural work. Methods have not varied appreciably from those of former years, and attention has been directed principally to enlarging the output.

The widespread and increasing interest taken in the Bureau's work by people in all sections of the country and the growing conception of the benefits resulting from the stocking of public and private waters are manifested by the large number of applications for fish received during the year, the number being 10,635, an increase of 523 over 1909.

Work was conducted at 35 permanent stations and 86 field and collecting stations, located in 32 States. With reference to the fishes propagated, the regular hatcheries may be classified as follows: Marine species, 3; river fishes of the eastern seaboard, 5; fishes of the Pacific coast, 5; fishes of the Great Lakes, 7; fishes of the interior, 15.

The results of fish culture depend largely upon climatic conditions, the most elaborate and carefully executed plans ending in success or failure according to the state of the weather in the spawning season. In 1910 these conditions were generally unfavorable, resulting in the curtailment of egg collections of most of the important species, but owing to the superior quality of the majority of the eggs obtained, the Bureau was able to exceed its record year of 1909 by nearly 125,000,000, or 4 per cent, the total output of fish and eggs being in excess of 3,230,000,000. This was accomplished without increased funds, the available appropriations being the same as in the preceding two years, and was made possible largely through the faithful and efficient service rendered by the Bureau's employees in their several lines of work.

The following is a table summarizing the distribution of fish and fish eggs for the year. Of these, 443,627,631 eggs and 25,735 fish were delivered to various state fish commissions, and 600,000 eggs of salmon and trout were shipped to foreign countries.

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF FISH AND EGGS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.^a

Species.	Eggs.	Fry.	Fingerlings, yearlings, and adults.	Total.
Catfish.....			531,892	531,892
Carp.....			22,710	22,710
Buffalofish.....			201,475	201,475
Shad.....	2,160,000	89,076,000		91,236,000
Whitefish.....	55,428,000	195,719,000		251,147,000
Lake herring.....	1,440,000	70,300,000		71,740,000
Silver salmon.....	375,000	10,888,025		11,263,025
Chinook salmon.....	37,531,417	16,342,556	66,045	53,940,018
Blueback salmon.....	100,000	121,136,995	21,719,600	142,956,595
Humpback salmon.....		1,731,740		1,731,740
Steelhead trout.....	250,000	3,570,287	179,718	4,000,005
Rainbow trout.....	556,494	595,616	1,705,328	2,857,438
Atlantic salmon.....	5,000	1,217,366	238,212	1,460,578
Landlocked salmon.....	115,000	974,040	301,064	1,390,104
Blackspotted trout.....	2,748,550	1,756,094	906,654	5,411,298
Loch Leven trout.....			68,248	68,248

^a This table shows the number of fish and fish eggs actually delivered at destination. Table in first (pamphlet) edition of this report, made up before returns were complete for losses in transit, shows gross output and therefore does not agree with these figures.

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTION OF FISH AND EGGS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910—
Continued.

Species.	Eggs.	Fry.	Fingerlings, yearlings, and adults.	Total.
Lake trout.....	10,210,000	33,645,922	4,286,150	48,142,072
Brook trout.....	516,000	7,365,945	4,065,174	11,967,119
Sunapee trout.....		171,029		171,029
Grayling.....	25,000	81,000	18	106,018
Pike.....			43,300	43,300
Pickeral.....			500	500
Crapple and strawberry bass.....			410,428	410,428
Rock bass.....			66,035	66,035
Warmouth bass.....			792	792
Smallmouth black bass.....		537,400	109,986	647,386
Largemouth black bass.....		56,600	665,868	722,468
Sunfish (breem).....			342,825	342,825
Pike perch.....	321,455,000	154,480,000	5,260	475,940,260
Yellow perch.....	5,200,000	326,885,000	108,439	332,193,439
Striped bass.....	4,566,000	2,784,000		7,350,000
White bass.....			6,050	6,050
White perch.....	16,500,000	338,480,000		354,980,000
Yellow bass.....			250	250
Sea bass.....		808,000		808,000
Smelt.....	4,500,000		9,000	4,509,000
Mackerel.....		764,000		764,000
Freshwater drum.....			11,950	11,950
Cod.....	9,854,000	210,354,000		220,208,000
Pollock.....		38,140,000		38,140,000
Haddock.....		712,000		712,000
Flatfish.....		930,755,000		930,755,000
Lobster.....		162,505,000	1,532	162,506,532
Total.....	473,535,461	2,721,832,615	36,094,503	3,231,462,579

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS.

The conspicuous increases in the output of fish and eggs over the year 1909 were in blueback, silver, and Atlantic salmons, lake trout, lake herring, yellow perch, shad, cod, flatfish, and steelhead trout, the production of the latter three species exceeding all previous records.

There was a slight decrease from last year in the number of chinook salmon liberated from the Pacific coast stations. Notwithstanding a normal run in the Sacramento, the season at the California stations was the poorest for thirteen years, due partly to such low water that the fish were unable to ascend the tributary streams on which the hatcheries are located, and, later, to freshets which carried away the racks and permitted the impounded fish to escape, with the loss of millions of eggs. Two causes are at present militating against the increase of salmon in these streams—the increasing numbers of black bass, which prey upon the young salmon after planting, and the ascent of the fry by thousands into a recently constructed irrigating ditch, where they are left on the land to die. The only remedy that can be suggested is to plant the fry in the lower reaches of the rivers or establish a large hatchery at tide water, the latter method involving less expense. Unless some action is taken the number of salmon in these rivers will decline rapidly.

Taken as a whole, the work of the Oregon stations was satisfactory, although high water during the spawning of the chinook salmon shortened the season and reduced the collections to slightly below those of the previous year.

At the Washington stations, where attention is devoted chiefly to the sockeye, humpback, and silver salmon and the steelhead trout, the work was augmented by the opening of two new field stations. In Alaska, where the sockeye salmon is propagated, the yield of the two hatcheries was highly satisfactory, especially the Afognak station, operated for the first time this year.

The lake-trout, whitefish, and pike-perch work of the Great Lakes stations, while not equal to that of some seasons, gave better results than had been anticipated in view of the obstacles encountered. Potent factors in the shortage at the Michigan stations were the unusually early spawning season, followed by unfavorable weather, and the necessity of complying with recently enacted state legislation, which stipulates that the operations of the Bureau must be supervised by the state fish and game warden's department and that all eggs must be taken and fertilized by fishermen licensed by that department, thus placing the work in the hands of inexperienced men. Compliance with the provisions of this law curtailed the output of Northville and its substations fully one-fourth. The law also prohibited pike-perch collections on the St. Clair River, one of the Bureau's most productive fields in past years.

At the Duluth station the weather and other conditions were favorable, permitting increased lake-trout work, but whitefish and pike-perch operations on Lake Erie were materially interfered with by storms, although the poor collections of the latter species were offset to a great extent by the superior quality of the eggs secured.

The lobster output from the three marine stations was about equal to that of 1909. The impounded stock at the Boothbay Harbor station was stripped in April, and though the lobsters were in vigorous health the average yield of eggs was smaller than usual, due, it is believed, to their greater activity in the pound during the mild winter and the consequent shedding of many eggs. The construction of two substantial lobster pounds during the year places this station on a greatly improved basis. At the Gloucester and Woods Hole stations, which are not equipped with pounds, the lobsters collected during the fall are cared for in live cars through the winter.

The number of cod fry produced at these stations was nearly 100,000,000 greater than in 1909, the greatest gain being at the Gloucester station, where more eggs than could be handled were obtained from fishing grounds in the vicinity.

The collection of flatfish eggs was the largest ever made by the Bureau, numbering 1,195,911,000, from which 930,755,000 fry were hatched and distributed. At Boothbay Harbor, where this work has only recently been undertaken, the output was increased 100 per cent over that of the previous year.

Other marine species propagated included pollock at Gloucester, haddock at Boothbay Harbor, and mackerel and sea bass at Woods Hole.

In view of the steady decline in the shad fishery in rivers tributary to the Atlantic for the past fifteen years, it is gratifying to be able to record an increased egg collection of this species and a corresponding increase in the output of fry. The results are attributable partly to recently enacted legislation regulating the methods of fishing in the Albemarle Sound and partly to an exceedingly early spring, which started the run of fish in the Potomac River before the pound

nets could be equipped, each factor permitting a larger number of fish than usual to ascend to the spawning grounds.

On the Susquehanna River, at one time the Bureau's most productive field, there was no improvement over recent years, emphasizing anew the destructive influences of unregulated fisheries and the necessity for concerted action by the States concerned if any practical results are to be obtained in the rehabilitation of this important fishery.

White and yellow perch were again produced in considerable numbers at the station on the Susquehanna River, and on the Potomac River the output of yellow perch exceeded all previous records, due to the enlargement of facilities for propagating the species.

Owing to the passage of a state law prohibiting the capture of striped bass by commercial fishermen during the spawning season, the Bureau was unable to secure eggs of this species at its California station in 1909, and as this law remains in force no attempt was made to conduct operations in 1910. The prospects are good for effective work with the striped bass in this field, and its propagation will be resumed in the event of a change in the law.

As in previous years, most of the brook-trout eggs handled at the fisheries stations are purchased from dealers, this course having proved more economical in most sections of the country than reliance upon collections from waters available for the purpose. At present only two stations—one in New England and one in Colorado—obtain their supplies of eggs from wild fish, and the fields heretofore open to them are narrowing each year because of the encroachments of commercial fish culturists. In 1910 Wellington Lake and the Grand Mesa Lakes, heretofore the most productive sources of the Colorado station for eggs of the blackspotted, brook, and rainbow trout, had to be given up to private enterprise.

The Bureau having been requested to undertake the propagation of the blackspotted trout on the Truckee River with the view of replenishing the stock, depleted through excessive fishing, a field station was established at Derby Dam, Nevada, in the winter of 1909-10. In a normal season several millions of eggs might have been obtained, but owing to low water in the river and the destruction of large numbers of eggs by market fishermen the collections amounted to only 1,371,900. These were hatched without unusual losses and the fry deposited in the river. It seems advisable to continue operations here next season, as it is apparently a promising field for fish-cultural work.

Investigation of the streams in Yellowstone Park demonstrates the possibility of greatly extending operations with the black-spotted trout, and it is intended to increase the force of experienced men in this field with the view of making it a source of supply for the Leadville, Spearfish, and Bozeman stations. The work in the park during the past season was entirely satisfactory.

Taken as a whole, the output of the basses, sunfish, and catfish from stations in various parts of the country was good, the improved results being largely due to increased knowledge of the factors governing the successful propagation of these species. The production of pond stations was supplemented by the collections on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, where, in addition to securing sufficient bass and allied species for restocking many depleted waters,

large numbers of other fishes were seined from shallow sloughs formed by the floods and returned to the main streams. If not removed, the fish would perish from drought or cold, and their rescue conserves a valuable local food resource. A new station established at Helena, Ark., late in the summer rescued over half a million fish.

With the view of extending rescue operations over a larger territory, temporary collecting stations have been located at Caruthersville, Mo., and Rosedale, Miss., which will be made permanent auxiliary stations if experience proves favorable. It is believed that similar inexpensive stations can be advantageously established at various points on the Mississippi River from New Orleans to St. Paul, as the field for this work is extensive and the number of fish that can be economically reclaimed from the drying sloughs and lakes is governed only by the amount of money available for the purpose.

Although the propagation and general distribution of carp was discontinued many years ago, the Bureau constantly receives applications for this fish, and in instances where the waters described are unsuited to other species the requests are complied with by transferring carp from other waters. In this connection it may be interesting to quote from the census records that in 1903 the total catch of carp in the United States was 18,942,763 pounds, valued at \$442,255, and in 1908 the total catch was 42,763,100 pounds, valued at \$1,135,390.

NEW STATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Under authority of the act providing for two or more new fish-cultural stations on Puget Sound or its tributaries, a careful investigation has been made and two suitable sites decided on. As soon as title can be obtained construction will begin.

At Holden, Vt., 24.3 acres of land were acquired for an auxiliary to the station at St. Johnsbury, the facilities of which were too limited for the requirements of northern New England.

The opportunities for fish-cultural and biological work in the valley of the upper Mississippi prompted Congress to authorize a station auxiliary to that at Fairport, Iowa, but to be more particularly devoted to propagation and the saving of fishes from overflowed lands. A site of about 31 acres was purchased at Homer, Minn., about 5 miles from Winona, and a pumping plant and ponds are now nearly completed and other buildings begun. The station will be ready for operation at an early date.

Results in the past having warranted the extension of the station at Mammoth Spring, Ark., 10.5 additional acres have been purchased there for the construction of several large ponds, which will soon be ready for use.

At the Fairport, Iowa, biological station much work in grading, construction of roads, and laying out ponds was done. A building 20 by 50 feet, with pebble-dash finish, containing an office, storage room, and small laboratory equipped for experimental work in fresh-water mussel culture, was practically completed during the year. A pumping plant consisting of two gasoline engines and two centrifugal pumps was installed in a small frame building 20 by 30 feet constructed for that purpose. Eleven cement ponds (4 small ones, 6 of medium

size, and 1 large one) were also constructed for practical experiments in mussel propagation.

Improvements provided for by special appropriations were made at many of the stations. At Bozeman, Mont., cement hatching troughs were installed in place of wooden ones, in accordance with modern practice, and are giving excellent results. At Boothbay Harbor, Me., a coal house was built, the wharf extended and altered, and the dams at the lobster pound completed. At Erwin, Tenn., a new hatchery was built on modern plans, the old one having become badly dilapidated and beyond repair. The new building is a frame structure 32 by 72 feet on a concrete foundation, and contains besides the hatching room, equipped with cement troughs, an office and workrooms. The water-supply and drainage systems have also been improved and extended, and to a considerable degree built in concrete. At Duluth, Minn., a dwelling for the superintendent has been erected which is in harmony with the surrounding private structures of the city and adds to the efficiency and appearance of the reservation. It is a two-story frame structure 32 by 36 feet, containing 7 rooms and basement, with the necessary office facilities. At Greenlake, Me., the new road has been completed, facilitating the distribution of fish and eggs, shortening materially the distance over which it is necessary to haul supplies, and doing away in great part with unreliable boat transportation. At Neosho, Mo., the new pipe line providing an extra supply of water has been completed and connected with the hatchery and ponds in approved manner, and the woodwork about the ponds has been replaced by concrete. It is believed there will be no further trouble with the water supply at this point for many years to come.

At Leadville, Afognak, Yes Bay, and the Pribilof Islands no expenditures of importance have been made for account of special appropriations.

The plans and specifications for the constructions described have been prepared in the office of the Bureau's architect and engineer and the work planned and supervised by him. In addition, various surveys have been made and plotted, and maps and charts of a special nature prepared.

For fish-cultural work on Lake Erie, in connection with the Put-in-Bay station and to take the place of a boat obsolete and worn out, there was built a steel steamboat of the lake tug type 85 feet long, 16 feet beam, and 8 feet 6 inches in depth. The vessel is equipped for the special requirements, has machinery and appliances of approved design, and it is expected will be a valuable addition to the facilities of the Bureau.

ACCLIMATIZATION AND RESULTS OF FISH CULTURE.

After nearly forty years of endeavor to establish the chinook salmon of the Pacific coast in waters of the United States where it is not indigenous, conclusive evidence of success in one instance has come to hand. Within the past year it has been ascertained that the species has become established in Lake Sunapee, New Hampshire, where numerous specimens from 3 to 5 pounds in weight have been taken by anglers. This is undoubtedly the result of a plant made in 1904 by the New Hampshire fish commission, the eggs having been

supplied from the Bureau's hatchery at Baird, Cal. Encouraged by the outcome of this experiment, the Bureau made a plant of 40,000 fingerling chinook salmon in Lake Champlain in the spring of 1910.

There unquestionably has been an increase in Atlantic salmon in the Penobscot River, as evidenced by the results of the Bureau's operations in 1910 compared with 1908 and 1909. Though receiving the catch of a smaller number of weirs the past season, the collection of spawning fish was twice as great as in 1909 and 60 per cent greater than in 1908.

It is believed that owing to the planting of the species by the Bureau pike perch have become sufficiently abundant in the St. Lawrence River to warrant the collection of eggs at the Cape Vincent station, and plans will be made accordingly. The fishermen on Lake Ontario report that lake trout and whitefish, which have been planted extensively by the Bureau, are increasing rapidly, and that numbers of fishermen who were driven to other pursuits by the former depletion of the fishery are resuming operations. In 1908 the catch of these two species was 5,567 pounds, while in 1909 it increased to 12,532 pounds. A corresponding increase is shown in the take of pike perch in this lake.

The following statistics show the increasing catch of the striped-bass fishery in California, the species having first been introduced from the Atlantic coast into the waters of that State in 1879:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.	Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1889.....	16,296	\$4,073	1893.....	252,454	\$13,037
1890.....	20,119	4,021	1899.....	1,234,320	61,814
1891.....	30,674	4,002	1904.....	1,570,404	92,116
1892.....	56,209	6,488	1908.....	1,775,700	134,660

For a series of years it has been the custom at the Baird, Cal., station to select for spawning purposes large fish only, a practice which appears to be developing a larger breed of fish. Chinook salmon of the run of 1909 averaged 20 pounds in weight, an increase of about 3 pounds over the previous run. The possibilities of selective breeding are indicated by this experience.

FISH-CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Several States still continue in force certain laws and regulations in respect to the fisheries which tend to curtail and hamper the activities of the Bureau. In some cases the States show a willingness to mitigate as far as possible the effects of laws which inadvertently interfere with the Bureau's work, but in one or two instances the legislative and executive attitude appears to be unreasonable if not hostile.

With the States in general the relations of the Bureau have always been harmonious, and a system of cooperation has developed which has been mutually beneficial to the participants and advantageous to the public. Eggs taken and fertilized at the Bureau's stations are transferred to the state fish commissions, by which they are hatched and planted. The Bureau's expenses and difficulties in distribution are thereby reduced and simplified, and the superior local knowledge

usually at the service of the state authorities is of value in indicating the most suitable localities in which to plant the fry. On Lake Erie the Ohio and Pennsylvania fishery authorities cooperated with the Bureau in the collection of eggs of the whitefish, lake cisco, and pike perch.

As shown in the following table, the fish eggs allotted to the state commissions during 1910 aggregated over 443,000,000 and were sent into 17 States:

ALLOTMENT OF FISH EGGS TO STATE FISH COMMISSIONS, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.^a

State and species.	Eggs.	State and species.	Eggs.
California:		New York:	
Chinook salmon.....	28,764,467	Blackspotted trout.....	50,000
Colorado:		Rainbow trout.....	41,500
Blackspotted trout.....	225,000	Landlocked salmon.....	15,000
Connecticut:		White perch.....	15,000,000
Yellow perch.....	5,200,000	North Dakota:	
Illinois:		Steelhead trout.....	100,000
Lake trout.....	500,000	Pike perch.....	10,000,000
Whitefish.....	4,000,000	Ohio:	
Pike perch.....	8,000,000	Whitefish.....	18,000,000
Rainbow trout.....	41,284	Pike perch.....	170,725,000
Michigan:		Oregon:	
Landlocked salmon.....	20,000	Chinook salmon.....	6,465,300
Lake trout.....	5,000,000	Blackspotted trout.....	175,000
Pike perch.....	34,280,000	Pennsylvania:	
Missouri:		Silver salmon.....	75,000
Brook trout.....	100,000	Blackspotted trout.....	50,000
Rainbow trout.....	25,000	Whitefish.....	31,428,000
Pike perch.....	2,000,000	Pike perch.....	96,000,000
Montana:		Washington:	
Blackspotted trout.....	550,000	Steelhead trout.....	50,000
Whitefish.....	500,000	Brook trout.....	100,000
Nevada:		Wisconsin:	
Blackspotted trout.....	422,000	Lake trout.....	4,500,000
New Hampshire:		Wyoming:	
Chinook salmon.....	100,000	Blackspotted trout.....	675,000
		Total.....	443,177,531

^a Also there were allotted to Michigan 3,500 lake trout, to Oregon 45 blackspotted trout, and to Wisconsin 3,880 lake trout, or a total of 7,425 fingerlings, yearlings, and adults.

In response to requests coming through diplomatic channels the Bureau furnished eggs to the governments of foreign countries as follows:

Country and species.	Eggs.	Country and species.	Eggs.
Argentina:		France:	
Chinook salmon.....	200,000	Blackspotted trout.....	10,000
Silver salmon.....	100,000	Japan:	
Sockeye salmon.....	100,000	Rainbow trout.....	110,000
Landlocked salmon.....	25,000	Brook trout.....	5,000
Lake trout.....	50,000	Total.....	600,000

BIOLOGICAL INQUIRIES AND EXPERIMENTS.

OYSTER INVESTIGATIONS AND SURVEYS.

The field work of the survey of the public oyster beds of James River, Virginia, which was undertaken at the request of the governor and the fish commissioner of Virginia, was brought to a conclusion

on September 15, the charts and report were finished on November 30, and the printed report was issued about February 1. This survey was designed to furnish definite data concerning the location, extent, and condition of the public grounds in the James and Nansemond rivers above Newport News and to provide a foundation for needed legislation by the State. The present boundary lines are based on the survey of 1892-1894, and their justice has long been a matter of contention, the oystermen claiming that much productive bottom was omitted from the public grounds, and the planters contending that a large area of barren bottom was included. The present survey could not demonstrate the validity of the first claim, as such bottoms, if they existed, have been long since occupied for planting purposes, but it was shown that about 58 per cent of the present area of the grounds consists of barren bottom and an additional 15 per cent bears oysters too sparsely scattered to be commercially valuable. Of the 26,408.4 acres surveyed, but 7,153 acres can be regarded as actually productive. It was found also that in certain places oyster planters have encroached on the public rocks, and it was evident that in other places adjoining the planted beds the rocks had been depleted by illicit operations.

To release from the public grounds and throw open to rental a considerable area of the barren bottom and to rectify the boundary lines so as to permit adequate policing, the state fish commissioner had an enabling act introduced in the legislature at its latest session. To attain the ends sought, it unfortunately was necessary to exclude from the public grounds a small proportion of the productive bottom, and as the legislature held that this was in contravention of a constitutional provision relating to the oyster beds, the proposed law failed of passage.

At the request of the governor of Delaware, acting in his capacity as chairman of the Delaware Oyster Survey Commission, the Bureau, at the close of the fiscal year, was engaged in a survey of the natural oyster beds of Delaware, the State defraying part of the expenses for necessary temporary assistance. As in the case of the James River survey, the steamer *Fish Hawk* was detailed for the service, and a considerable part of the work was performed by her personnel.

The authorities of Alabama and Mississippi have also requested assistance and advice in connection with the management of oyster bottoms, and a preliminary inquiry has been made to determine the most profitable and practicable assistance feasible with the resources available to the Bureau.

Cooperation with the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Maryland Shell Fish Commission in the survey of the oyster beds of Maryland, pursuant to an act of Congress, has been continued, and the field work will be completed early in the next fiscal year. It is believed that the Bureau will have discharged all of its obligations in this connection prior to the end of the fiscal year 1911.

The experiments in the fattening of oysters at Lynnhaven Bay, Virginia, have produced better results than for several years past. During a period when practically no fat oysters could be obtained from the open waters of the bay the experimental claires were regularly producing oysters of very fine quality. In this connection the Bureau is conducting investigations of the food and feeding of oysters which have already developed some unexpected results, throwing

light on practical problems confronting the oyster grower. Some minor modifications of the claires were made near the end of the fiscal year, and it is hoped that it will be possible to fatten oysters earlier in the season than has been possible heretofore.

PEARL-MUSSEL INVESTIGATIONS.

The Bureau has continued its investigations of the pearl-mussel beds of the Mississippi Valley, the material depletion of which has seriously threatened the prosperity of an important industry of that region. With the aid of persons connected with various educational institutions of the States principally interested, field parties were established for the examination of various streams in Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. The habits, distribution, abundance, and commercial availability of the mussels found in the several localities were studied with the view of opening new sources of supply for the manufacturers of pearl buttons and for the purpose of laying a foundation for the protection, conservation, and improvement of the existing beds.

Owing to the severity of the weather during the winter, progress in the erection of the biological station at Fairport, Iowa, authorized by Congress near the close of the preceding fiscal year, was less rapid than was desired, but on the improvement of conditions in the spring construction work went on more rapidly, and at the close of the fiscal year mussel-propagating operations were being conducted on a scale promising to yield some practical results. As was pointed out in the preceding report of the Bureau, this station is designed for the study of problems relating to the general fisheries and aquatic biology of the Mississippi Valley, but particularly for the cultivation of the mussels employed as raw material in the pearl-button industry, a manufacturing interest giving employment to a large number of persons.

Progress has also been made in the construction of the substation at Homer, Minn., which recent investigations show can be employed for various economic purposes connected with the fisheries, in addition to mussel culture.

EXPERIMENTS IN SPONGE CULTURE.

Although the experiments in growing sponges from artificial cuttings have already developed what the Bureau regards as a practical system of sponge culture, work is still being carried on with the purpose of improving the methods and testing the effects of different environments on the rate and character of sponge growth.

The sponges grown in Cape Florida Channel, which, as reported last year, attained an average weight of 1.25 ounces each at the end of twenty-nine months, were found to average 2 ounces ten months later, some of the largest specimens weighing from 3 to 6 ounces each when thoroughly cleaned and dry. The same disparity in the rate of growth of different specimens observed in other localities was found to occur in this place, while at Soldier Key, about 7 miles distant, where the conditions appear to be equally favorable, growth was very slow.

STUDY OF FISH DISEASES.

During the fiscal year the Bureau has continued cooperation with the New York State Cancer Laboratory in the investigation of thyroid tumor or cancer in domesticated fishes. An aquarium with two independent systems of closed-water circulation, with proper means of refrigeration, has been established for the observation of salmon and trout and experiments in inoculation and treatment. Investigation at various stations of the Bureau and at other hatcheries have shown that the disease is even more widespread and general than was suspected. Considerable difficulty has been encountered in obtaining for purposes of experiment a sufficient number of fish above suspicion of infection, and it has been necessary in this effort to secure a quantity of wild trout from remote streams. Owing to the technical difficulties attending this work, which are equal to those retarding the advance of knowledge relating to the cause and nature of cancer in human beings, progress is made only by slow and painstaking steps and by the use of the most approved appliances and methods. For this reason it is highly important that the Bureau should be provided with a well-equipped laboratory and experimental hatchery, not only for the purposes of the present investigation but for the study of the many other diseases affecting fishes, both under domestication and in a state of nature. The President, in a special message to Congress dated April 9, 1910, urgently recommended an appropriation for this purpose.

During the year the Bureau was called on to investigate epidemics among hatchery fish at Spruce Creek, Pa., and Roxbury, Vt. At the former place the mortality was due in part to the thyroid tumor or cancer before alluded to, but the majority of the deaths were apparently caused by a bacterial infection which the Bureau has found at other places, but which it has not the facilities to study at present. At Roxbury the disease is also infectious and annually causes large losses. The Bureau has likewise made investigations in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia upon the kindred subject of the pollution of streams in its relation to fishes and the fisheries.

OTHER INQUIRIES AND EXPERIMENTS.

The investigations of the Pacific coast salmons have materially advanced knowledge of the subjects during the year, particularly in respect to parasitism and the changes in the tissues affecting the food value of the fish at and near the breeding season, and in regard to the relationship of the steelhead trout and rainbow trout.

In connection with the State Geological and Natural History Survey, the Bureau has continued examination of lakes in Wisconsin, with particular regard to the gaseous content of their waters. The relationship of this subject to practical fish culture is highly important, and the data so far obtained have thrown light on certain failures in the acclimatization of fishes, the causes of which have been obscure. The study of the physical environment and habits of the salmon, smelt, and other fishes of Sebago Lake, Maine, were continued, and in response to a request a somewhat similar line of research was undertaken in Sunapee Lake, New Hampshire. In the latter locality there is a considerable fishery for smelts as they ascend the streams to

spawn, and it was learned that young chinook salmon planted in the brooks were taken with the smelts.

The survey of the fishing grounds and investigation of the aquatic resources of the Philippine Islands, in which the steamer *Albatross* has been employed since the autumn of 1907, was brought to a conclusion in October, 1909. The vessel returned to San Francisco on May 4, 1910. The Philippine expedition has yielded extensive collections and a large amount of information relating to the fisheries and fishery resources, and the material is now in course of study for the preparation of comprehensive reports on the scientific and economic results.

MARINE BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

The marine biological laboratories maintained by the Bureau at Woods Hole, Mass., and Beaufort, N. C., were open as usual for several months during the summer and fall, and their facilities were availed of by the usual number of investigators. The researches carried on covered a considerable range of subjects and embraced investigations of a number of species of economic importance, including the diamond-back terrapin, fishes, stone crab, quahog or hard clam, oysters, mussels, and seaweeds. The year witnessed the completion of an elaborate report by the director of Woods Hole laboratory on the marine biology of the waters adjacent to the station, embodying the results of investigations carried on for many years.

ALASKA SALMON SERVICE.

The report of the agents at the salmon fisheries of Alaska, which was published in April, 1910, includes the data for the fishing season of 1909, practically all of which was embraced in the fiscal year 1910.

The number of salmon taken during the season was about equal to the catch of 1907, but fully 20 per cent less than the number caught in 1908. In 1909 there were taken 34,692,608 fish of a gross weight of 175,028,594 pounds, as compared with 43,304,979 fish weighing 213,378,570 pounds caught in 1908. The decrease was apparent in all species excepting the king salmon, which exhibited an increase of about 55 per cent. The catch of red salmon was 115,120,670 pounds, as compared with 124,713,630 pounds in 1908; of humpbacks, 37,965,928 pounds, as compared with 60,424,620 pounds; of dog salmon, 9,456,048 pounds, as compared with 18,066,576 pounds; of king salmon, 8,959,544 pounds, as compared with 5,757,246 pounds; and of cohos, 3,526,404 pounds, as compared with 4,416,498 pounds.

The total pack of canned salmon in 1909 was 2,403,669 cases, valued at \$9,439,152. There were 45 canneries in operation, a decrease of 5 since 1908, and the total investment in the industry, excluding cash capital, was \$8,631,345. In addition to the canned pack, the fishery produced pickled salmon to the value of \$208,758, mild-cured salmon valued at \$149,300, and some minor products.

The total yield of the salmon industry was valued at \$9,796,210, produced by an investment of \$9,007,037 and the labor of 11,439 persons.

Owing to the vigilant enforcement of the laws by the agents of the Bureau during the preceding year, there were comparatively few complaints of violations during 1909. Several convictions were

obtained for fishing during the weekly close season, but those engaged in the fishery showed a general desire to comply with the laws and the regulations of the Department. The pernicious practice of "jigging" for salmon, which results in the cruel mutilation of fish which afterwards escape and die, has been stopped, and prohibition has been placed on the tourists' practice of catching in their hands the nutritively useless but reproductively valuable spawning fish struggling up the falls and rapids.

The effort to prevent the waste of edible portions of salmons, the choice parts of which have been pickled under former practices, has been successful, the salteries now pickling the entire fish or utilizing in other ways the edible parts formerly thrown away.

The statistics relating to the operations of the government and private fish hatcheries in Alaska will not be available until the return of the agents from the Territory.

The counting of the salmon passing into Wood River, which was begun in the preceding year, was continued during the run of 1909. The spawning fish numbered but 893,000, as compared with 2,600,000 in 1908, and the catch of fish in Nushagak Bay, to which Wood River is a tributary, was but 4,900,000, as compared with 6,400,000 in the year before. It is estimated that between 6,200,000 and 7,400,000 fish entered the Nushagak basin, and that between 20 and 35 per cent escaped to the spawning grounds, as compared with a total run of between 10,100,000 and 13,600,000 fish and an escape of between 37 and 53 per cent in 1908. From the valuable but still insufficient data so far obtained it appears that for every salmon reaching the spawning grounds from two to five return several years later, and that of these from one to four may be taken without impairing the fishery. These are highly probable extremes, and the present rate of reproductive increase is between the two.

In the minor fisheries of Alaska cod were taken to the value of \$118,821 and halibut worth \$195,529. There were employed in these fisheries fixed capital to the value of \$503,837 and 548 persons. In addition there is a fleet of vessels from California and Washington fishing in Alaskan waters, the data for which are not included in the above.

The Bureau is making an effort to stop the use of food fishes for fertilizer and to stimulate the utilization of scraps and waste fishes for that purpose. This is not only in the interest of economy of consumption, but to prevent the pollution of waters through the discharge of putrescent wastes. It therefore recommends the enactment of laws prohibiting the manufacture of fertilizer from food fishes and the extension of the antipollution act of March 3, 1899, in such manner as to protect the fisheries of Alaska.

Suitable vessels for the use of the salmon-inspection service are urgently required, and provision should be made by law for the regulation and limitation of the future establishment of plants for utilizing salmon.

Attention is again called to the fact that the personnel of the Alaska salmon service is entirely inadequate to a proper enforcement of the laws and regulations and the carrying on of investigations essential to a proper and intelligent administration of these important fisheries. Several additional scientific assistants are urgently needed in this service.

ALASKA FUR-SEAL SERVICE.

By an act of Congress approved April 21, 1910, that portion of the previous law requiring the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to lease the privilege of killing seals on the Pribilof Islands was repealed, and as the lease of the North American Commercial Company expired by limitation on April 30, 1910, the Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, assumed the entire administration of the islands, including the functions and obligations previously imposed on the lessees. The present duties of the Bureau on the islands therefore embrace all matters whatsoever relating to the seal herd and the care, education, and welfare of the native population.

Owing to the abuses connected with pelagic sealing mentioned in the preceding report of the Bureau, the condition of the seal herd is more precarious than at any previous period of its known history, and the utmost care must be exercised to save it from commercial extinction. In anticipation of the expiration of the lease recently in force and in view of the advisability of a change in the methods of administering the islands, the Bureau called a meeting of the advisory board mentioned in the last report, which, together with the employees of the Bureau, embraces practically all of the available naturalists and officials whose experience on the islands qualifies them to pass in judgment upon the present requirements of the seal herd. The Bureau has based its policy in respect to the islands upon the unanimous advice and recommendations of the parties to this conference.

The preponderance of the pelagic kill on the high seas, which is beyond the Bureau's control, consists of mature cow seals, and for reasons that are recognized by those having knowledge of the habits of the fur seal the killing of a limited number of the excess of immature males has been deemed advisable. No definite quota has been fixed, but the number is to be determined by the agents on the islands governed by certain rigid limitations as to age, sex, size, and the minimum number to be reserved for future breeding. The breeding reserve is to be selected, as far as possible, from the most vigorous and perfect individuals, with a view to the gradual improvement of the herd.

Under the provisions of the act of April 21, 1910, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is charged with all matters pertaining to the care and preservation of all the fur-bearing animals of Alaska. Under this authority the Bureau has drawn regulations relating to the killing or capture in Alaska of certain fur-bearing animals other than seals, and said regulations, having been signed and promulgated by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, are now effective in the Territory.

For the purpose of putting into effect the provisions of the act above referred to, the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated. The immediately necessary additional employees required by the enlargement of the Bureau's functions on the islands have been appointed. The Bureau, under authority of the law and by direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has entered into negotiations for the purchase of the buildings, boats, and other property of the North American Commercial Company on the islands. The company has placed

an apparently reasonable valuation on its property, and the proposition is under consideration subject to the results of an inventory now being made by an agent of the Bureau on the islands.

The data relating to the killing and the condition of the seal herds to July 31, 1909, were published in the preceding report of the Bureau. Those for the season of 1910 are not available at the time of writing the present report, and in any event are more strictly germane to the succeeding fiscal year.

THE FISHERY INDUSTRIES.

STATISTICS AND METHODS OF THE FISHERIES.

The commercial fisheries of the United States, including the various fishery industries dependent upon them, represent an investment of about \$95,000,000, and the value of the products derived from the fisheries proper is about \$62,000,000. With the exception of the mackerel and some other fisheries that for a number of years have not been as extensive as formerly, all of the more important branches of the industry are in a prosperous condition. The catch of mackerel during the past year was smaller than in the previous year, amounting to 46,439 barrels fresh and 17,542 barrels salted in 1909, against 57,566 barrels fresh and 21,267 barrels salted in 1908. The spring fishery in 1910 was poorer than for a number of years past, the catch up to July 1 being only 16,410 barrels of fresh mackerel and only 2,490 barrels of salted mackerel. It was an exceptionally unfavorable season for the seiners, as they took only about 2,200 barrels of the total catch of fresh mackerel, the remainder being caught by the gill-net fishermen. The fish were larger than usual, many of them weighing from 3 to 4 pounds each, but the greater portion from 2 to 3 pounds each. The fleet numbered about 50 seiners and 125 netters. Prices were good and some of the netters made large stocks. The first mackerel of the season were landed on April 8, at Fort Monroe, Va., the fare consisting of 1,200 fish weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each. The seiners reported seeing a good body of fish off the southern coast, but they were wild and could not be caught with seines. Of the fresh mackerel landed, 1,000 barrels were caught on Nantucket Shoals and the remainder mostly off the coast of New Jersey and in the vicinity of Block Island. The salted mackerel were all from the Cape Shore, and were all large fish. The light catch so far during the season on the Cape Shore is attributed to the fact that the fish passed along the coast far offshore outside of the fleet.

The investigation of the fisheries of the Philippine Islands was completed before the close of the year, and the statistics and other information relating to the commercial fisheries are being compiled.

A canvass of the salmon fisheries of the Pacific coast has also been made and the returns will be published at an early date.

In the spring of 1910 a beginning was made in the collection of comprehensive statistics of the oyster fishery. This is the greatest single national fishery in the world, and of itself yields a more valuable product than that derived from the entire fisheries of many important maritime countries. The work is demanded in the interests of the trade and for enlightened legislative regulation of the fishery. A canvass of the shad fisheries of the South Atlantic States

was begun at the same time, and both inquiries were in progress at the close of the year.

The usual information was collected by the local agents at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., as to the quantity and value of fishery products landed at those ports by American fishing vessels during the year. The investigation of the movements of mackerel was concluded, and an inquiry was made regarding the condition of the shad and alewife fisheries of Chesapeake Bay and tributaries and the fisheries of Mississippi.

The statistics collected by the local agents at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., of the extensive vessel fisheries at those ports have been published as monthly bulletins and distributed to the trade in various parts of the country, and also as annual bulletins giving the quantity and value of fishery products landed by American fishing vessels by months and by fishing grounds for the calendar year. The number of trips landed at these ports in 1909 was 6,306, aggregating 173,102,224 pounds of fish, valued at \$4,616,444. Compared with the previous year the receipts have decreased 8,363,023 pounds in quantity and \$12,981 in value. There was a decrease in the catch of cusk, hake, and mackerel, but an increase in that of cod, pollock, and halibut. The statistics are given in detail on the following pages.

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS LANDED AT BOSTON AND GLOUCESTER, MASS., BY AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS DURING 1909, BY MONTHS.

Month.	No. of trips.	Cod.			Cusk.			Haddock.		
		Fresh.		Salted.	Fresh.		Salted.	Fresh.		Salted.
		Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
LANDED AT BOSTON.										
January.....	287	1,211,700	\$31,170		121,900	\$2,265	3,384,600	\$84,561		
February.....	366	1,373,600	50,569		166,700	3,766	571,986	127,821		
March.....	527	2,408,300	70,673		165,700	2,749	553,984	132,470		
April.....	518	1,689,700	47,942		289,000	4,288	4,043,800	91,668		
May.....	357	1,984,400	44,892		310,000	3,609	1,715,000	44,588		
June.....	305	2,696,900	75,588		90,500	1,398	2,284,100	45,460		
July.....	397	3,062,600	76,982		67,500	1,143	2,388,200	42,791		
August.....	362	2,931,800	75,275		43,700	769	2,690,900	68,714		
September.....	330	2,843,900	76,922		144,500	2,573	3,800,450	66,096		
October.....	464	2,440,900	79,378		195,000	2,941	3,584,600	96,613		
November.....	475	1,931,850	62,177		134,700	2,038	2,285,100	80,795		
December.....	410	1,245,250	50,010		233,500	3,983	2,306,400	85,237		
Total.....	4,798	25,840,700	741,578		1,962,700	31,521	38,485,260	966,744		
LANDED AT GLOUCESTER.										
January.....	77	357,373	5,982	247,641	30,385	478	327,680	6,120	6,957	\$104
February.....	43	151,311	3,464	78,212	53,170	850	571,986	11,626	2,537	30
March.....	76	782,729	13,131	199,827	219,327	327	553,984	8,342	4,885	49
April.....	66	383,267	5,827	149,880	245,380	3,682	624,560	3,748	9,925	9
May.....	121	164,685	2,461	915,051	185,236	2,779	19,460	118	29,435	295
June.....	202	783,790	17,569	3,685,317	131,585	1,973	159,073	955	84,484	845
July.....	202	1,128,505	20,020	4,405,725	227,736	3,611	468,968	2,810	114,019	1,142
August.....	143	1,727,503	29,753	5,388,383	86,743	1,413	203,350	1,320	75,926	760
September.....	147	3,117,323	50,052	5,803,660	179,781	1,348	227,540	2,078	41,668	478
October.....	153	2,781,683	42,899	5,782,798	177,431	4,719	284,185	4,273	41,668	418
November.....	197	1,284,533	20,040	5,119,912	78,359	1,268	173,815	5,348	11,633	116
December.....	82	86,719	2,371	968,356	11,182	1,172	302,635	9,537	4,215	43
Total.....	1,508	12,749,431	213,599	32,744,372	1,185,238	18,370	3,915,516	56,275	424,603	4,289
Grand total.....	6,306	38,590,131	955,147	32,744,372	3,147,938	49,891	42,400,766	1,023,019	424,603	4,289
Grounds E. of 66° W. long.....										
Grounds W. of 66° W. long.....	782	10,555,761	189,694	28,586,245	632,702	8,770	5,055,621	115,054	238,175	2,404
Landed at Boston in 1908.....	5,554	28,034,370	765,453	4,158,127	2,615,236	41,121	37,345,145	907,963	186,428	1,865
Landed at Gloucester in 1908.....	4,542	28,236,200	791,821	.....	1,009,100	32,204	89,814,500	1,027,866	.....	.....
Total.....	2,067	13,286,077	250,862	21,832,454	3,457,399	56,522	7,003,305	89,466	640,507	9,729

Month.	Hake.		Pollock.		Halibut.	
	Fresh.	Salted.	Fresh.	Salted.	Fresh.	Salted.
LANDED AT BOSTON.						
January.....	Pounds. 376,000 \$7,611	Pounds. Value. 188,700 \$4,450	Pounds. Value. 91,450 \$2,120	Pounds. Value. 96,500 \$2,320	Pounds. Value. 4,685 \$112	Pounds. Value. 4,685 \$112
February.....	324,100 7,131	152,700 3,582	74,400 1,783	74,400 1,783	15,300 363	15,300 363
March.....	383,500 8,800	172,600 4,033	82,600 1,953	82,600 1,953	19,200 453	19,200 453
April.....	338,100 7,720	162,000 3,802	77,300 1,833	77,300 1,833	17,800 420	17,800 420
May.....	1,945,800 45,135	938,000 22,000	273,000 6,493	273,000 6,493	117,300 2,825	117,300 2,825
June.....	775,800 18,113	368,000 8,577	68,000 1,623	68,000 1,623	215,800 5,193	215,800 5,193
July.....	775,800 18,113	368,000 8,577	68,000 1,623	68,000 1,623	215,800 5,193	215,800 5,193
August.....	715,100 16,524	323,500 7,763	52,300 1,253	52,300 1,253	17,800 420	17,800 420
September.....	1,074,700 25,393	521,500 12,517	13,400 321	13,400 321	138,100 3,320	138,100 3,320
October.....	2,536,900 59,867	1,213,000 29,117	175,700 4,205	175,700 4,205	41,600 1,000	41,600 1,000
November.....	1,985,900 46,143	1,002,950 24,343	1,402,950 34,151	1,402,950 34,151	31,650 767	31,650 767
December.....	832,300 19,445	1,004,400 24,343	1,004,400 24,343	1,004,400 24,343	14,700 357	14,700 357
Total.....	11,469,400 268,053	7,968,850 188,751	7,968,850 188,751	7,968,850 188,751	1,204,960 29,178	1,204,960 29,178
LANDED AT GLOUCESTER.						
January.....	10,555 243	4,747 112	\$72 168	\$659 156	158,316 3,826	158,316 3,826
February.....	19,448 453	8,625 203	11,820 283	8,726 203	246,827 5,915	246,827 5,915
March.....	1,190 27	520 12	12,546 306	3,882 93	24,721 598	24,721 598
April.....	49,836 1,160	6,910 166	45,028 1,088	3,592 86	305,156 7,391	305,156 7,391
May.....	299,267 7,066	1,796 43	1,125,580 27,426	69,570 1,686	412,121 10,000	412,121 10,000
June.....	359,649 8,540	5,780 139	116,755 2,826	116,755 2,826	201,205 4,925	201,205 4,925
July.....	314,998 7,561	10,305 248	344,258 8,444	464,614 11,086	248,464 6,000	248,464 6,000
August.....	392 9	10,262 248	147,941 3,591	6,343 156	22,159 551	22,159 551
September.....	60,423 1,425	2,022 49	844 20	154,036 3,751	72,709 1,782	72,709 1,782
October.....	272,656 6,544	7,026 170	102,070 2,461	155,166 3,751	62,448 1,522	62,448 1,522
November.....	218,348 5,248	2,151 52	355,047 8,688	1,459,862 35,965	59,564 1,459	59,564 1,459
December.....	15,007 360	2,965 72	63,013 1,522	96,545 2,366	24,664 600	24,664 600
Total.....	1,693,841 40,765	113,324 2,765	4,533,741 113,324	1,390,645 33,645	2,383,685 58,113	2,383,685 58,113
Grand total.....	13,163,241	113,324	12,502,591	1,390,645	3,588,635	3,588,635
Grounds E. of 66° W. long.....						
Grounds W. of 66° W. long.....	455,978	88,148	147,182	1,006,776	3,160,944	3,160,944
Landed at Boston in 1908.....	12,706,263	25,176	12,355,409	873,869	418,691	418,691
Landed at Gloucester in 1908.....	12,466,100	214,780	6,286,900	87,568	303,450	303,450
	7,968,350	64,522	6,141,926	1,833	2,875,802	2,875,802
					946,558	946,558
					205,957	205,957
					66,163	66,163
					308	308

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF CERTAIN FISHERY PRODUCTS LANDED AT BOSTON AND GLOUCESTER, MASS., BY AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS DURING 1908, BY MONTHS—Continued.

Month.	Mackerel.				Other fish. ^a				Total.		Grand total.	
	Fresh.		Salted.		Fresh.		Salted.		Fresh.		Salted.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
LANDED AT BOSTON.												
January.....												
February.....												
March.....												
April.....												
May.....												
June.....	1,574,650	\$97,806	253,900	\$12,751								
July.....	1,437,400	65,837	161,800	6,607								
August.....	509,250	33,183	62,325	2,540								
September.....			20,800	1,336								
October.....												
November.....												
December.....												
Total.....	3,521,300	196,826	490,900	25,400								
LANDED AT GLOUCESTER.												
January.....												
February.....												
March.....												
April.....												
May.....												
June.....	202,680	7,391	2,051,400	105,439								
July.....	311,400	15,040	149,800	7,198								
August.....	76,320	3,852	337,600	29,519								
September.....	9,360	828	50,000	3,041								
October.....			144,200	15,678								
November.....			234,000	25,876								
December.....												
Total.....	599,760	27,111	2,967,000	186,751								
Grand total.....	4,121,060	223,937	3,457,900	212,151								
Grounds E. of 66° W. long.....	1,680,060	91,230	2,663,500	156,901								
Grounds W. of 66° W. long.....	2,461,000	132,707	794,400	55,250								
Landed at Boston in 1908.....	4,422,310	233,125	266,600	17,099								
Landed at Gloucester in 1908.....	1,085,510	75,469	3,200,600	158,410								
Total.....	599,760	27,111	2,967,000	186,751								
Grand total.....	4,121,060	223,937	3,457,900	212,151								
Grounds E. of 66° W. long.....	1,680,060	91,230	2,663,500	156,901								
Grounds W. of 66° W. long.....	2,461,000	132,707	794,400	55,250								
Landed at Boston in 1908.....	4,422,310	233,125	266,600	17,099								
Landed at Gloucester in 1908.....	1,085,510	75,469	3,200,600	158,410								
Total.....	599,760	27,111	2,967,000	186,751								
Grand total.....	4,121,060	223,937	3,457,900	212,151								
Grounds E. of 66° W. long.....	1,680,060	91,230	2,663,500	156,901								
Grounds W. of 66° W. long.....	2,461,000	132,707	794,400	55,250								
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Grand total.....	4,121,060	223,937	3,457,900	212,151								
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Total.....	599,760	27,111	2,967,000	186,751								
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Total.....	599,760	27,111	2,967,000	186,751								
Grand total.....	4,121,060	223,937	3,457,900	212,151								
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Grounds W. of 66° W. long.....	2,461,000	132,707	794,400	55,250								
Landed at Boston in 1908.....	4,422,310	233,125	266,600	17,099								
Landed at Gloucester in 1908.....	1,085,510	75,469	3,200,600	158,410								
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Grand total.....	4,121,060	223,937	3,457,900	212,151								
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Grounds W. of 66° W. long.....	2,461,000	132,707	794,400	55,250								
Landed at Boston in 1908.....	4,422,310	233,125	266,600	17,099								
Landed at Gloucester in 1908.....	1,085,510	75,469	3,200,600	158,410								
Total.....	599,760	27,111	2,967,000	186,751								
Grand total.....	4,121,060	223,937	3,457,900	212,151								
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Grounds W. of 66° W. long.....	2,461,000	132,707	794,400	55,250								
Landed at Boston in 1908.....	4,422,310	233,125	266,600	17,099								
Landed at Gloucester in 1908.....	1,085,510	75,469	3,200,600	158,410								
Total.....	599,760	27,111	2,967,000	186,751								
Grand total.....	4,121,060	223,937	3,457,900	212,151								
Grounds E. of 66° W. long.....	1,680,060	91,230	2,663,500	156,901								
Grounds W. of 66° W. long.....	2,461,000	132,707	794,400	55,250								
Landed at Boston in 1908.....	4,422,310	233,125	266,600	17,099								
Landed at Gloucester in 1908.....	1,085,510	75,469	3,200,600	158,410								
Total.....	599,760	27,111	2,967,000	186,751								
Grand total.....	4,121,060	223,937	3,457,900	212,151								
Grounds E. of 66° W. long.....	1,680,060	91,230	2,663,500	156,901								
Grounds W. of 66° W. long.....	2,461,000	132,707	794,400	55,250								
Landed at Boston in 1908.....	4,422,310	233,125	266,600	17,099								
Landed at Gloucester in 1908.....	1,085,510	75,469	3,200,600	158,410								
Total.....	599,760	27,111	2,967,000	186,751								
Grand total.....	4,121,060	223,937	3,457,900	212,151								
Grounds E. of 66° W. long.....	1,680,060	91,230	2,663,500	156,901								
Grounds W. of 66° W. long.....	2,461,000											

More than 60 per cent of the quantity and nearly the same proportion of the value of the fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester by the American fishing fleet during the year were caught on fishing grounds lying off the coast of the United States. A little over 28 per cent of the catch was from banks off the coast of the Canadian Provinces and 11.25 per cent from grounds off the coast of Newfoundland. The Newfoundland herring fishery furnished less than 8 per cent of the fishery products landed at these ports. The quantity and value of the catch from each of these fishing regions are given by species in the following table:

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FISH LANDED BY AMERICAN FISHING VESSELS AT BOSTON AND GLOUCESTER, MASS., IN 1909, FROM GROUNDS OFF THE COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES, NEWFOUNDLAND, AND CANADIAN PROVINCES.

Species.	United States.		Newfoundland.		Canadian Provinces.		Total.	
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
Cod:								
Fresh.....	28,031,010	\$765,402	88,810	\$1,492	10,470,311	\$188,253	38,590,131	\$955,147
Salted.....	4,158,127	137,120	3,828,665	113,087	24,757,580	753,446	32,744,372	1,003,653
Cusk:								
Fresh.....	2,608,626	41,022	7,660	123	531,652	8,746	3,147,938	49,891
Salted.....	105,627	2,637	7,690	191	72,218	1,809	185,535	4,637
Haddock:								
Fresh.....	37,345,145	907,965	.....	.....	5,055,621	115,054	42,400,766	1,023,019
Salted.....	186,428	1,885	11,235	113	226,940	2,291	424,603	4,289
Hake:								
Fresh.....	12,668,503	186,176	11,278	70	483,460	7,572	13,163,241	193,818
Salted.....	25,176	252	10,947	132	77,201	789	113,324	1,173
Pollock:								
Fresh.....	12,355,229	145,111	100	1	147,262	1,951	12,502,591	147,063
Salted.....	373,869	3,805	36,620	367	970,156	11,369	1,380,645	15,541
Halibut:								
Fresh.....	418,691	38,530	1,349,221	94,603	1,820,723	136,873	3,588,635	270,006
Salted.....	4,460	308	803,489	63,004	52,164	3,159	860,113	66,471
Mackerel:								
Fresh.....	2,461,000	132,707	.....	.....	1,660,060	91,230	4,121,060	223,937
Salted.....	794,400	55,250	.....	.....	2,663,500	156,901	3,457,900	212,151
Herring:								
Fresh.....	99,600	1,651	4,296,250	113,535	25,000	500	4,420,850	115,686
Salted.....	85,800	1,481	9,029,756	160,529	162,108	2,844	9,277,664	164,854
Swordfish:								
Fresh.....	1,626,520	157,185	394	47	10,242	1,297	1,637,156	158,529
Other fish:								
Fresh.....	1,058,700	6,005	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,058,700	6,005
Salted.....	27,000	574	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,000	574
Total...	104,433,911	2,585,066	19,482,115	547,294	49,186,198	1,484,084	173,102,224	4,616,444

SHAD AND ALEWIFE FISHERIES.

The canvass relating to the methods, apparatus, extent, and condition of the shad and alewife fisheries of Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, which was begun in the spring of 1909, was completed before the close of that year, the work being done by the steamer *Fish Hawk* and field agents. The fishing apparatus used in the capture of shad and alewives was located on charts, and statistics of the catch for the season of 1909 were obtained. The fishing apparatus included 3,332 pound nets, 12,768 gill nets, and a considerable number of seines, fyke nets, and other appliances. The catch consisted of 2,924,018 shad, having a value to the fishermen of \$785,739, and 128,618,249 alewives, with a value of \$284,039. The shad were sold fresh, and the alewives were disposed of in both a fresh and salted condition, the number salted being 16,827,000, valued at \$74,419. The shad catch has declined nearly 50 per cent in quantity since 1897,

the number of shad taken that year in the Chesapeake and tributaries being 5,341,751. In 1901 the number had decreased to 3,000,544, and in 1904 to 2,950,492. A still further decrease of 26,474 occurred in the past year. This large falling off during these years is obviously due to overfishing and to the fact that the large number of pound nets and other apparatus operated prevent the anadromous species from reaching their spawning grounds, thus seriously interfering with both natural and artificial propagation. In Virginia in 1909 there were fished in these waters for shad and alewives 2,043 pound nets and 7,121 gill nets, and in Maryland 1,289 pound nets and 5,620 gill nets, the remainder of the gill nets being in Pennsylvania and Delaware. The catch apportioned by States in 1909 was as follows:

State.	Shad.		Alewives.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Virginia.....	1,855,446	\$488,336	69,469,949	\$128,375
Maryland.....	1,000,827	272,869	59,083,300	156,490
Pennsylvania.....	60,045	22,224	25,000	75
Delaware.....	7,700	2,310	30,000	90
Total.....	2,924,018	785,739	128,618,249	284,039

INVESTIGATION OF THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

The mackerel investigation, which was begun in April, 1909, at the request of the Board of Trade and Master Mariners' Association of Gloucester, Mass., representing many of the firms and vessel owners interested in the mackerel fishery, was concluded in October of that year, occupying a period of about six months. The schooner *Grampus* was detailed for the work, and Capt. Jerry E. Cook, an experienced mackerel fisherman of Gloucester, was in charge of the inquiry. The vessel was equipped with gill nets and lines for locating the fish and with tow nets for use in detecting the presence of the minute crustaceans which form the principal food of the mackerel. The object of the inquiry was chiefly to determine the movements of the mackerel, which usually make their first appearance on the American coast in the spring off Cape Hatteras and gradually move northward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to locate any bodies of mackerel that may frequent grounds remote from those cruised over by the fishermen, and also to assist the mackerel fishermen by furnishing them with information as to the schools of mackerel seen and their location and movements.

It is thought by some fishermen that the introduction of purse seines and gill nets in the fishery, replacing hooks and lines and a plentiful supply of toll bait, has had a tendency to disperse the schools of mackerel and is partly responsible for the prevailing scarcity of that species during the past twenty or more years. This opinion, however, has not become sufficiently strong or general to lead to any concerted action on the part of the vessel owners with a view to abandoning the use of these forms of apparatus in the mackerel fishery and returning to the former methods.

The *Grampus* sailed from Gloucester April 7 and proceeded southward to Lewes, Del., where she joined the seining fleet. On May 2

the vessel sailed from that port to begin the work of investigating the movements of the mackerel. The first experiments were made on that date in latitude 38° N. and longitude $74^{\circ} 21'$ W. The work was continued along the coast from this locality to Georges Bank until the 1st of August, but chiefly on the southern grounds in order to ascertain whether the mackerel remain there after making their first appearance early in the spring or move northward. The fish were not located there, however, after the early run in the spring, nor were any of the usual signs of them, such as sea geese, red feed, whales, etc., observed. The vessel worked over Georges Bank and continued eastward over Browns Bank, and on August 5 anchored at Sandy Point, Shelbourne, Nova Scotia. She sailed from there on the 8th of August, and from Halifax on the 12th, reaching North Sydney, Cape Breton, on the 15th. For the remainder of August and during September the work was pursued in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the southerly part of the coast of Newfoundland. The *Grampus* left the Gulf of St. Lawrence early in October and arrived at Gloucester on the 16th of that month. At all times during the cruise a masthead lookout for mackerel was kept day and night when the weather was favorable for observation, and net trials for locating the fish were made at every opportunity.

During the first part of the trip the work was frequently interrupted by stormy weather, which also at times greatly interfered with the operations of the seining fleet. The mackerel were late in showing, and were unusually far offshore. Investigation showed that the latter condition was caused by the appearance of great schools of bonito, which came up the coast over the usual mackerel route and kept the schools of mackerel well offshore, and later, when the mackerel approached their regular course, caused them not to show, but to move along under water. This was indicated by the many large hauls made by the vessels of the mackerel netting fleet, which did unusually well, while the purse-seine fishermen, depending on the mackerel to school and show, had a poor season as a whole. There was a good catch on the Nova Scotia coast, or Cape Shore, and the vessels did well for a time on Nantucket Shoals, but otherwise the season was practically a failure. A few hauls were made on the southern edge of Georges Bank, but the fish stayed there only a short time, disappearing as suddenly as they came. In Massachusetts Bay and on the Maine coast there was practically no mackerel fishing, a few small schools taken off Monhegan being all that showed on the latter shore. The season in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was also a poor one, the catch of the 22 American purse-seining vessels that went there being only 1,785 barrels. No fish were found schooling, and the catches made were secured by throwing toll bait and using line and jig, the seine being run around the vessel while the fish were attracted by the bait. Bad weather set in early and fishing off North Sydney was discontinued before the usual time.

The cruise did not result in ascertaining where the southern body of mackerel goes after coming as far north as Long Island nor in locating the great body of mackerel which goes into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but that large schools entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence in June and, some of them at least, came out in the fall and went south is indicated by the fact that large catches were made off Halifax and La Have and westward as far as Cape Sable, and that great

schools were reported off Halifax and other Cape Shore ports late in the season. It is evident from the experiments and observations made during the cruise that the food supply and spawning habits of the mackerel are not the only factors to be considered in the study of their migrations, but that the weather conditions and the presence of bonito and other predatory species have a decided influence on their movements. A plentiful supply of food was frequently found in localities where there were either no mackerel or only scattering individuals.

The *Grampus* kept in as close touch with the seining fleet as was consistent with the work, and furnished the vessels with all information obtained regarding the schools of mackerel seen.

Considerable information was also obtained during the cruise regarding the movements of menhaden. These fish were reported by the mackerel seiners early in April about 25 miles off Bodie Island, North Carolina, in 45 fathoms of water. They were in large schools and appeared to be working northward and keeping well offshore. About the 20th of the month large schools were observed in 36° 30' north latitude and extending a distance of about 90 miles. A number of menhaden were taken in the mackerel seines about this time, and were large and moderately fat fish. During April large schools of bonito were seen some distance inshore of the menhaden, which was apparently the reason why the latter remained so far offshore. One vessel reported sailing 25 miles with bonito constantly in sight, moving rapidly and at times breaking water, probably in pursuit of some small feed other than menhaden. No schools of bonito were seen north of the Virginia capes, and the menhaden appeared on the coast of New Jersey early in May after the bonito disappeared.

FISHERIES OF MISSISSIPPI.

At the request of citizens of Biloxi, Miss., through their Representative in Congress, an investigation was made of the condition of the fisheries at that place, and incidentally of the coast fisheries of the entire State, not including oysters.

The fisheries of Mississippi are chiefly carried on at Biloxi and Scranton, the former place having about 250 vessels and boats and the latter about 50 engaged in this industry. The principal species taken are shrimp (which ranks first in importance), bluefish, Spanish mackerel, pompano, mullet, flounders, trout or squeteague, and crabs. In former years the supply was generally equal to the demand, but in the last three or four years it is claimed by fishermen and others interested in the fisheries that there has been considerable falling off in the annual catch of most species, on account of overfishing.

While the coast fisheries of Mississippi are not as extensive as those of some other States, they are of great value to the State and should receive as careful attention in the way of protection as other States give to their fisheries. Many fishermen and dealers at Biloxi are of the opinion that artificial propagation is the only means by which the more important commercial species can be saved from extermination, but a judicious enforcement of laws that should be enacted to prevent the wholesale capture of fish during the spawning season, and making it a penal offense to capture fish by the use of dynamite, lime, or other explosives in rivers, lakes, bayous, or along the coast, would

have a tendency to restore the fisheries to their former prosperous condition. This course of action would no doubt produce beneficial results in a comparatively short time. The first requisite in the present circumstances seems to be to take the necessary steps to save certain species by natural rather than by artificial means. The establishment of a state fish commission, with authority to recommend and enforce fishery legislation, would also be of great assistance in protecting and maintaining the fisheries. Without such an organization the fisheries are destined to decline more rapidly in the future than they have in the past.

The principal forms of fishing apparatus used in the fisheries of the State are drag seines, gill nets, and trammel nets. There is also a considerable quantity of fish taken with cast nets. In no part of the country is this apparatus used with greater skill than in this region, and according to some of the fishermen its extensive use is responsible for the great scarcity of crappie, black bass, and pike. When the water in the rivers and bays is low, many species of fish take refuge in pools and deep holes and are easily captured.

In Red and Black creeks it is said that fish were once abundant, but in recent years the use of dynamite has nearly exterminated them. According to reports, this method is not only employed by commercial fishermen but also by people who wish to supply their own table. Jugs filled with lime and lowered to the bottom are also the means of destroying large quantities of fish. The water coming in contact with the lime causes the jugs to burst, scattering the lime, which either kills the fish or causes them to rise to the surface in a dazed condition, making their capture easy.

At Biloxi the harbor for vessels is at Back Bay. Six or seven years ago considerable fishing was carried on from 2 to 3 miles above the anchorage, toward the head of the bay. At the present time very few fish are taken in this vicinity. At times during a freshet buffalo-fish are caught in considerable quantities near the mouth of the bay. At other times this species is generally observed up the bay some 6 or 8 miles above Popps Point, where commercial fishing is prohibited. During a heavy freshet it is said that the current runs 15 miles an hour.

In the upper part of the bay there are numerous small islands covered with tule grass; these islands afford excellent seining grounds. In the channels formed by the islands fishing is carried on with trammel nets. There are many snags in the channels, which prevent the use of drag seines.

Shrimp were quite scarce in 1909, but in the spring of 1910 they were plentiful, and the usual pack was made. It is estimated that in the vicinity of Gulfport and Biloxi 6,000 barrels of shrimp were caught during the season. It is stated that only about one-half the quantity of shrimp is now taken as compared to the catch ten years ago, although nearly double the number of men and boats is employed. In the last few years, however, there has been considerable increase in the catch, owing to an extension of the fishing grounds. Vessels now fish for shrimp 30 miles east and west of Biloxi and from 75 to 100 miles south.

Shrimp arrive from the south in the latter part of February and remain on the coast until May. In the latter part of July or the first

of August a school of mixed sizes of shrimp appear, and in September another school of marketable shrimp strikes the coast.

In 1909, 14,000 pounds of mullet were taken in one haul of a seine and all were said to be spawn fish. Many fishermen are of the opinion that such wholesale slaughter of spawn fish should be stopped.

Redfish or channel bass, trout or squeteague, and sheephead have not decreased as rapidly as some other species, being taken in deep water, and principally with hook and line.

The shipping facilities and method of handling fish at Biloxi compare favorably with those in other parts of the country. On account of the scarcity of many shore species, attention is being directed to the red-snapper fishery. To engage in this fishery would require deeper draft vessels and the building of plants for handling fish on the outlying islands, where vessels arriving from the banks could land their fares and transship them in scows or other shallow boats to Biloxi. In this manner the red-snapper fishery might be established and successfully prosecuted.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT BUREAUS.

During the year the Bureau has cooperated with other branches of the Government, both giving and receiving assistance in the interests of an economical and efficient administration of the public business. The assistance rendered to the Bureau of the Census in the statistical canvass of the fisheries in the preceding fiscal year was supplemented by the detail of an agent of the Bureau to aid in certain technical matters connected with the compilation of the data. This assistance consisted principally in the identification and consideration of the involved and often dubious nomenclature of the fishes exhibited in the field schedules.

A large number of samples of fishery products have been identified and passed on at the request of the food and drug board of the Department of Agriculture, and other assistance has been rendered in connection with the functions of that board.

In March, 1910, on request of the Secretary of War preferred through the Department, an examination and appraisal was made of certain oyster bottoms adjoining the military reservation at Fort Monroe, Va., recently ceded by the State of Virginia to the Federal Government. A full report, accompanied by tracings, was transmitted to the War Department.

The Bureau expresses its appreciation of the services of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture for analyses of water from various hatcheries and to the Coast and Geodetic Survey for various charts and projections and for other courtesies extended.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERY MATTERS.

In 1909, as in the four previous years, at the request of the Department of State, the Bureau detailed a representative to visit Newfoundland for the purpose of observing the operations of American fishing vessels engaged in the herring fisheries there under the provisions of the *modus vivendi*. The detail extended from October,

1909, to January, 1910. No vessel was assigned to the work this year. In June, 1910, two representatives from the Bureau's official staff were detailed to The Hague to assist the American counsel in the case before that tribunal for a settlement of the dispute as to the rights of our fishermen in Newfoundland and Canadian waters under the treaty of 1818.

The Bureau continued its cooperation with the State Department, through the International Fisheries Commission, in securing basic data for the regulations required by the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, signed April 11, 1908, which provides for the joint control by the United States and Canada of the fisheries in the waters contiguous to the boundary between the two countries. Field work was conducted in Passamaquoddy Bay and eastern Maine and on Lake Erie and Lake Huron.

There is every reason to believe that both of these international questions, which have long been a source of irritation to the fishermen of the countries involved, will be satisfactorily adjusted during the present year.

EMPLOYMENT OF VESSELS.

The investigation concerning the aquatic resources of the Philippine Islands was continued by the steamer *Albatross* until February 12, when she went to Nagasaki for a general overhauling before undertaking the voyage to the United States. She arrived at San Francisco in excellent condition May 4, and was promptly made ready for immediate work in Alaskan waters. While the vessel underwent considerable repairs in Hongkong the year before, these were necessitated by work previous to the Philippine expedition, and the fact that she returned to San Francisco in such good condition after a cruise beginning in 1907 reflects credit on the construction of the vessel and the care given by her commanding officers.

The steamer *Fish Hawk* was occupied from the beginning of the fiscal year until the middle of September in a comprehensive survey of the public oyster grounds of Virginia in the James River, and afterwards in collecting aquarium specimens. In October the ship went to Woods Hole, where her machinery was put in good order by the station force and the crew and the vessel made ready for further work. In the spring, shad hatching on the Delaware River was begun and continued until June, when a survey of the public oyster grounds of Delaware was commenced and at the close of the year was still in progress. Fuller references to the surveys mentioned are embodied elsewhere in this report.

The schooner *Grampus* was engaged in the mackerel investigation referred to elsewhere until October 10, 1909, her sphere of operations extending from Newport to Bay of Islands, Newfoundland, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and including the offshore fishing banks. During the late fall and winter the vessel was laid up and the crew utilized in connection with marine fish-cultural work on the New England coast until April, when she was made ready for sea and began the collection of lobster eggs and distribution of lobster fry for the hatchery at Boothbay Harbor, Me., and was so engaged the remainder of the year.

The smaller steamer *Phalarope* was used during the entire year in fish-cultural work on the New England coast and on the Potomac

River, and as a collecting vessel for the Woods Hole laboratory. The *Curlew* was employed on the Mississippi River, especially in collecting fishes from the overflowed lands.

PUBLICATIONS AND LIBRARY.

The collection of special books maintained by the Bureau for purposes of reference and technical investigation has received 260 accessions in Washington from gifts, purchases, and exchanges, and over 200 accessions at the laboratories and stations elsewhere. The intimate relations maintained with other libraries result in exchanges and transfers which are mutually profitable, and particularly advantageous to the Bureau in view of the limited funds available for the purchase of books and periodicals. The use of the library has been much facilitated by the progress made during the year on the systematic subject catalogue.

The continued interest of the public in the work of the Bureau is shown by the facts that during the year 2,916 bound volumes and 21,832 pamphlets of its publications were sent out on request, 45,890 were required for the regular mailing list, and 2,020 issued to authors. There were received from the Government Printing Office for distribution 87 new reports and bulletins published by the Bureau and 5 reprints of important documents the supply of which had been exhausted. The titles of the new issues (No. 646 to No. 732) may be found in the Bureau's list of publications available for distribution.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The total appropriations for the Bureau for the fiscal year amounted to \$823,490, or \$16,610 less than the aggregate for the previous year.

Salaries:

General	\$316, 800
Agents at Alaska salmon fisheries.....	4, 500
Agents at seal fisheries.....	11, 430

Miscellaneous expenses:

Administration	8, 000
Propagation of food fishes.....	275, 000
Inquiry respecting food fishes.....	30, 000
Statistical inquiry	7, 500
Maintenance of vessels.....	55, 000
Supplies for native inhabitants, seal islands.....	19, 500

Specials:

Establishment of fish-cultural stations on Puget Sound or its tributaries	50, 000
Establishment of a fish-cultural station in the upper Mississippi Valley	25, 000
Purchase of a steamboat, Put-in-Bay, Ohio.....	15, 000
Construction of a roadway, Greenlake, Me.....	2, 700
Repairs to buildings, Pribilof Islands.....	3, 000

In addition to the above funds, the sum of \$150,000 was appropriated and made immediately available for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the act of April 21, 1910, which placed under the Secretary of Commerce and Labor the administration of the fur-seal islands and the preservation of the fur-bearing animals of Alaska.

An itemized statement of expenditures authorized by the foregoing appropriations will be made as required by law.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

REORGANIZATION OF PERSONNEL.

The foregoing report exhibits briefly the rapid growth of the activities and responsibilities of the Bureau by natural accretion to lines of work long established and by the addition of functions not contemplated when the present organization was adopted. The assignment of new duties to the Bureau has made it necessary to impose them upon persons whose time and attention were already fully taxed by the natural development of their previous responsibilities, and it therefore appears to be essential to the continued efficiency of the Bureau that there should be a reorganization of the personnel. The Alaska salmon service and the fur-seal service, now assigned to the Bureau, both involving executive and police functions of an exacting character, are administered by the Division of Scientific Inquiry, from which it is desirable that they be separated. The original requirements of the division are incompatible with the added functions, and their continued administration by one person can only be at the sacrifice of the efficiency of both. It is therefore recommended that the present organization be augmented by the creation of a new division to be known as the Division of Alaska Fisheries, with sufficient additions to the present force to make its work effective.

The United States has entered into certain treaty obligations in respect to the waters adjacent to the Canadian boundary, whereby it is proposed to assume international control of the fisheries in the interest of their conservation and development. Regulations making this agreement effective were submitted to the Senate but were returned to the joint commissioners for further consideration. It is assumed that they will be reduced to a satisfactory basis in the near future, in which event the Bureau will find itself charged with enforcing them. Should this be the case, since under the present organization there is no provision for the discharge of this duty, it will be necessary to provide a Division of International Fisheries.

SALARIES AND PERSONNEL.

The recommendations of the preceding fiscal year in reference to the increase of the salaries attached to certain positions in its service are renewed. Congress at its recent session increased the pay of low-grade clerks, firemen, and messengers, but did not authorize any advance in the salaries of those on whose work the efficiency of the Bureau is more directly dependent. The experience of another year has made more apparent the desirability of making remuneration more commensurate with duties and responsibilities.

The Bureau is in constant receipt of requests from Members of Congress and state authorities for special investigations and experiments in the interests of the public fisheries, and in many cases prompt compliance with these legitimate demands is difficult or impossible, because the personnel has not kept pace with either the growth of the work or the increase of general appropriations. There are certain fisheries to which, on account of their peculiar requirements, it has not been possible to render the service which those engaged in them have the right to expect. To the oyster industry, for instance, which

yields \$16,000,000 annually, about 30 per cent of the value of the entire fisheries of the United States, the Bureau's assistance has been wholly inadequate. Proportionately to the value of the respective fisheries, sixty-five dollars are profitably expended in shad culture for every dollar spent for the benefit of the oyster industry. The inequality arises not from the inability to allot money from the appropriations, but to the lack of trained and experienced men. Fish-cultural methods can not be applied in oyster culture, and the only valuable aid which can be offered is through the medium of research and practical experiment, which experience has shown lead to profitable and lasting benefits from disproportionally small expenditures. For carrying on such work provision should be made for additional scientific assistants.

SPONGE LAW.

The act of June 20, 1906, to provide for the protection of the sponge fisheries of the United States on the high seas of the Gulf of Mexico and the Straits of Florida, has shown itself futile and impossible of enforcement. The purpose of this law was to prohibit the fishery by diving in depths of less than 50 feet, and during the period from May 1 to October 1 to prevent the taking, by whatever means, outside of the 3-mile limit, of sponges smaller than 4 inches in diameter.

The offenses aimed at are not specifically prohibited, but they were supposed to be prevented by the prohibition of certain subsidiary acts—the landing, curing, or offering for sale in the United States of sponges taken in contravention of the real purpose of the law. To secure a conviction it is therefore necessary to establish a connection between the act of taking under the objectionable circumstances and certain subsequent and secondary acts which per se are innocuous. A diving vessel operating during the close season can not be interfered with until the sponges are landed, cured, or offered for sale in the United States. The sponges, therefore, must be followed or traced from their beds in the high seas to a point of territorial jurisdiction, a requirement that is usually impossible of enforcement.

Moreover, the law provided the Department with no machinery for its enforcement. It has been necessary to depend upon the courtesy of the Treasury Department for the personnel required, and no provision has been made for expenses.

In view of the circumstances narrated, and in the interest of the unimpaired maintenance of the sponge beds, it is recommended that the act of June 20, 1906, be amended to correct its defects and that the Bureau be provided with an inspector, a suitable boat, and funds for the proper enforcement of the law. It is further recommended that the minimum size of sponges which it shall be legitimate to take be established at 5 inches diameter, and if this be done that the close season be curtailed by not exceeding two months.

EXTENSION OF FISH CULTURE.

It is again urged that provision be made for the establishment of additional stations for the rescue of fishes from overflowed lands in the Mississippi Valley. Millions of fish now annually left by the

receding waters to die of exposure can by this means be saved at small expense.

The Bureau is of the opinion that a highly important work of the near future will be the stocking of ponds and streams on the farms of the country with hardy species of fish requiring little care or attention and omnivorous as to diet. The several species of catfishes appear to fulfill the requirements more completely than any other fish. They will grow in sluggish and muddy water, they are very tenacious of life, their diet is of wide variety, and as food they are excelled by but few fresh-water fish. While some of the smaller species can be made important additions to the home food supplies of the farms, certain others, particularly the larger ones, are already the basis of important commercial fisheries. For the propagation of both kinds the establishment of a station at some point in the lower Mississippi Valley, preferably near Morgan City, La., is regarded as highly desirable.

The fish-cultural work in Yellowstone Park has been conducted heretofore with inadequate means as an adjunct to the operation of Spearfish hatchery, but it is believed that the opportunities in the national park are such as to warrant an independent station. One of the chief difficulties encountered in the efforts to replenish the depleted fisheries of the United States arises from the lack of control over the fishes after they are planted and the neglect of certain States to make provision for their protection. Yellowstone Park, being under federal jurisdiction, offers an exceptional opportunity to demonstrate the possibilities of fish culture under rational and consistent regulations.

The Bureau also recommends the establishment of one marine and one additional fresh-water hatchery on the Pacific coast, and an additional station in Texas for the supply of a demand for fish in the Southwest which it is at present impossible to satisfy.

LABORATORY FOR THE STUDY OF FISH DISEASES.

There is again urged the importance of a station for the study of fish diseases and experiments in the interests of fish culture. In some of the hatcheries of the Bureau and in similar establishments under state and private auspices certain fish diseases have become so prevalent as to make it a matter of grave consideration whether the propagation of certain species, especially the trouts, should not be abandoned. It frequently occurs that the fish and fry are decimated by epidemics for which there are no known remedies, in consequence of which there are annually entailed on fish culture large wastes of time and money. In addition to the financial loss, embarrassment arises at times in filling legitimate demands for fish for restocking depleted waters, and the effect on the morale of the employees of the Bureau who have to struggle hopelessly against an obscure disease is not unworthy of consideration. The gravest phase of the matter, however, is the possible relationship of some of these diseases to more or less kindred affections occurring in human beings. It has been determined that a type of cancerous affection is of widespread distribution among domesticated trout and their offspring planted in the streams. Whether this disease has a causal relation to cancer in human beings,

or whether the two are to be even traced to the same source, is a matter of doubt, but the annually increasing mortality from cancer in man and certain remarkable coincidences in the geographical distribution of the disease in man and fish render it imperative that it should be made the subject of minute inquiry. The matter therefore has not only economic but humanitarian aspects, and the consideration of the serious character of the latter prompted the President to submit to Congress on April 9, 1910, a special message advocating an appropriation of \$50,000 for the construction and equipment of a laboratory adequate to enable the Bureau to discharge its plain obligations. The Bureau in the meantime is proceeding in the investigation to the limit of its powers, but it may be stated emphatically that it can make but little progress without the special facilities asked for.

FISHERY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

For many years the Bureau has maintained at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., a service making current statistical reports on the fisheries of those ports. This service has the strong support of the commercial interests, and a proposition for its abandonment would result in instant and vigorous protest. The large fishery interests of the Pacific coast are becoming insistent in their requests that a similar service be inaugurated in that region, and the Bureau regards the work of such importance as to impel it to recommend provision for a suitable personnel for the purpose. In view of the regard in which the reports at Boston and Gloucester are held by the fishery interests, it would appear desirable to gradually extend the service to other places on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts having extensive vessel fisheries.

NEW BUILDING.

As has been repeatedly indicated in these reports, the quarters of the Bureau are antiquated, crowded, unsafe, and inadequate in every respect. They impede the transaction of the public business and interfere with efficiency and development. It is again earnestly recommended that provision be made for a building which will furnish offices, laboratories, workrooms, and an aquarium national in scope and in keeping with necessitous requirements.

Respectfully,

GEO. M. BOWERS,
Commissioner.

TO HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

REPORT
OF THE
OPERATIONS OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD

495

REPORT

OF THE

OPERATIONS OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF LIGHT-HOUSES,
Washington, November 4, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of the Light-House Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910. The Board was terminated on that date in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress approved June 17, 1910, but this report is prepared from data collected under the direction of the Board, and in its arrangement follows the plan of the report submitted by the Board for the preceding year.

In your report for the fiscal year 1909 reasons were presented in advocacy of the reorganization of the Light-House Service with a view to securing more direct, simple, and economical methods of administration. The matter received consideration at the last session of Congress, which enacted legislation providing for a reorganization of the Light-House Service. This act was approved June 17, 1910, and became effective July 1, 1910. In pursuance of its provisions a Commissioner and a Deputy Commissioner were appointed by the President, and assumed duty on July 1, 1910.

LAW REORGANIZING THE LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The following are the sections of the act approved June 17, 1910, which relate to the reorganization of the Light-House Service:

SEC. 4. That hereafter there shall be in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau of light-houses and a commissioner of light-houses, who shall be the head of said bureau, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars per annum. There shall also be in the bureau a deputy commissioner, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars per annum, and a chief clerk, who shall perform the duties of chief clerk and such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or by the commissioner. There shall also be in the bureau such inspectors, clerical assistants, and other employees as may from time to time be authorized by Congress, and there shall also be employed one chief constructing engineer at a salary of four thousand dollars per annum and one superintendent of naval construction at a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, both to be appointed by the President. The commissioner of light-houses shall make an annual report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, who shall transmit the same to Congress at the beginning of each regular session thereof; and such commissioner, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is hereby authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, and determine all claims for damages, where the amount of the claim does not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars, hereafter occasioned by collisions, for which collisions vessels of the Light-House Service shall be found to be responsible, and report the amounts so ascertained

and determined to be due the claimants to Congress at each session thereof through the Treasury Department for payment as legal claims out of appropriations that may be made by Congress therefor.

SEC. 5. That all employees of or in the Light-House Board or the Light-House Establishment are hereby transferred to the bureau of light-houses, excepting, however, army and navy officers.

SEC. 6. That all duties performed and all power and authority now possessed or exercised by the Light-House Board, under any provision of law not hereby repealed, are hereby transferred to and imposed and conferred upon and vested in the commissioner of light-houses, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

SEC. 7. That the commissioner of light-houses shall, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, have charge and control of the construction, maintenance, repair, illumination, inspection, and superintendence of light-house depots, supply stations, light and signal stations, light-houses, light-vessels, light-house tenders, fog signals, submarine signals, beacons, buoys, daymarks, post-lantern lights, and seamarks and their appendages, and generally of the Light-House Service; and the charge and custody of all the archives, books, documents, drawings, models, returns, apparatus, and other things appertaining to the Light-House Establishment.

SEC. 8. That all materials for construction, maintenance, repair, and operation shall be procured by public contracts, under such regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the commissioner, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and no contract shall be made except after public advertisement for proposals in such form and manner as to secure general notice thereof, and the same shall only be made with the lowest and best bidder therefor, upon security deemed sufficient in the judgment of the commissioner of light-houses, but all bids may at any time be rejected by the commissioner: *Provided, however,* That the commissioner of light-houses may purchase illuminating oil, wicks, and chimneys for lights, and ground tackle for light-vessels and buoys, and to an amount not exceeding five hundred dollars at any one time, other materials and supplies when immediate delivery is required by an exigency, by private contract or in the open market, if he deems it for the best interests of the service so to do; but such purchases shall be set forth in the annual report of the commissioner with the reasons for purchasing other than upon bids after public advertisement.

SEC. 9. That the commissioner, under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is authorized, whenever an appropriation is made by Congress for a new light-house, the proper site for which does not belong to the United States, to purchase the necessary land for such site, provided the purchase money be paid from the amount appropriated for such light-house without exceeding the limit of cost, if any, fixed in such case; and the commissioner of light-houses is authorized to employ temporarily draftsmen for the preparation of plans for tenders and light-vessels which may be authorized by Congress, to be paid from the respective appropriations therefor.

SEC. 10. That the commissioner of light-houses, under the direction and control of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, shall, from time to time, prescribe and distribute such regulations as he may deem proper for securing an efficient, uniform, and economic administration of the Light-House Service.

SEC. 11. That the commissioner of light-houses, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as soon as practicable, shall rearrange the ocean, gulf, and lake coasts and the rivers of the United States, Porto Rico, and the naval station in Cuba into not exceeding nineteen light-house districts, and a light-house inspector shall be assigned in charge of each district. The light-house inspectors shall each receive a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, except the inspector of the third district, whose salary shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per annum. The President may, for a period not exceeding three years from the taking effect of this section, assign army and navy officers to act in lieu of the appointment of civilian light-house inspectors, but such army and navy officers shall not receive any salary or compensation in addition to the salary or compensation they are entitled to as such army or navy officers: *Provided,* That in the districts which include the Mississippi River and its tributaries the President may designate army engineers to perform the duties of and act as inspectors. The President may detail officers of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army for consultation or to superintend the construction or repair of any aid to navigation authorized by Congress.

SEC. 12. That all unexpended appropriations which shall be available at the time when this Act takes effect, in relation to the Light-House Board, the Light-House Establishment, and the Light-House Service, shall be available from the time that this Act takes effect for expenditures in and by the bureau of light-houses, and shall be treated the same as though the bureau of light-houses had been named directly in the Acts making said appropriations.

SEC. 13. That sections forty-six hundred and fifty-three, forty-six hundred and fifty-four, forty-six hundred and fifty-five, forty-six hundred and fifty-six, forty-six hundred and fifty-seven, forty-six hundred and fifty-eight, forty-six hundred and fifty-nine, forty-six hundred and sixty, forty-six hundred and sixty-three, forty-six hundred and sixty-four, forty-six hundred and sixty-five, forty-six hundred and sixty-six, forty-six hundred and sixty-seven, forty-six hundred and sixty-nine, forty-six hundred and seventy, and forty-six hundred and seventy-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. That sections four to thirteen, inclusive, of this Act, shall take effect on the first day of July next succeeding its passage.

STATISTICS AS TO AIDS AND EMPLOYEES.

At the close of the fiscal year 1910 there were maintained under the Light-House Service 1,692 lighted aids, including 68 light-vessels and excluding 2,344 post lights, and there were 8,046 unlighted aids.

For the care and maintenance of these aids, exclusive of 1,984 of the post lights mentioned, there were employed 1,659 keepers, assistant keepers, and laborers attending lights paid from the appropriation "Salaries of keepers of light-houses." The 1,984 post lights referred to were attended by 1,471 laborers, whose salaries were paid from the appropriation "Lighting of rivers." There were also in the Service 1,720 officers and seamen on board vessels, 330 regularly appointed employees for construction and repair, and 56 light-house tenders.

DISCONTINUANCE OF AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

In compliance with section 7 of the act of May 14, 1908, it is stated that the following-named aids to navigation may be discontinued without distinct injury to the interests of navigation:

Lloyd Harbor, New York.—The discontinuance of this light, upon the establishment of the new light at the entrance of Huntington Harbor and Lloyd Harbor, New York, is provided for in the act authorizing the new light.

Passaic, New Jersey.—The discontinuance of this light, upon the establishment of the new Passaic light, is provided for in the act authorizing the new light.

PRIVATE AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

There were maintained on June 30, 1910, under the provisions of section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1906, 119 lights, 88 buoys, and 48 other unlighted aids.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION IN AMERICAN SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Aids to navigation were maintained during the year by the Navy Department, as heretofore, in the waters of American Samoan Islands, said Department being reimbursed for such work from appropriations made for the maintenance of the Light-House Service.

COMPLEMENT OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

By the act of June 25, 1910, Congress authorized the employment of not to exceed 1,750 light-house and fog-signal keepers and laborers attending other lights for the fiscal year 1911, payable from the appropriation "Salaries of keepers of light-houses," being an increase of 50 over the number authorized for the fiscal year 1910. On

June 30, 1910, 1,659 keepers, assistant keepers, and laborers attending lights, paid from the above-mentioned appropriation, were actually in the service; the maximum number employed at any one time during the year was 1,683. It is considered that the present authorized number will be sufficient to meet existing demands.

LIGHTING OF RIVERS.

One thousand nine hundred and eighty-four post lights, attended by 1,471 laborers, whose salaries were paid from the appropriation "Lighting of rivers," were maintained from that appropriation. The sundry civil act approved March 4, 1909, provided for establishing, supplying, and maintaining post lights on the Delaware River between Philadelphia, Pa., and Bordentown, N. J., payable from the appropriation "Lighting of rivers, 1910." The urgent deficiency act approved August 5, 1909, made the latter appropriation available for similar work on the Delaware River between Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N. J.

Act approved June 17, 1910, authorized such lights to be established and maintained, in the discretion of the Light-House Board, out of the annual appropriations for lighting of rivers on the following waters: Dunn Creek and Crescent Lake, Florida; Atchafalaya River, Little Lake, Lake des Allemands, Bayou Barataria, Bayou Segnette, Bayou Perot, Bayou Villars, Bayou La Fourche, Lake Salvador, Louisiana; Lake of the Woods, including Rainy River and Warroad Harbor, Minnesota, and Lake Traverse, Minnesota and South Dakota. A similar provision regarding Lake of the Woods, including Rainy River, Minnesota, was also made by the sundry civil act approved June 25, 1910. The last-named act further provided for supplying, establishing, and maintaining such lights on the Delaware River between Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N. J.

REMOVAL OF LIGHT-VESSELS FROM STATIONS.

The following provisions of the sundry civil act approved May 27, 1908, were repealed by the omnibus light-house act approved June 17, 1910:

Hereafter no light-ship shall be removed from the place designated for its station in the act authorizing its construction and be stationed elsewhere except upon express authority of Congress.

SALVAGE SERVICES RENDERED BY VESSELS OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

Light-house tenders are frequently called upon to render service to vessels in distress. The following services rendered by several of the tenders may be mentioned in this connection:

On December 10, 1909, while off Bridgeport, Conn., the tender *Pansy* found the tug *D. S. Arnott* in a disabled condition, and towed her into Bridgeport. During the year two motor launches were found adrift, one in New York Bay and the other in Connecticut River, which were taken inshore by the *Pansy*. A disabled launch, with two persons aboard, was picked up by the *Pansy* in New York Lower Bay and towed to Tompkinsville.

The tender *Orchid* went to the assistance of the steamer *S. V. Luckenbach*, the propeller of which was fouled by a buoy chain.

The tender *Mangrove* rendered assistance for several days to the U. S. revenue cutter *Forward*, stranded by a hurricane in October, 1909, at Key West. She also rendered assistance on June 16, 1910, to the steamer *Lassell*, of New York, aground on Carysfort Reef.

On November 18, 1909, the tender *Sumac* rescued the master, mate, and one quartermaster from the waterlogged steamer *Louis Pahlow*, which was wrecked about 2 miles east of Sturgeon Bay Canal light-station, Wisconsin. On June 20, 1910, the *Sumac* found the tug *Satisfaction* and tow barges *Levi Grant* and *R. P. Mason* calling for assistance. The tender towed the three vessels to within 10 miles of Menominee, Mich., where they were turned over to a tug which was sent to the relief of the *Satisfaction*.

During the fiscal year the tender *Jessamine* assisted the steamer *Hampton Roads*, which was aground in Mobjack Bay, Virginia.

On February 1, 1910, the schooner *J. Harry Edmonds*, of Boothbay Harbor, Maine, lying at anchor 2 miles north of Scotland light-vessel No. 11, off the entrance to New York Bay, was wrecked and sunk by collision. Her crew of 6 men were rescued and taken on board the light-vessel, remaining there until next day, when they were conveyed to New York City by a vessel in the service of the supervisor of the harbor.

SUBSISTENCE AND CLOTHING FURNISHED SHIPWRECKED PERSONS.

From time to time employees of the Light-House Service on vessels belonging thereto, or having charge of lights, are called upon to rescue and render assistance in the way of furnishing subsistence, clothing, etc., to the crews and passengers of vessels in distress. As appropriations made for the Light-House Service are for the support of that Service only, and may be used for no other purpose, there is imposed upon such employees, who are least able to afford it from a financial standpoint, the burden of furnishing succor to the shipwrecked out of their salaries, without being reimbursed therefor. This is believed to be a hardship which the Government does not contemplate with respect to such of its employees whose employment, in many instances, necessarily places them in dangerous and isolated situations on the coast, when the rendering of aid and shelter in such cases becomes a duty.

It is therefore recommended that Congress provide for such reimbursement. A draft of a proposed bill intended to accomplish this purpose is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized to reimburse, through the proper officer of the Light-House Service, keepers of light-stations and masters of light-vessels and of light-house tenders for rations and provisions and clothing furnished shipwrecked persons who may be temporarily provided for by them; reimbursement for rations and provisions to be at the rate of forty-five cents for one person for each day that subsistence may hereafter be so furnished, and reimbursement of clothing to be at the original cost thereof; and the appropriation "General expenses Light-House Service" for the year in which the subsistence and clothing are so furnished is hereby made available for the purpose.

MONEYS RECOVERED ON ACCOUNT OF DAMAGE TO LIGHT-HOUSE
PROPERTY.

It frequently occurs that light-house property is damaged by passing vessels, etc., and that the owners of the offending craft do not always manifest an intention of repairing the damage inflicted, in which event the cost of the damage will in all probability have to be recovered by suit. Under existing law the Light-House Service derives no benefit from such moneys as may be recovered as a result of a favorable judgment in cases of this character, or when the owner of the offending craft voluntarily pays to the proper light-house official the amount expended from light-house appropriations for making the repairs.

It is therefore recommended that Congress make provision for the deposit of moneys received on account of injury or damage to light-house property to the credit of the appropriations available for repair and maintenance under the control of this Bureau, in order that this Service may obtain the full benefit of all moneys appropriated for its use. A draft of a proposed bill intended to accomplish this purpose is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter all moneys recovered on account of injury or damage to light-house property shall be covered into the Treasury to the credit of the proper appropriations for repair and maintenance of works under the control of the Bureau of Light-Houses for the fiscal year in which said deposits are made.

CONDEMNATION AND SALE OF LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS.

The wooden side-wheel steamer *Geranium*, built in 1863, was surveyed by a special board, which recommended that the tender be withdrawn from service and sold at public auction. This recommendation was concurred in by the Light-House Board, and on November 29, 1909, approved by the Department, which authorized its sale by poster and circular-letter advertisement, an employee of the Light-House Service to act as auctioneer. The vessel was sold for \$915 on January 19, 1910, at Portland, Me., to the highest bidder.

The wooden side-wheel steamer *Cactus*, built in 1860, and reported in the Annual Report of the Light-House Board for the fiscal year 1909 as having been placed out of commission on January 31, 1909, on account of being unserviceable, was offered for sale at public auction on June 16, 1909. The highest bid then received was \$315, which was rejected, it not being considered reasonable. Sealed proposals were invited in the early part of the fiscal year 1910 by posters and circular letters and advertisement in newspapers, as a result of which the *Cactus* was sold to the highest bidder for the sum of \$1,025.

COLLISIONS.

The following is a list of the more important collisions affecting the property of this Service which occurred during the fiscal year:

On August 10, 1909, the yacht *Corona* collided with Pollock rip light-vessel No. 47, causing heavy damage. The vessel was brought in and the repairs were promptly paid for by the owner of the yacht.

On November 30, 1909, Pollock rip light-vessel No. 47 was run into by the four-masted schooner *Katherine D. Perry* and completely dismantled. Repairs have been made to the light-vessel, and suit is pending against the owners of the schooner for recovery of the damages.

On the morning of December 27, 1909, Thimble Shoal light-house, Virginia, was destroyed, it having been collided with by the schooner *Malcolm Baxter, jr.*, which was being towed by the tug *John Twohy, jr.*, bound in from sea. The jib boom of the schooner cut through the light-house, which collapsed, and the fire from the cook stove set it afire. The superstructure, together with the lens, two fog-bell machines, oil engine and horn, and all supplies at the station, were totally destroyed, while the iron substructure was badly bent and damaged. A libel suit is now pending.

On January 2, 1910, the steamer *Del Norte*, bound from Crescent City to San Francisco, Cal., ran into Blunts Reef light-vessel No. 83, causing heavy damage. The vessel was brought in to San Francisco and repairs were made at the expense of the owners of the steamer *Del Norte*.

On February 20, 1910, South Cut lower light No. 6, Tampa Bay, Fla., a lens-lantern light on four cast-iron piles, was knocked down and destroyed by the schooner *Margaret Thomas*, from Thomaston, Me. The schooner was libeled in the sum of \$1,000. Suit is pending against the owners of the vessel for damages.

On May 28, 1910, the four-masted schooner *Cecilia Sudden*, outward bound from San Francisco, collided with San Francisco light-vessel No. 70, inflicting heavy damage to the upper part of the light-vessel. Repairs were made at the expense of the owners of the offending schooner.

SOUTHEAST SHOAL LIGHT-VESSEL, OFF POINT AU PELEE, LAKE ERIE.

This light-vessel, which was located in Canadian waters, was furnished and maintained under contract with the Lake Carriers' Association at a cost of \$4,000 a year, the expense being paid from a special appropriation made each year. The vessel was withdrawn from its station for the winter on December 11, 1909, and on April 10, 1910, was replaced there for the season of navigation. She was discontinued on June 5, 1910, the establishment on that date of a light-vessel in that locality by the Canadian government rendering her maintenance no longer necessary. The appropriation made for this purpose for the fiscal year 1911 will not be required.

CONSTRUCTION OF TENDERS AND LIGHT-VESSELS AUTHORIZED.

Tender Camellia.—Appropriation act March 4, 1907, \$60,000. This tender, now under construction at Muskegon, Mich., is intended for use in the shallow waters of Lake Pontchartrain and Lake Borgne, Louisiana, in the Eighth light-house district. The contract calls for the completion of the vessel on about October 1, 1910. A detailed description of it appears on page 16 of the Annual Report of the Light-House Board for 1909.

Knuckle of Frying Pan Shoal light-vessel No. 94.—Appropriation act May 27, 1908, \$115,000. This vessel, now under construction

at Muskegon, Mich., is being built from the Board's standard design for first-class light-vessels. The contract calls for its completion on about June 1, 1910. It is expected that she will be completed some time during the fiscal year 1911. A detailed description of the vessel is given on page 16 of the Board's Annual Report for 1909.

Milwaukee light-vessel No. 95.—Appropriation act May 27, 1908, \$75,000. This vessel is now under construction at Muskegon, Mich. The contract calls for the completion of the vessel on about June 1, 1911. A detailed description of it is given on page 16 of the Board's Annual Report for 1909.

Tender Aster (for the inspector of the First light-house district).—Appropriation acts May 27, 1908, and March 4, 1909, \$100,000 each; total, \$200,000. The plans and specifications for this tender were completed during the year and bids for its construction were opened on June 28, 1910. This tender is intended to replace the tender *Geranium*, which has been condemned and sold. A detailed description of it is printed on page 17 of the Board's Annual Report for 1909.

Tender Palmetto (for the engineer of the Sixth light-house district).—Appropriation act May 27, 1908, \$30,000. The plans and specifications for this tender were completed during the past year and bids for its construction were opened on June 28, 1910. The plans contemplate an over-all length of 84 feet, a water-line length of 79 feet 2 inches, a beam of 18 feet, and a draft of 4 feet 6 inches. Further details are printed on page 18 of the Board's Annual Report for 1909.

Tender Woodbine (for the engineer of the Third light-house district).—Appropriation act March 4, 1907, \$25,000. This tender, now under construction at West New Brighton, N. Y., is intended for use in the work of construction and repair of light-houses on Lake Champlain. The tender will have an over-all length of 95 feet 1 inch, a water-line length of 86 feet, a beam of 16 feet, and a draft of 4 feet 5 inches, with a displacement of 62.25 tons at this draft. The contract calls for the completion of the vessel on about January 1, 1911. A more detailed description is printed on page 18 of the Board's Annual Report for 1909.

Tender Dandelion (for the inspector of the Fifteenth light-house district).—Appropriation act March 4, 1907, \$60,000. The plans for this tender are about 80 per cent completed. It is intended for use in the shallow waters of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers. A detailed description is given on page 17 of the Board's Annual Report for 1909.

Relief light-vessel for the Ninth and Eleventh light-house districts.—Appropriation acts March 3, 1903, \$30,000, and May 27, 1908, \$20,000; total, \$50,000. The plans and specifications were completed during the year and bids for its construction were opened on June 28, 1910, and are now under consideration. The design calls for a third-class light-vessel, with an over-all length of 95 feet 1½ inches, a load water-line length of 80 feet, a beam of 21 feet, and a normal draft of water of 7 feet 6 inches when loaded for her station.

The vessel will be fitted with one lantern mast carrying a cluster of three lens lanterns at a focal plane of 35 feet above the water.

A jigger mast is provided for holding the vessel's head to wind in case of necessity.

The vessel is propelled by an inverted direct-acting high-pressure engine having a cylinder of 14 inches diameter by 16 inches stroke,

and supplied with steam at a pressure of 120 pounds per square inch by one fire box return-tube marine boiler 5 feet in diameter by 9 feet 3 inches long over all. The quarters for the officers are located in the main deck house.

SPECIAL WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED.

The more important works of construction completed during the year were as follows:

THIRD DISTRICT.

New London Ledge light-station, Connecticut, formerly reported upon as Southwest ledge, Connecticut.—Authorized by the acts of June 20, 1906, and March 4, 1907, at a cost not exceeding \$115,000; appropriations, acts of April 4, 1904, \$60,000, and March 4, 1909, \$60,000. An act approved April 28, 1904, appropriated \$60,000 for the establishment of a light and fog-signal station at or near Black Ledge, entrance to New London Harbor, Conn. Acts approved on June 20, 1906, and March 4, 1907, made the above-named appropriation available for establishing a light and fog-signal station at or near Southwest Ledge. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor on October 21, 1909, approved the request of the Light-House Board that the official designation of this light-station be changed to New London Ledge light-station, the Board having explained that the official designation was undesirable by reason of the existence of a Southwest Ledge light-station at or near New Haven, Conn. The new light-house was erected, and a fourth-order light and a first-class compressed-air siren were established, at a total cost of \$93,968.96. This station went into commission on November 10, 1909.

Staten Island light-house depot, New York, dump scow.—The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$7,500 for a wooden dump scow at the general light-house depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y. A side-dumping scow was completed during the year, at a cost of \$7,325, and delivered to the inspector of the Third light-house district.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Harbor of Refuge, Delaware.—The act of June 6, 1900, appropriated \$30,000 for establishing a light and fog-signal on the new breakwater, Harbor of Refuge, Delaware Bay. The act of June 30, 1906, appropriated an additional \$20,000, authorized by the act of June 20, 1906. The light was reported in the Annual Report of the Light-House Board for the year 1909 (p. 19) as having been placed in operation. The fog-signal, a first-class compressed-air siren, which was being installed at the close of that year, was placed in operation on October 4, 1909. The total cost of this project was \$49,940.84.

Elbow of Cross Ledge light-station, New Jersey.—The act approved April 28, 1904, appropriated \$75,000 for the establishment of a light-house and fog-signal on Elbow of Cross Ledge. The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$21,500, in addition to the above, making the limit of cost \$96,500. The foundation caisson for this light-house was completed in January, 1908, at an approximate cost of \$63,273.38. The site is protected by a 4-foot layer of riprap within a radius of 80 feet from the center of the light-house. An octagonal brick and iron superstructure, with a standard fourth-order helical-bar lantern, was

erected during the past fiscal year, and the new structure was lighted on February 1, 1910. The first two stories are brick, surmounted by an iron deck, an iron watch room, and lantern. The station has a fourth-order revolving lens, with fourth-order incandescent oil-vapor illuminating apparatus. The fog-signal consists of a 2,000-pound bell struck by machinery. Total cost, \$93,841.52.

Delaware River post lights, New Jersey.—The act of May 27, 1908, appropriated \$500 for post lights on Delaware River between Bordentown and Trenton, N. J. During the fiscal year 1910, \$209.58 was expended, which, together with \$289.87 expended during the previous year, practically exhausts the appropriation. The urgent deficiency act of August 5, 1909, made the appropriation "Lighting of rivers, 1910," available for supplying and maintaining post lights on the Delaware River between Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N. J. The sundry civil act approved June 25, 1910, authorized the establishing, supplying, and maintaining of post lights on the Delaware River, between Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N. J., thereby covering the territory mentioned in the act of May 27, 1908, before mentioned.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Washington (D. C.) light-house depot.—The act approved March 4, 1907, appropriated \$30,000 for wharf for buoys and other light-house material at O and Water streets, in the city of Washington, D. C., in place of the old wharf. The work at this depot was continued during the year. The foundation for the storehouse, commenced early in July, was completed August 26, 1909. The erection of the storehouse was begun in November, 1909, and finished January 25, 1910. This building is a frame structure 65 feet by 33 feet in plan, one story high. The exterior of the building is covered with corrugated galvanized iron. About 7,500 cubic yards of mud were dredged from around the wharf to provide sufficient depth of water for the accommodation of the vessels of the service. Cement walks and an asphalt-block roadway were laid. A dressing of good earth was spread over the grounds and sown with grass seed. Connections were made with the city mains for a water supply on the wharf. Total cost, \$24,840.23.

Ragged Point, Potomac River, Maryland.—Appropriations for the construction of a light and fog-signal station at this point were made by acts of June 30, 1906, \$15,000; March 4, 1907, \$15,000; and May 27, 1908, \$5,000. The contractor for the erection of this light-house completed his work on February 26, 1910. The lens and fog-bell striking apparatus have been installed, and the outfit of supplies was delivered. The light was shown for the first time on March 15, 1910. It is of the fourth order, flashing white every ten seconds, and illuminates the entire horizon. A bell, struck a double blow every ten seconds by machinery, sounds a warning to vessels during thick or foggy weather. The structure upon which is placed the lantern is of wood, two stories in height, surrounded by a gallery and resting upon a substructure of seven wrought-iron piles. The fog-bell is placed on the roof on the channel side of the light-house. Total cost, \$34,223.97.

Lower Broad Creek, Neuse River, North Carolina.—The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$500 for the construction of a post-lantern light at or near the mouth of Lower Broad Creek. The

erection of this beacon structure was commenced on March 26, 1910, and completed on the 29th. It is composed of nine creosoted piles. Since May 1, 1910, there has been shown from this structure a fixed white post-lantern light, 16 feet above the water, illuminating the entire horizon. Cost, \$299.28.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Duluth North Pier light, Minnesota.—The act approved March 4, 1909, appropriated \$4,000 for the establishment of a light on the north pier, entrance to Duluth Harbor, Lake Superior. This light was initially shown on April 7, 1910. The light is a lens lantern (electric incandescent), fixed white 2 seconds, eclipse 2 seconds, 46 feet above lake level. The structure supporting the light is a white cylindrical steel tower, 31 feet high, surmounted by a black lantern. Cost, \$4,000.

Rock of Ages light-station, Michigan.—The act approved March 3, 1905, appropriated \$25,000 for making a survey and examination of the site, detailed plans and estimates, and beginning the work of construction of a light and fog-signal station on the Rock of Ages, off the western end of Isle Royale, Lake Superior. The act approved June 30, 1906, appropriated \$50,000 toward the construction of a light and fog-signal station on Rock of Ages, Lake Superior, and provided that "the total cost of said light and fog-signal station, under a contract, which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed \$100,000." The act of March 4, 1907, appropriated \$50,000 for completing the construction of the above station. The act of March 4, 1909, appropriated \$15,000 for the purchase and installation of a modern lens. The construction of this station was begun on May 28, 1907, and by the close of the fiscal year 1909 was practically completed, with the exception of the placing of the permanent lens. The temporary fixed red third-order light and first-class 6-inch compressed-air siren went into commission October 22, 1908. Between July 1 and August 31, 1909, all interior work was placed and painted, all floors laid, radiators placed and connected, paving of foundation pier completed, chain railing erected, and the landing crib entirely completed. A balance of \$2,612.86 remains on hand for the placing of the permanent lens. Total cost, \$140,000.

Cheboygan River range front light-station, Straits of Mackinac, Michigan.—The act approved July 1, 1898, appropriated \$1,750 for the purchase of additional land for the Cheboygan River front range light-station. The additional land was obtained and the deed thereto duly recorded. Of the appropriation mentioned \$1,502.40 was expended and the remaining \$247.60 was carried to the surplus fund on June 30, 1910.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Alcatraz light-station, California.—The act of March 4, 1909, appropriated \$35,000 for remodeling and reconstructing this light-station. The construction of prison buildings to the northward of the old light structure would have obscured the light from the north and from the west or seaward side. Accordingly, a new tower was built with focal plane 214 feet above high water, with a new lantern, and the old fourth-order flashing lens was moved to the new site. The

light was displayed in the new position December 1, 1909. The work of clearing the site for the new tower and quarters was commenced July 12, 1909. The actual work of construction was commenced July 20, 1909. The tower is a reenforced concrete structure, 84 feet from the ground to the focal plane. The dwellings are contained in two wings at base, one with quarters for principal keeper and one with quarters for two assistant keepers. The dwellings are two stories in height, cement plastered, both wings being connected by reenforced concrete area, beneath which are located oil room and carpenter shop. The electric-bell starting system was transferred to a new location at the base of the tower, the line to fog bells repaired, and an oil storage and pumping system installed. Total cost of construction, \$34,692.94.

Carquinez Strait light-station, California.—The act approved March 4, 1907, appropriated \$50,000 for the establishment of a light and fog-signal station at Carquinez Strait, between San Pablo Bay and Suisun Bay, authorized by the act approved February 26, 1907. The actual work of construction was commenced August 4, 1908. The station was established January 15, 1910. A fourth-order fixed red light and two gasoline-engine compressed-air plants operating 6-inch first-class compressed-air sirens were installed. The superstructure consists of a frame tower for the light, a frame dwelling with quarters for three keepers, a frame fog-signal house, a frame boat-house, a galvanized-iron oil house, and distillate house. A water pipe connects with the Vallejo city mains. Total cost of constructing station, \$48,296.17.

It has been decided to use the unexpended balance of \$1,657.66 for the purpose of constructing a protective dolphin and the installation of an oil-vapor system and an oil storage and pumping system.

TWELFTH SUBDISTRICT.

Makapuu Point light-station, Oahu, Hawaii.—The act approved June 20, 1906, authorized the establishment of a light-station at Makapuu Point, at the Island of Oahu, at a cost not to exceed \$60,000. The act of June 30, 1906, appropriated this sum. An occulting white, hyper-radiant light was established at this station on October 1, 1909, about 420 feet above the water and 25 feet above the ground, on a cement gray cylindrical tower 20 feet in diameter at the base, surmounted by a black hyper-radiant lantern with vertical posts and horizontal sash bars, at a cost of \$55,818.67. Further information in regard to this station appears on page 27 of the Annual Report of the Light-House Board for 1909.

Molokai light-station, Hawaii.—The act of February 26, 1907, authorized the establishment of a light and fog-signal station on the north shore of Molokai Island, at a cost not to exceed \$60,000, and the act approved March 4, 1907, appropriated this sum. A flashing white second-order light was established at this station on September 1, 1909, about 213 feet above the water and 120 feet above the ground, on an octagonal concrete tower, surmounted by a first-order helical-bar lantern, at a total cost of \$59,977.04. Further information in regard to this station is given on page 28 of the Annual Report of the Light-House Board for 1909.

Honolulu Harbor light-station, Oahu, Hawaii.—The act of June 20, 1906, authorized the establishment of a light-station and range lights

at Honolulu Harbor, at a cost not to exceed \$40,000, and the act approved June 30, 1906, appropriated this sum. A fourth-order occulting white light was established at this station on February 15, 1910. The light is about 43½ feet above the water and 41 feet above the ground, and is shown from a cylindrical lantern surmounting a square concrete tower on a concrete keepers' dwelling. The cost of establishing the light was \$39,998.62.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Cape Arago, Oregon.—The act approved March 4, 1907, appropriated \$20,000 for the rebuilding and equipment of a light-house and fog-signal at Cape Arago, authorized by the act of February 26, 1907. The completion of the fog-signal building, with tower attached, and a new bridge leading from the mainland to the island upon which the station is located, and the installation of the fog-signal plant and fourth-order oil-vapor lamp, were reported in the Annual Report for the fiscal year 1909. The new light and fog-signal were put in operation on July 1, 1909. Cost, \$18,785.66.

SPECIAL WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION UNCOMPLETED.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Staten Island, New York (Staten Island and West Bank, New York).—The act approved June 20, 1906, authorized a light-house on Staten Island, New York, and raising West Bank light, at a cost not to exceed \$100,000. The acts approved June 30, 1906, and March 4, 1909, each appropriated \$50,000. The brickwork of the tower was completed and made ready for the installation of the lantern and iron stairs, etc. Plans and specifications for the dwelling are in process of preparation. On June 30, 1910, \$33,235.74 had been expended and \$24,540 obligated under this appropriation. Probable date of completion and being ready for operation, December 31, 1910.

Lloyd Harbor, New York.—The act approved February 26, 1907, provides:

A light and fog-signal station at the entrance of Huntington Harbor and Lloyd Harbor, New York, at a cost not to exceed forty thousand dollars; and from and after the time when such station shall be put in service the present Lloyd Harbor light shall be discontinued.

The act approved March 4, 1907, appropriated \$40,000. The contract for the new light-house, to cost \$27,170, has been awarded. No work has yet been done, but the contractor has started assembling the material. There has been expended under the appropriation \$1,116.32. Probable date of being ready for operation, December 31, 1910.

Passaic, N. J.—The act approved February 26, 1907, provides:

A light and fog-signal station at or near the west end of the draw near the Lehigh Valley Railroad bridge at Passaic, New Jersey, at a cost not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars; and from and after the time when such station shall be put in service the present light for the channel at Newark Bay shall be discontinued.

The act approved March 4, 1907, appropriated \$15,000. Detailed plans have been finished and specifications for the new light-house are being prepared. Of the appropriation, \$631.75 has been expended.

Ambrose Channel, New York.—The act approved June 30, 1906, appropriated \$12,000 for two lens lanterns and structures for a range on the bend in Ambrose Channel. The plans and specifications for the new light are being prepared. Up to June 30, 1910, none of the appropriation had been expended.

Point Judith Breakwater lights, Rhode Island.—The act approved March 4, 1909, appropriated \$12,000 for establishing lights and fog-signals on the breakwaters of the National Harbor of Refuge, Point Judith, Rhode Island. At the session of the Light-House Board on April 6, 1908, it was decided as follows:

That the several ends of the breakwater at the National Harbor of Refuge, Point Judith, Rhode Island, be electrically lighted by incandescent lamps in lens lanterns on posts placed as near the extremities of the breakwaters as practicable; that the apex of the main breakwater be lighted in the same manner; that two large electric gongs be established on the breakwaters as fog-signals; that all lights be occulting, in order to distinguish them from the lights on shore or on vessels in the harbor; the lights on the extremities of the breakwaters to be 32 candlepower, and the one on the apex of the main breakwater 50 candlepower; the lights on the outer extremity of the eastern breakwater and the western extremity of the main breakwater to be red; the three other lights white; electric fog-signal gongs to be placed with the red lights on the outer extremity of the eastern breakwater and the western extremity of the main breakwater.

The plans for these aids have been under consideration, but their completion under the appropriation has been delayed, owing to the difficulty in acquiring title to the land necessary to the landing of the cable. In view of the importance of the lights and the inadvisability of further delaying their establishment, the matter of a change to some other form of illuminant was considered, and as a result the Board approved the recommendations of the district officers and directed the installation of four acetylene lights—one on each side of the southerly entrance, one at the angle of the main breakwater, and one on the southerly side of the westerly entrance. The breakwater to the north of the westerly entrance has not yet been built. The district officers in their report took no account of the fog-signals, as the stations can not be reached in bad weather and no unattended fog-signal has yet been devised, other than electric, which can be run on such exposed places. The only means at present available will be by bell buoys. Plans for the lights are under consideration, and detailed plans and specifications are being prepared for the dwelling of the keepers. Of the amount appropriated, \$838.70 has been expended. The probable date when the project will be ready for operation can not be stated.

Staten Island light-house depot, New York (spar shop).—Authorized by the act approved May 14, 1908, at a cost not to exceed \$3,000. Act of May 27, 1908, appropriated \$3,000. The contract has been awarded for a new spar shed on the north wharf, but operations have not yet begun. Of the appropriation \$217.67 has been expended and \$2,300 obligated. The spar shop will be ready for use early in the fiscal year 1911.

San Juan light-house depot, Porto Rico.—The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$15,000 for a storehouse and dock at San Juan authorized by the act of May 14, 1908. The plans and specifications for the storehouse have been prepared. Measures have been taken to obtain action by the legislature of Porto Rico transferring to the Federal Government the title to a strip of land at San Juan used by the Department of Commerce and Labor as a part of

the light-house reservation at San Juan, the title to which, according to the opinion of the attorney-general of Porto Rico, has not been properly transferred to the United States. Practically the full amount appropriated remains unexpended or unattached.

Negro Point light, New York.—The act approved May 14, 1908, authorized a light and fog-signal station at or near Negro Point, on Wards Island, Hell Gate, East River, New York, at a cost not to exceed \$10,000. The act of May 27, 1908, appropriated \$10,000. The detailed plans and specifications are in course of preparation, but the work has been held up pending acquisition of title to the land. On June 30, 1910, \$1,199.05 had been expended under the appropriation.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Miah Maull shoal, New Jersey.—The act approved June 20, 1906, authorized a light and fog-signal station at Miah Maull shoal, Delaware River, at a cost not to exceed \$75,000. Appropriations were made by the acts of June 30, 1906 (\$40,000), and March 4, 1907 (\$35,000). The act approved June 17, 1910, increased the limit of cost of this project by the sum of \$30,000, thereby making the total limit of cost \$105,000. The additional authorization, however, has not been appropriated. The work of constructing a pile foundation, a working platform, and depositing riprap was completed in January, 1909, at an approximate cost of \$26,000. On page 23 of the Board's Annual Report for 1909 is a description of the foundation and superstructure. The metal work of the superstructure has been constructed and delivered at Wilmington, Del. On June 30, 1910, \$70,386.90 had been expended and \$263.40 had been obligated. The structure is temporarily lighted by a lens lantern supplied with Pintsch gas stored in iron tanks.

Joe Flogger Shoal light-station, Delaware.—By the act of Congress approved June 17, 1910, the limit of cost for establishing a light and fog-signal at or near this shoal, authorized by act approved June 20, 1906, was increased from \$75,000 to \$105,000. The act approved June 30, 1906, appropriated \$40,000. No additional appropriation has since been made. No work was done on this structure during the year. There has been expended to date under this appropriation \$603.21.

Reedy Island range rear light, Delaware.—This light is being constructed from appropriations made March 3, 1901 (\$60,000), June 28, 1902 (\$30,000), and May 27, 1908 (\$25,000), for Delaware River range lights. The tower is a cast-iron cylindrical structure surmounted by a watch room and octagonal lantern, accessible from below by a spiral stairway inclosed in a cast-iron cylinder. It rests on nine concrete foundation piers and has concrete steps at the entrance door. The total height of the tower is about 125 feet. It is to have a fifth-order range lens lighted by a fourth-order incandescent oil-vapor lamp. The tower is completely erected and is now being painted. It is expected that the structure will be lighted on July 27, 1910. The amount expended on this light to June 30, 1910, was \$16,203.31, and the amount obligated to that date was \$3,360.90. The total amount expended to June 30, 1910, for range lights in the river under the appropriations named was \$103,601.93.

Goose Island flats, Delaware.—The act approved May 14, 1908, authorized a temporary light at Goose Island flats, Delaware River, Delaware, at a cost not to exceed \$15,000. The act of May 27, 1908, appropriated \$15,000. Work on a contract, in the sum of \$11,250, for furnishing metalwork and erecting the concrete piers was begun in June, 1909. On July 18, 1909, the three concrete piles which had been sunk to the proper depth were destroyed in a collision with the steamer *Raithmoor*. The work was resumed on October 12, 1909, new piers were erected, and 1,834 cubic yards of riprap were deposited around the site by December 24, 1909, at which time the flow of ice in the Delaware River stopped the work. Early in January, 1910, the piers were destroyed by the heavy fields of ice floating in the river. Three gas tanks with frame fixtures and lens lantern were purchased for this station, and are now on hand. The contractor was paid one payment of \$5,467.50 on December 3, 1909, and a final settlement with the contractor is now pending. No work has been done at the site since December 24, 1909. The amount expended to June 30, 1910, was \$8,197.69, and the amount obligated to that date was \$3,927.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Galveston jetty, Texas.—The act approved June 11, 1896, appropriated \$35,000 for establishing a light and fog-signal at or near the outer end of one of the jetties at Galveston Harbor and changing the characteristic of Bolivar Point light, at the entrance to said harbor. The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated an additional \$10,000. A contract was made for the metalwork for the new station on the south jetty, and delivery of material was made during the year. As the project of the War Department provides for the extension of this jetty a considerable distance farther out than at present, which would tend to make the new light when built inefficient for the purpose intended, the erection of this station has been abandoned for the present. The metalwork is stored at the Mobile light-house depot. There was expended on this project during the fiscal year \$8,860.33. The total expenditures to date amount to \$28,577.24.

Sabine Pass Jetty light-station, Louisiana.—The act approved May 14, 1908, authorized a light and fog-signal station at or near the end of Sabine Pass jetty, at a cost not to exceed \$40,000. The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated that amount. Nothing was accomplished on this proposed light-station during the fiscal year. A project of the War Department is under consideration for an extension of this jetty much farther out, and the light-station should not be built at least until this question is settled. On account of the erection of entrance and inner range beacons for entering and proceeding up the channel the immediate demand for a light is not pressing.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Milwaukee Breakwater light-station, Wisconsin.—In view of the appropriation of \$10,000, made March 4, 1909, for the restoration of North Point light-station, Wisconsin, and of the appropriation of \$75,000, made May 27, 1908, for Milwaukee light-vessel, Wisconsin, the Light-House Board decided not to prosecute the project for constructing the Milwaukee Breakwater light-station, for which appropriations amounting to \$100,000 were made by the acts approved

June 30, 1906, and March 4, 1907, and it therefore directed that no obligation be incurred against the last-named appropriations. On June 30, 1909, the appropriation was carried to the surplus fund.

White Shoal light-station, Lake Michigan.—The act approved March 4, 1907, appropriated \$250,000 for a light and fog-signal station at White Shoal, north end of Lake Michigan, to replace the light-vessel heretofore maintained there. Construction work is nearly completed. An order has been placed for furnishing and installing a submarine signal for this station to cost approximately \$3,800. A temporary oil light, shown from a lens lantern, and a mechanically struck fog bell have been placed in commission in the absence of the White Shoal light-vessel, until the permanent illuminating apparatus and fog-signal machinery can be installed and placed in commission. The lens and illuminating apparatus have been received, set up in the light-house depot at Milwaukee, and are now ready for installation. This station will probably be ready for operation some time during September, 1910. There has been expended to date under this appropriation \$200,770.47.

North Point light-station, Wisconsin.—The act approved March 4, 1909, made an appropriation of \$10,000 for raising the tower of this light-station 30 feet and authorized the reestablishment of the station. As the lowest bid for the structural steel, cast iron, and stonework was in the amount of \$6,398, it was evident that the remaining work, viz, the enlargement of the foundation, the removal of the lining in the present tower, raising the present tower, and the erection of the new work, could not be done with the balance of the appropriation, \$3,602. The bids were therefore rejected. Practically the full amount appropriated remains unexpended or unattached.

Subsequently the Board approved the plan of moving the present North Point light tower to a point in Lake Park about 3,000 feet northeast of its present location, it appearing that such removal is the best solution of the difficulty which has arisen regarding the visibility of the light in its present condition. The present light tower is of satisfactory design and can readily be moved. The city of Milwaukee has offered to transfer to the United States a suitable site 50 feet square in consideration of the transfer by the United States to the city, by deed or otherwise, of the land upon which it has built a steel bridge immediately east of the present light-house, including the approach to the bridge. The proposed exchange is urgently desired in the interest of the Service, and it is understood that it may be accomplished without cost to the Government beyond the nominal expense of the necessary transfer papers. It is therefore earnestly recommended that Congress authorize at an early date the removal of the light-house and the expenditure of the money appropriated by the said act, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in removing the light-house to the site herein proposed.

A draft of legislation proposed to accomplish the purpose is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, appropriated by the sundry civil appropriation act approved March fourth, nineteen hundred and nine, for raising North Point light-station, Wisconsin, is hereby made available for removing said light-station to a site three thousand feet northeast of its present location, said new site to be secured for the United States from the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

by an exchange of a portion of the present light-house site, and authority to make such exchange of sites is hereby granted.

This matter was presented to Congress by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in a letter dated March 8, 1910, addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and printed in House document No. 764, Sixty-first Congress, second session.

St. Joseph light-house depot, Michigan.—The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$24,000 for repairs to the dock and fences around this depot. The contractor for the construction of the new sheet-pile revetment in front of the depot grounds continued the work commenced in May, 1909. Work under the contract is practically completed. The use of the United States seagoing dredge *Meade* was obtained from the War Department and necessary dredging was done in front of the light-house depot grounds at a total cost of \$2,516.76. This provided a channel and turning basin for approaching and leaving the dock in front of the depot grounds. This entire work will probably be completed during the fall of 1910. The work of converting the partially completed double dwelling, originally intended for the light-house keepers, into a warehouse for the storage of buoys, etc., was completed at a cost of \$1,755.16. The total expenditures to date amount to \$9,871.21.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Cleveland Harbor Breakwater light-station, Ohio.—The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$45,000 for a light-station at each of the east and west breakwater pierheads, entrance to Cleveland Harbor, Ohio. Under a contract executed June 17, 1909, for constructing a light-house on the west breakwater pierhead and an iron beacon on the east breakwater pierhead, entrance to the harbor, work began at the site for the iron beacon July 6, 1909, and was carried on continuously, when weather conditions permitted, until October 4, 1909, when operations were practically suspended at the pierheads for the season and have not been resumed. The pierheads were then complete and ready to receive the light-house and iron beacon. The amount expended on this project to June 30, 1910, was \$12,650.11, and the unpaid outstanding obligations on contract amounted to \$27,577.90. The station will probably be ready for operation by December 31, 1910.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Superior Pierhead range lights, Wisconsin.—The act approved June 30, 1906, appropriated \$20,000 for range lights, Superior pierhead, Lake Superior, Wisconsin. Owing to the fact that the breakwaters under construction by the War Department have not been completed, nothing has yet been done under this appropriation so far as actual construction is concerned. Since the date of the appropriation the project for the improvement of this entrance has been materially changed by the adoption of a plan which, while retaining the entrance piers, adds to them two converging breakwaters for the protection of the entrance. This change necessitates a corresponding one in the plan for lighting the entrance.

West Neebish Channel, St. Marys River, Michigan.—The deficiency act approved February 15, 1908, appropriated \$26,400 for lighting

Neebish Channel, St. Marys River, Michigan. At the end of the fiscal year 1909 the riprapping of six of the foundation cribs of lights in the channel remained to be done. During the fiscal year 1910 several hundred cords of riprap stone were placed in position and \$1,540.53 was expended. This work practically completes that to be accomplished under this appropriation. There remains a balance of but \$58.09 under the appropriation.

St. Marys River range lights, Michigan.—The act approved March 3, 1903, appropriated \$3,622.50 to obtain title to the sites upon which range lights had been established along this river. The sites are being acquired by condemnation proceedings. During the past year \$209.35 was expended and the acquisition of the sites of the following-named lights was under consideration: Payment range front, Michigan; Point of Woods range, Michigan; Catholic Mission range, Michigan; East Neebish range, Michigan; Duck Island range, Michigan. The acquisition of sites will be continued as far as the extent of appropriation will permit. The total amount expended to June 30, 1910, under this appropriation was \$1,393.75.

Split rock, Lake Superior.—The act approved March 4, 1907, appropriated \$75,000 for a light and fog-signal station at or near Split rock, near Beaver Bay, Lake Superior. The metal work was purchased under formal contract, and the construction of the station, including the labor and materials (except the metal work), is also being done under formal contract. The work of construction, begun near the close of the fiscal year 1909, was continued throughout the season of 1909, and excellent progress was made. The work was suspended for the season on November 21, 1909, and resumed about May 1, 1910. This is to be a third-order light, showing a single white flash every ten seconds, and the fog-signal is to be a first-class compressed-air siren, 2-second blast and 18-second silent interval. The illuminating apparatus was received from the general light-house depot on May 20, 1910. The light and fog-signal will be ready to go into commission on August 1, 1910. The amount expended to June 30, 1910, including withdrawals for illuminating and fog-signal apparatus, was \$55,433.03. The outstanding obligations on that date amounted to \$14,308.49.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Punta Gorda, Cal.—The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$60,000 for a light and fog-signal station at or near Four-Mile Creek, near Punta Gorda. During the latter part of June, 1910, the contractor commenced work on the construction of the buildings, which embrace a light tower, a fog-signal building, and three keepers' dwellings and barn. At the close of the fiscal year 1910 the sum of \$5,832.47 had been expended and obligated under the appropriation for preliminary examination, survey, purchase of site, purchase of lens and accessories, and incidental expenses. Of the amount stated, \$2,810.10 had been expended. The contractor has made excavations and placed the forms for the foundations for the fog-signal building and carpenter and blacksmith shop. The excavation for two dwellings was completed. January 1, 1911, is the date on which the light will probably be ready for operation.

TWELFTH SUBDISTRICT.

Kauai Island, Hawaii.—The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$75,000 for a light and fog-signal station at some point on the northerly or westerly coast of Kauai Island, Hawaii. After a careful examination and surveys of the proposed sites at Kilauea on the north coast and Mana on the west coast it was decided to establish the light on the Kilauea site. A requisition for the lens, lens pedestal, lamps, and standard first-order helical-bar lantern for this station, with the necessary drawings, has been forwarded, and a general design for the light-house has been submitted by the district officer. The plans, however, are still under consideration. There has been expended to date \$3,077.75.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Hinchinbrook Entrance, Alaska.—The act of June 20, 1906, authorized a light and fog-signal station at Hinchinbrook Entrance, Prince William Sound, at a cost not to exceed \$125,000. Appropriations were made by the acts of June 30, 1906 (\$25,000), March 4, 1907 (\$50,000), and March 4, 1909 (\$50,000). Work on the construction of this station, which was begun under contract in the early spring of 1909, was suspended in September of that year on account of the loss from storm of necessary materials for further prosecution of the work. The work accomplished at the close of operations consisted in the construction of a substantial tramway from the landing to the site of the structures and in the erection of the concrete work of the walls of the main structure to the height of the first story. Work was resumed about June 1, 1910. There has been expended to June 30, 1910, on this project, \$36,775.23. It is expected that the light will be put in operation before the close of the present working season.

Alki (Battery) Point, Washington.—The act of June 28, 1902, appropriated \$6,000 for the construction of a fog-signal at Battery Point, Puget Sound, opposite the city of Seattle. The original estimates, upon which this appropriation was based, contemplated the establishment of a fog-bell signal in connection with the lens-lantern light maintained at this point since 1887. By the act of February 26, 1907, the limit of cost of the fog-signal station to be established, in connection with the light-station, was increased by the sum of \$8,000, making the total limit of cost \$14,000, and the act of March 4, 1907, appropriated the additional amount thus authorized. This additional appropriation was secured with a view to permitting the establishment of the station in accordance with the original project, the second appropriation being required on account of the excessive cost of the land, no further buildings, light, or structure than in the original estimate being contemplated. The act of June 17, 1910, authorized an increase of \$33,000 in the limit of cost to complete this light and fog-signal, so as to make the total limit of cost \$47,000 instead of \$14,000 as theretofore authorized. No additional appropriation, however, was made. A portion of the site required, costing \$9,081, was acquired during the fiscal year. The total expenditures under this appropriation amount to \$9,168.30.

Aids to navigation in Alaska.—The sundry civil act of March 4, 1909, appropriated \$60,000 for establishing such aids to navigation in Alaskan waters as may be considered advisable and necessary.

Although the actual expenditures from this appropriation to June 30, 1910, amounted to but \$2,908.37, considerable lighting apparatus, together with the necessary material, fittings, etc., has been ordered, and it is expected that the establishment of the lights under this appropriation will be accomplished during the summer and fall of the ensuing fiscal year.

INCANDESCENT OIL VAPOR.

The incandescent oil-vapor system, which produces a light much superior in intensity to the ordinary oil light and is a strong rival of electricity and acetylene gas, was installed at about 44 stations during the fiscal year. The installation of this system at the stations where it is considered desirable and necessary will be made as rapidly as the outfits can be supplied.

Experiments were made during the year with a view of improving the light and of diminishing the expense of oil consumption while keeping the efficiency of the lamp inside of satisfactory limits.

The oil-vapor lights more recently installed have proven more efficient than the first installations, although all of the old outfits are now giving improved results as the keepers become more accustomed to their operation.

BUOYAGE.

At the close of the year there were maintained on stations 6,368 buoys of all classes, and there was a reserve supply of 4,209 buoys, the greatest deficiency being in the gas and bell, bell and whistling, and gas and whistling buoys available for relief service. The estimated value of buoys and moorings lost during the fiscal year is \$52,061.19.

Forty-two anchorage buoys are maintained by the Light-House Service. Twenty-four are in New York Harbor, 5 in Philadelphia Harbor, 4 in Washington Harbor, District of Columbia, 7 in the Sixth district, and 2 in the Ninth district. One hundred and sixty-three anchorage buoys are maintained by other branches of the government service or by municipal or private corporations, etc.

The progress and improvements made in buoyage during the past year were in the further extension of the use of gas buoys of both the Pintsch and the acetylene systems, combining in the buoys adjuncts of whistles or bells (aerial and submarine) for particular stations where such combinations were required. Further improvements in the buoyage will be in the increased intensity of lights on lighted buoys and their combination with sound signals, aerial or submarine.

Experiments have been in progress during the year with a view of improving the incandescent mantle now in use on Pintsch gas buoys, and it is hoped that further valuable results may be obtained in the near future.

The same difficulty mentioned in previous reports exists in apprehending navigators who collide with buoys, it being almost impossible to obtain information fixing the responsibility for such collisions.

Point Judith gas and whistling buoy, No. 2, off Point Judith, R. I.—The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$9,000 for a light and signal or whistling buoy fitted with a submarine bell at this locality. A combination gas and whistling buoy has been established.

Ambrose Channel and Gedney and Main Ship channels, New York Harbor.—The act of June 30, 1906, appropriated \$43,200 for 13 gas

buoys in Ambrose Channel, New York Harbor, and 11 gas buoys in the Gedney and Main Ship channels in said harbor. There has been expended from this appropriation \$32,500, of which \$16,250 was expended during the fiscal year 1910. The act of March 4, 1909, appropriated \$40,000, to be immediately available, for the purchase of buoys and equipment for Ambrose Channel. The last-named act also provided that the sum of \$15,000 appropriated by the sundry civil act approved June 30, 1906, for a tank light-vessel for Ambrose Channel may be used, together with the foregoing sum, for the purchase of buoys, to be immediately available. No money has been expended from the appropriation of \$55,000.

A system of buoyage for Ambrose Channel, now approaching completion, has been adopted which it is believed will meet the requirements of this important deep-water approach to New York. It consists of the establishment of 4 buoys on the port hand, one at each end and one at each turn, each a combination gas and whistling buoy, with a white flash; 4 buoys on the starboard hand, one at each end and one at each turn, each a combination gas and bell buoy, with a red flash; 8 buoys intermediate, on the port hand, each a fixed white light; 8 buoys intermediate, on the starboard hand, each a fixed red light. This ample provision for the safety of navigation through the channel is made complete by the establishment of the Ambrose Channel light-vessel *No. 87*, off the entrance to New York Lower Bay, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the gas and whistling buoy which marks the intersection of the axes of Ambrose and Gedney channels.

The present illuminant of this vessel is an electric arc light, which was substituted for the incandescent light in previous use. Her fog-signals are a 12-inch steam whistle and a submarine bell.

Chesapeake Bay lighted buoys.—The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$27,000 for one buoy to be placed off Cape Henry; one buoy to be placed to the northward of the Middle Ground near the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, and one relief buoy, all to be lighted and signal or whistling buoys, each fitted with submarine bell. As a result of this act there were established during the fiscal year the Chesapeake Bay Entrance gas, whistling, and submarine bell buoy and the Middle Ground North End gas, whistling, and submarine bell buoy. The third buoy mentioned will be used as a relief. The total amount expended under this appropriation to June 30, 1910, was \$13,950.

ACETYLENE GAS.

Investigations of acetylene gas as an illuminant in connection with the special apparatus designed and used in connection therewith justify the statement that it is especially well adapted for light-house purposes.

SUBMARINE SIGNAL APPARATUS.

The reports from the various light-house districts indicate that the submarine signals installed on light-vessels in the Light-House Service are giving good results. The service rendered by submarine signals makes them valuable aids to navigation on stations where they are required by local conditions. Much depends, however, on the efficiency of the station itself and its instant availability for use when conditions require it. Vessels dependent upon steam boilers for the requisite pressure to run the apparatus are

handicapped by the time required to get up the necessary pressure, except in the rare instances where pressure is maintained all the time.

LIGHT-KEEPERS' DWELLINGS.

Funds from the appropriation for light-keepers' dwellings were applied toward the construction of dwellings at the following-named stations:

First district:	Sixth district:
Whitlocks Mill, Me.	South Island, S. C.
Fort Popham, Me.	Ninth district:
Third district:	Ahnapee Pierhead range, Wis.
Waackaack, N. J.	Eleventh district:
Point Judith, R. I.	Au Sable, Mich.
Jobos Harbor, P. R.	Twelfth subdistrict:
Fourth district:	Kailua, Hawaii, Hawaii.
Cape May, N. J.	Thirteenth district:
Delaware Breakwater range rear, Del.	Cape Blanco, Oreg.
Assateague, Va.	

A new dwelling was constructed at the Bellevue range rear light-station, Delaware, at a cost of \$8,261.79, paid from the special appropriation for the construction of range lights at Bellevue range, Delaware River, made by the act of June 30, 1906.

A dwelling is being built at the Pauwela Point light, Maui, Hawaii (in process of construction), with funds from the appropriation "Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses."

A new dwelling is being built at Listons range rear light, Delaware, and will probably be completed by November 10, 1910. On June 30, 1910, \$718.73 had been expended and \$1,085.47 obligated. This work is being paid for from the balance of the appropriation "Delaware River range lights."

The act approved June 30, 1906, appropriated \$6,000 for the erection of a light-keeper's dwelling at Sheboygan light-station, Wisconsin. The site for the dwelling has only recently been obtained through condemnation proceedings. The dwelling will probably be constructed during the summer.

OIL HOUSES FOR LIGHT-STATIONS.

Isolated oil houses were erected at the following-named stations during the fiscal year 1910 from the appropriation "Oil houses for light-stations:"

First district:	Ninth district:
Fort Popham, Me.	Two Rivers pierhead, Wis.
Second district:	Wind Point, Wis.
Oak Bluffs, Mass.	Eleventh district:
Fourth district:	Clinton River range, Mich.
Fenwick Island, Del.	Birch Point range, Mich.
Bombay Hook, Del.	Twelfth district:
Schooner Ledge range front, Pa.	Point Arena, Cal.
Seventh district:	Point Cabrillo, Cal.
Sand Key, Fla. (Completed in fiscal year 1911.)	Twelfth subdistrict:
Eighth district:	Kahului, Maui, Hawaii.
West Rigoleta, La.	Kaunakakai, Molokai, Hawaii.
	Barbers Point, Oahu, Hawaii.
	Pauwela Point, Maui, Hawaii.

Split Rock light-station, Minnesota.—An oil house was erected during the year at this station at a cost of \$550, paid from the special appropriation for Split Rock light and fog-signal station, Minnesota.

Thirty-Mile Point light-station, New York.—An oil house transferred from another station was erected during the year at Thirty-Mile Point light-station, New York, at a cost of \$52.93, paid from the general appropriation "Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses, 1910."

Edgemoor light-house depot, Delaware.—An allotment of \$1,500 for the erection of an oil house at this depot was made on August 10, 1908, from the appropriation of \$3,000, made by the act of May 27, 1908, for two oil houses at a cost not to exceed \$1,500, to be erected at such places as shall be considered for the best interests of the Light-House Service. The amount allotted remains unexpended pending the development of plans for the improvement of this depot. No expenditures have been made under the appropriation mentioned.

Charlevoix Pierhead light-station, Michigan.—The work of constructing a brick oil house at this station is in progress.

Frankfort Pierhead range, Michigan, and Ahnapee (Algoma) Pierhead range, Wisconsin, light-stations.—Bids have been invited for furnishing the necessary materials for the construction of brick oil houses at these two light-stations.

Roe Island light-station, California.—Materials have been purchased for constructing a galvanized-iron oil house at this station.

Point Reyes and Bonita Point light-stations, California.—Isolated oil houses will be built at these light-stations during the year 1911.

Materials have been purchased for authorized oil houses at the following-named stations, and it is expected to erect them during the year 1911:

Winter Point range, Mich.
Whitefish Point, Mich.
Sand Point, Mich.

Spectacle Reef, Mich.
Marquette, Mich.
Little Rapids Cut, Nos. 23 to 27, Mich.

PUBLICATIONS.

New editions of the List of Lights and Fog-Signals, Pacific Coast, and of the List of Lights, Buoys, and Daymarks for the First and Second light-house districts, respectively, were issued during the year.

This list of lights and fog-signals was reduced to a list of coast lights, the lights in the estuaries being omitted. The list was also improved by discontinuing the separate listing of Canadian lights and placing these as nearly as practicable in geographic order with the lights of this Service.

The buoy lists were extensively corrected and an effort was made to bring them to date in every particular. They were made more complete by the insertion of additional data. Unnecessary repetitions were eliminated, and they were further improved by the use of bold-faced type for the names of lighted aids, so that these may be readily picked out to the exclusion of the unlighted aids when using the lists at night.

In each of the above lists bearings were changed to degrees true, and where necessary are also given in points magnetic. The margins of the pages were widened for greater convenience in inserting clip-pings from Notices to Mariners.

Owing to the extensive corrections which all of the lists require, it was found impracticable to issue new editions of the others at the periods heretofore customary. The List of Lights and Fog-Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the buoy lists of the Third, Fifth, and Seventh districts are now out of print, and every effort is being made

to complete the copy for new editions of these at the earliest possible moment.

LIGHTING OF BRIDGES.

The following-named bridges have been reported as having been lighted during the fiscal year in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Lighting of Bridges:

First district: Fore River, Me. Boston and Maine Railroad. Low bridge with swing draw.

Fifth district: Albemarle Sound, N. C. Norfolk and Southern Railroad. Rolling lift bridge—single lift.

Sixth district: St. Johns River, at Jacksonville, Fla. Florida East Coast Railway. Low bridge with swing draw.

Eleventh district: Howards Bay, at Lamborn avenue, Superior, Wis. Low bridge with swing draw.

Thirteenth district: Willamette River, at Oswego, Oreg. Southern Pacific Railroad. High truss-bridge without draw.

LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Bear Island, Me.—The wharf is small and there is not sufficient depth of water at the end for the larger tender to go alongside without grounding at low water. Buoys and coal are kept at this depot. The usual work has been performed. Fifty-four new piles were driven, about 300 feet of stringers renewed, repairs made to the coal shed, and a large part of the top of the wharf was repaired, at a total cost of \$2,515.12.

Little Diamond Island, Me.—All supplies for the greater part of the district are stored at this depot. The wharf, shops, buildings, and windmill are in fairly good condition. The usual work of cleaning, painting, and repairing buoys has been performed. A cover of reenforced concrete, with brick piers, was put on the large reservoir, and a new sink and wash trays were provided in the kitchen of the dwelling, at a total cost of \$623.74. Suitable tanks for the annual supply of oil, costing \$881, have been installed.

Portland, Me.—There are rented a storehouse and a wharf for use by the engineer's tender and a wharf for the inspector's tenders. The storehouse is used for receiving and storing materials, etc., purchased in Portland and vicinity, and for the preparation during the winter months, when outside work can not be done, of framing and interior finish of dwellings and other structures, and for the performance of other indoor work.

Whitehead, Me.—The wheeling stage and coal shed were repaired at a cost of \$127.52.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Boston, Mass.—A berth for the tender *Myrtle* and a storehouse for the use of the engineer, for receiving and storing materials, etc., for distribution at light-stations, are rented at Carleton's wharf, East Boston. A machine shop at No. 5 Gilbert place, equipped with modern machinery and tools, is maintained under the direction of the engineer for the purpose of manufacturing or repairing illuminating and fog-signal and other apparatus.

Lovells Island, Mass.—This depot is used as a base of supplies for the northern part of the Second district. The wharves and some of the buildings are in poor condition. Temporary repairs to the extent

of \$1,510.94 were made to the wharf and shed, a portion of said repairs having been necessitated on account of damage sustained during storms. By the act of June 17, 1910, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is authorized to select a site for a light-house depot on Governors Island, near Boston, to be approved by the Secretary of War, and when so approved the Secretary of War is authorized to transfer such site to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, with a view to moving this light-house depot to such site on Governors Island as may thereafter be authorized. Attention is invited to the estimates of this Bureau for the fiscal year 1912 (p. 557) in regard to establishing a light-house depot on the site belonging to the War Department on the south or southwesterly end of Castle Island, Boston Harbor, Mass., or on the site belonging to the Marine-Hospital Service, Treasury Department, on Chelsea Creek, Boston Harbor, Mass., in lieu of the site on Governors Island.

Woods Hole, Mass.—The supplies for the southern part of the Second district are kept at this depot. During the year the wharf, sheds, and dwelling were repaired at a cost of \$595.19. An increased depth of water is necessary for handling tenders.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Goat Island, R. I.—This depot furnishes the supplies for light-vessels and the buoys and appendages used in the vicinity of Narragansett Bay, and any tenders working in this neighborhood are coaled here. The wharf and buildings are in good condition. No repairs or improvements were made during the year.

Juniper Island, Vt.—This depot serves the light-stations and buoys in Lake Champlain. The depot consists of a wharf and a small storehouse for supplies, building materials, and boats, and the small light-draft tenders when working on Lake Champlain use these facilities. The annual supplies are brought from the general depot to this depot by small tenders. No repairs or improvements were made during the year.

New London, Conn.—This depot furnishes the incidental supplies for the eastern section of the Third district, between New Haven, Conn., and Providence, R. I. The stores consist of light-vessel moorings, buoys and appendages, lime, and fuel. The tender *John Rodgers* makes this depot her headquarters, and relief light-vessel No. 20 is kept here. The wharf and building are in good condition. Minor repairs were made during the year.

Staten Island, N. Y.—This is the general depot of the Light-House Service and the principal depot for the Third district. The apparatus and supplies for the illumination and maintenance of light-stations, fog-signal apparatus, buoys, equipment for light-vessels and tenders, and various other implements for aids to navigation throughout the Light-House Service are received, stored, packed, and shipped from there. In its area and location it is barely sufficient for the care and disposition of the large stock of property of many kinds stored there and for its work of manufacture and repair. The shops and buildings of the depot, except the building used as shops by the carpenter and boat builder, and the shed used by the sparmaker, are in good order. The storehouses are in good condition. During the year, owing to the lack of funds, the completion of the shop equipment has been progressing slowly; a milling machine, turret lathe, and a few auxiliary machines were pur-

chased. An electroplating plant has been ordered, and it is expected that this whole outfit when installed will be a long step toward the economical and rapid manufacture of lamps, clocks, etc.

THIRD SUBDISTRICT.

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.—This depot was built under the act approved March 5, 1905. The depot is in fair condition. No repairs were made during the past year.

San Juan, P. R.—The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$15,000 for a storehouse and dock at San Juan, authorized by the act of May 14, 1908. A recession of jurisdiction by the legislative assembly of Porto Rico over part of the site which it is proposed to use for depot purposes is awaited. For further information regarding this project, attention is invited to page 510 of this report. There is a buoy shed, with a temporary wooden wharf for the use of the tender; also a railway on this wharf. The wharf is built of wood, which in this latitude does not last long and requires repairs from time to time. The buoy shed, with the exception of various leaks in the roof, is in good condition. There are no shops or other buildings on the buoy lot. A small boom derrick was erected during the past fiscal year at the land end of the wharf, near the buoy shed, for handling sinkers and buoys. A small wooden oil house was also built on the property during the year. The supplies are stored in a small building belonging to the Navy Department, about a mile from the light-house property. No other work, except the routine work of scraping and painting buoys, was done during the year.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Absecon, N. J.—This depot, having a wharf and storehouse for buoys, is the main storage place for buoys used in the New Jersey inlets. There is no equipment and no direct communication except by water. The transportation facilities by water are fair. The structure is in poor condition and needs extensive repairs. No repairs were made during the year.

Cape May, N. J.—Here there is a boathouse, used as headquarters for crews of two light-vessels when on shore leave. It is in good condition. The grounds are in fair condition. Transportation facilities by rail and water are good. There is no equipment. No repairs were made during the year.

Chincoteague, Va.—A wharf and storehouse used for the storage of buoys and appendages for Chincoteague and Metomkin inlets, Virginia, and as headquarters for the shore boat from Winter-Quarter Shoal light-vessel. The grounds are in fair condition, but the wharf and storehouse are in poor condition. The transportation facilities, which are by water only, are fair. There is no equipment. Various repairs were made.

Edgemoor, Del.—This is the general storehouse and main depot for buoys and supplies of the district. The grounds are in fair condition. The wharves are in a very unsafe condition. The storehouse is in good condition, but much crowded. The shop is equipped with hand tools only. Transportation facilities by rail are fair and by water good. Various repairs were made to wharves and buildings during the year. The tenders attached to this district can, at present, tie only alongside the piers, necessitating the storage of much heavy material thereon to be within the reach of their tackle or involving

the loss of much time in transporting it from the concrete platform back of the bulkhead. The act approved June 17, 1910, authorized additional improvements in accordance with the recommendations in the Annual Report of the Light-House Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, at a cost not to exceed \$51,000, but no appropriation was made for the purpose. An allotment of \$1,500, made for an oil house at this depot, remains unexpended pending the development of plans for the improvement of the depot.

Lewes, Del.—This depot is used for storage of spare buoys and as headquarters for the shore boat of two light-vessels and the power boat from Brandywine Shoal and Fourteen-Foot Bank light-stations. There is no equipment, except hoisting gear for boats. The wharf platform is in bad condition. The boathouse is in good condition, except the hoisting apparatus, which is totally unserviceable. Transportation facilities by water are good, but by rail poor. No repairs were made during the year.

Tucker Beach, N. J.—The grounds and boathouse are in fair condition. The depot is not approachable by vessels on account of shoal water. Transportation facilities are poor. No repairs were made during the year.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Annapolis, Md.—Buoys and appendages are stored at this depot. Facilities for delivery at this depot, either by water or rail, are not good. Delivery by water requires scowage, and by rail hauling and scowage. Repairs were made at a cost of \$2,047.78.

Canton, Md.—The pier of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company at this place is rented as a berth for tenders and light-vessels in this district. There is at this pier a store-room, where supplies are delivered and stored until such time as they can be sent to the stations for which intended.

Lazaretto Point, Baltimore Harbor, Md.—This depot contains shops for the preparation of material for works of construction and repair, and storehouses for property of the engineer of this district. It is in fair condition. The facilities for transportation by water are good, but those for access by rail are not so convenient. During the year repairs were made at a cost of \$229.59. In the Annual Report of the Light-House Board for the year 1909 reference was made to the proposal to move this depot to the military reservation at Fort McHenry, on the opposite side of the harbor. To this end, application was made to the War Department for a small allotment, containing about 2 acres, of the Fort McHenry tract, fronting on the harbor. Under date of October 30, 1909, the Board was informed by the War Department that all of the reservation in question is needed for military purposes, and that it was, therefore, not practicable to grant the request.

Point Lookout, Md.—Used for the storage of buoys and appendages. Delivery by water is expensive, and railroads are not accessible. No repairs were made during the year. The wharf is in bad condition.

Portsmouth, Va.—This depot is now inadequate to handle the work of the district, as the number of aids to navigation has increased so greatly since the depot was established that there is not room enough to care for the buoys and supplies necessary to be kept on hand. The transportation facilities by water are good, but the water front is restricted, and vessels lying at the wharf are liable to damage by passing steamers. Railroad facilities are not good, as extra handling and

cartage are required. Repairs were made during the year at a cost of \$1,193.21. Four of the storehouses have shingle roofs and are constantly endangered by sparks from passing steamers or from fires in the vicinity of the depot. During the past year the roofs of the storehouses were badly damaged from sparks from a fire in the near vicinity.

Washington, D. C.—Delivery by water is fairly good. There are no facilities by rail, except by long hauling. The erection of a storehouse was begun in November, 1908, and finished January 25, 1910. The foundation, commenced early in July, was completed August 26, 1909. The building is a frame structure. Dredging was done around the wharf to provide sufficient depth of water for the accommodation of the vessels of the Service. Fences were built, cement walks and an asphalt-block roadway laid, the grounds put in good shape, and connections made with the city water mains. The cost was \$16,090.93.

Washington, N. C.—Buoys and supplies for the North Carolina sounds are stored here. Delivery by water is fairly good, but there are no facilities by rail, except by long hauling. Repairs were made during the year at a cost of \$12.50.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Castle Pinckney, N. C.—This depot is on an island and has no railroad facilities or telephone connections with the city. There is a depth of about 16 feet at low water at the head of the wharf, where there is room enough for one vessel to lie at a time. When the relief light-vessel or one of the other light-vessels is tied up at the depot wharf, it is necessary to move the vessel before the tender can dock and take on buoys and other supplies. The wharf shows decay in deck, caps, and stringers. The keeper's dwelling and grounds are in good condition. Minor repairs were made to the roof of keeper's dwelling and galvanized-wire fencing was purchased for the station yard at a cost of \$154.84.

Charleston, S. C.—A portion of the old post-office building is used as an office by the light-house inspector; also the ground floor and basement of this building are used by the engineer for a lamp shop and storeroom.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Egmont Key, Fla.—Buoys and appendages for the vicinity are kept here. This depot is in excellent condition. The buoy shed, built for that special purpose, is well adapted for its work, having raised platforms and a railway track and flat car for ready transportation of buoys to and from the shed. A coal shed, no longer used for its original purpose, is utilized as a buoy shed, the distribution of the buoyage of the district making it convenient to keep a large number of spare buoys here. The only transportation facilities are by water. The wharf and buildings were extensively repaired during the year and are in good condition. The cost of maintenance of this depot, exclusive of salaries of employees, was \$1,700 for the year.

Key West, Fla.—This is the principal depot of the district. The buoy shed is on the wharf and affords shelter for only a part of the buoys stored at this depot. The other buoys and accessories are exposed on the wharf. There is no railway for moving buoys to and from the shed, and they have to be rolled along the wharf, to the

damage of the decking of the latter. The wharf was damaged to some extent by the hurricane of October 11, 1909, and is in need of repairs. The blacksmith's shop is a cheap wooden structure. The storehouse is part of the buoy shed. There is no oil house at this depot, oil being stored at the naval station by permission of the Navy Department. The only transportation facilities are by sea. The cost of maintenance of this depot, exclusive of salaries of employees, was \$38.27 for the fiscal year.

Pensacola, Fla.—The conditions at this depot remain the same as reported a year ago. The buoys are landed with difficulty and deteriorate rapidly while lying on the ground. Such heavy accessories as sinkers and ballast balls can not be landed at all. There are rail and water transportation facilities at the navy-yard, about 200 yards distant from the buoy depot. A site for a shed and wharf at the foot of Mason street, Warrington, has been transferred by the Navy Department to the Light-House Service.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Fort San Jacinto, Tex.—This depot has rail and water connections, but is lower than the level of the railroad tracks. There is a wharf and shed for buoys and appendages.

Mobile, Ala.—The wharf is in fair condition, it being kept in repair by the railroad company under the terms of its lease. The buildings are in good condition. The depot is accessible by water and by rail. All the illuminating apparatus used at light-stations and on beacons in the Seventh and Eighth districts are overhauled, adjusted, and repaired in this depot, and are shipped out from here. All surplus engineer property and tools are stored here and kept in condition by its employees. Repairs were made during the past fiscal year at a cost of \$409.

Port Eads, La.—The act approved June 17, 1910, authorized the removal of the depot to New Orleans, La., or its vicinity, the purchase of a suitable site, and the erection of wharf and depot buildings, complete, at a cost not to exceed \$27,000. The appropriation for this purpose has not yet been made. General repairs were made during the year.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Charlevoix, Mich.—This depot is used for the storage and care of buoys and oil. The storehouse and dock are in excellent condition. Repairs to the extent of \$235 were made during the year. A frame dwelling of 7 rooms was commenced during May, 1910, but not completed at the end of the year. The amount expended on this project at the end of the year was \$2,145.43. The total amount obligated at that time was \$3,337.34.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The engineer's depot, storehouses, etc., together with the revetment, wharves, and grounds, are in good condition. The depot has water and railroad facilities. Various minor repairs to the depot were made during the year. The channel leading to the wharf in front of the depot has been dredged by the War Department, at a cost of \$142.20.

St. Joseph, Mich.—This depot is used for the storage, packing, and delivery of supplies to tenders for distribution to stations and light-vessels and for the care of buoys. The buildings and grounds are in excellent condition. The work of construction of a new sheet-

pile revetment is nearly completed. For details of work being done at this depot under the special appropriation act of May 27, 1908, see page 514. Repairs to the extent of \$736.10 were made during the year.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Buffalo, N. Y.—This is the principal depot in the district. It consists of two 2-story buildings, one for the engineer and one for the inspector. The buildings are fitted for shops and storerooms, with facilities for storing and handling buoys and appliances. The depot buildings are in excellent condition. The depot is inaccessible except by water. A steel derrick is now in the course of construction. The old slip was deepened during the year by dredging to a depth of 16 feet mean lake level, at a cost of \$1,221.71. Repairs were made to the wharf, inspector's and engineer's storehouses, keeper's dwelling, and machine shop.

Erie, Pa.—This depot is located on the north pier in Erie Harbor, and is inaccessible except by water. It consists of a buoy shed, which is not in very good condition.

Maumee Bay, Ohio.—This depot consists of a buoy shed located on cribwork at the Maumee Bay Ranges light-station. The building is in good condition. The depot is accessible only by water.

Rock Island, N. Y.—This depot is situated at Rock Island in the St. Lawrence River. It consists of a buoy shed and wharf, with a derrick and small car for handling buoys. The depot is inaccessible except by water, and the transportation facilities are poor, due to its isolation and lack of communication with the mainland. The buoy shed and wharf are in good condition.

Sandusky Bay, Ohio.—This depot consists of a buoy shed and wharf provided with track and car for handling buoys, etc. The depot is in good general condition. It is accessible only by water.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Detroit, Mich.—This is the main depot in the district, and here all supplies are received and delivered to tenders, or shipped to various points. It is well equipped with a main warehouse, used for storage purposes jointly by the inspector and the engineer, a shop and warehouse and buoy shed for the inspector, a larger workshop and warehouses for the engineer, and a small lamp shop. It has a serviceable wharf, and a brick dwelling for the custodian. The wharf and grounds are also used by the inspector of the Tenth district. Two basins serve as winter quarters for the tenders and light-vessels of the Tenth and Eleventh districts. The various structures of this depot are in good condition. The wharf flooring is not in good condition. There are excellent transportation facilities both by water and by rail. The efficiency of this depot suffers somewhat from the fact that it lies at the foot of an unpaved street, so that delivery by team is difficult during the late fall, winter, and early spring. A portion of this street is bordered on one side by property belonging to the Government of the United States. The east and west basins were deepened and defective piles of the wharf were removed. Repairs in the total sum of \$3,671.01 were made during the past year. The act approved June 17, 1910, authorized the construction of an oil house at this depot at a cost not to exceed \$3,500, but no appropriation has been made for the purpose.

Minnesota Point, Minn.—This is a new depot and is not entirely completed. It is used for the reception, storing, and delivery of supplies, etc., for lights in Superior Bay, St. Louis Bay and River, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and stations in Lake Superior in the vicinity. The wharf and approach are in good condition. Up to the present date the wharf and the combined buoy shed and oil house have been completed. The depot is not well located for shipping, although it is accessible to tenders and other vessels. There are no railroad facilities. Such structures as exist are serviceable and in good condition. Improvements were made during the year at a cost of \$1,294.71. The site is still to be graded, walks laid, and a wharf slip dredged, the same to cost approximately \$1,200.

St. Marys River, Mich.—Used for reception, storage, and delivery of supplies for lights in St. Marys River and adjacent waters. The wharf, oil house, buoy shed, keeper's dwelling, etc., are in good condition. There are only water facilities at this depot, the station being on an island.

Sugar Island, Mich.—This depot is used exclusively by the inspector of the district. It has a buoy shed, large oil house, wharf with tramway, and a custodian's dwelling. All structures are in good condition. There are no railroad facilities, but the depot is accessible to tenders and other vessels. Repairs and improvements were made during the year at a cost of \$1,190.25.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Yerba Buena, Cal.—This is the only depot in the district. It is located on Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco Bay, and can be reached only by boat. Minor repairs and improvements were made during the year. Plumbing work was done at a cost of \$579.64.

TWELFTH SUBDISTRICT.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—Three rooms on the channel wharf are occupied by the inspector for the storage of light-house supplies. They are leaky, overcrowded, and the supplies are in danger of being destroyed by fire. Storage facilities near the water front are exceedingly scarce and very difficult to obtain. A portion of naval dock No. 1 is used by courtesy of the Navy Department for the storage of buoys, chains, and sinkers.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Ediz Hook, Wash.—This subdepot has been completed, and is now in use.

Tongue Point, Oreg.—This is the main depot of the district. There are transportation facilities by water but not by rail. The wharf and buildings are in fine condition. A galvanized-iron workshop on a concrete foundation has been completed. The water is becoming shoal around the wharf.

NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

The table following shows the number and character of the various aids to navigation in the different districts of the Light-House Service on June 30, 1910.

Character.	1st dist.	2d dist.	3d dist.	3d sub-dist.	4th dist.	5th dist.	6th dist.	7th dist.	8th dist.	9th dist.
LIGHTED AIDS.										
First-order lights.....	2	5	4		5	7	8	7	2	
Second-order lights.....	7	3	2	1			1	2	2	1
Third-order lights.....	6	2	11	7	3		5	6	5	9
Three-and-a-half-order lights.....		1	3	2				1	2	2
Fourth-order lights.....	33	27	54	1	15	47	4	7	10	39
Fifth-order lights.....	20	16	18	1	8	23	4	1	12	12
Sixth-order lights.....	1	5	32	5	2	9	1			17
Lens-lantern lights.....	6	12	27	13	15	32	29	73	97	34
Range-lens lights.....			8		9	2				
Reflector lights.....	2	11	1		11	10	40		1	1
Post-lantern lights.....	1	11	158		19	111	165	1	44	9
Electric arc lights.....	1	4	a 1							
Electric incandescent lights.....			b 3							
Light-vessels.....	1	12	7		5	6	4		c 3	5
Light-vessels, relief.....		2	4		4	1	1			
Gaughted buoys.....	2	22	61		10	14	4		11	16
Total.....	82	133	394	30	106	262	266	98	189	146
UNLIGHTED AIDS.										
Fog-signals, steam, etc.....	16	9	28		4	7			1	39
Fog-signals, clockwork.....	36	15	64		8	68	2		13	10
Fog-signals, bell, hand.....	14							1		
Day beacons.....	145	82	40		4	11	65	54	80	1
Submarine signals.....	1	10	6		5	8	3		2	4
Whistling buoys.....	23	11	6	1	4	1	7	4	6	
Bell buoys.....	37	28	45	3	11	10	10	10	7	2
Other buoys.....	793	630	806	100	258	1,381	303	299	136	113
Total.....	1,066	785	995	104	294	1,496	390	368	245	169
Grand total.....	1,147	918	1,389	134	400	1,748	656	466	434	315

Character.	10th dist.	11th dist.	12th dist.	12th sub-dist.	13th dist.	14th dist.	15th dist.	16th dist.	Total.
LIGHTED AIDS.									
Hyper-radiant lights.....				1					1
First-order lights.....			9		9				58
Second-order lights.....		2	1	1					23
Third-order lights.....	6	10	4	1	5				80
Three-and-a-half-order lights.....	2	5							18
Fourth-order lights.....	25	40	13	3	18				336
Fifth-order lights.....	13	13	5		2				149
Sixth-order lights.....	15	7							94
Lens-lantern lights.....	30	66	24	27	21				506
Range-lens lights.....			2						21
Reflector lights.....		18							95
Post-lantern lights.....		103	9	2	195	595	493	428	2,344
Electric arc lights.....				1	5				12
Electric incandescent lights.....		d (2)	d (1)	d 1					4
Light-vessels.....	3	4	2		e 4				56
Light-vessels, relief.....	1		1		1				15
Gaughted buoys.....	33	42	4	2	3				224
Total.....	128	310	74	39	263	595	493	428	4,036
UNLIGHTED AIDS.									
Fog-signals, steam, etc.....	10	33	22		25				194
Fog-signals, clockwork.....	7	8	10		6				247
Fog-signals, bell, hand.....		1							16
Day beacons.....	3	3	37	11	62	53	244	280	1,172
Submarine signals.....	1	3	3		3				46
Whistling buoys.....			19	3	10				95
Bell buoys.....		1	9	2	8				183
Other buoys.....	196	499	83	23	343		/157		6,090
Total.....	214	518	183	39	457	53	401	280	8,046
Grand total.....	342	828	257	78	720	648	894	708	12,082

a Does not include one electric-arc light which is used in conjunction with second order bivalve lens.

b Two of which are used in conjunction with lens-lantern lights.

c Includes light-vessel No. 28, which is laid up at Galveston, Tex.

d Used in conjunction with lens.

e Includes light-vessel No. 50, laid up at light-house depot Tongue Point, Oreg.

f There were in addition 46 lighted buoys, which are included in the number of post-lantern lights.

TENDERS AND LIGHT-VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

The following tables give details concerning the various tenders and light-vessels in commission during the fiscal year 1910:

TENDERS IN COMMISSION.

Name.	District.	Tonnage.		When built.	Description.	Material of hull.	Dimensions.				Draft aft.		I. H. P.	Crew.		Miles steamed.	Coal consumed.	Original cost.	Cost of repairs.	Cost of maintenance.
		Gross.	Net.				Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Light.	Loaded.	Officers.		Men.						
<i>Inspectors' tenders.</i>							<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>					<i>Tons.</i>			
Anemone.....	11	677	300	1908	Steamer, screw.....	Steel..	174	30	16	12	0	13 0	1,000	6	22	12,160	1,408	\$191,968.58	\$1,218.55	\$29,528.36
Armeria.....	13	1,052	632	1889	do.....	do.....	202	35	18	11	0	13 4	1,200	8	25	18,094	2,088	178,930.09	3,458.47	49,136.34
Aspen.....	11	277	82	1906	do.....	do.....	118	25	12	9	6	9 6	440	4	9	8,292	70,572.50	70,572.50	513.72	14,642.47
Asalea.....	2	500		1891	do.....	do.....	145	25	12	10	0	10 0	400	5	17	18,942	1,064	79,792.40	898.58	23,847.48
Crocus.....	10	626		1904	do.....	do.....	155	29	14	11	8	13 3	700	6	23	7,853	1,206	119,718.44	4,250.92	27,835.36
Cypress.....	6	677	300	1908	do.....	do.....	174	30	16	11	8	13 3	1,000	6	22	16,828	1,927	191,633.34	1,969.87	31,702.24
Daisy.....	3	35	12	1892	do.....	Wood..	74	14	5	6	0	6 0	200	2	4	9,760	922	6,500.00	1,885.32	6,614.81
Forget-me-not.....	11			1908	Gasoline, screw.....	do.....	40	10	4	(*)		/24	3			1,330	1,265.75		1,637.19	
Gardenia.....	3	150	83	1879	Steamer, screw.....	do.....	117	20	9	9	0	8 0	200	4	11	8,116	11,448	11,000.00	872.47	16,288.84
Geranium.....	1	356	175	1863	Steamer, stern-wheel	do.....	156	23	11	7	6	8 0	210	4	14	2,109	1,016	13,500.00	1,262.97	9,797.90
Goldenrod.....	14	461	143	1888	Steamer, stern-wheel	Steel..	150	27	4	2	4	2 6	152	6	17	7,707	2,074	33,221.44	1,314.66	20,535.36
Heather.....	13	731	300	1908	Steamer, screw.....	do.....	165	28	15	11	0	12 6	685	6	20	5,876	1,772	118,567.58	10,047.47	30,499.10
Hibiscus.....	7	677	300	1908	do.....	do.....	174	30	16	12	0	13 6	1,000	6	22	1,050	1,487	184,642.59	77.00	33,007.33
Holly.....	5	367	142	1881	Steamer, side-wheel	Comp.	167	24	10	7	0	8 6	400	5	16	11,468	926	41,911.00	376.00	22,257.92
John Rodgers.....	3	260		1883	do.....	Iron..	151	27	9	7	0	8 0	260	4	15	8,615	857	59,986.70	1,042.61	22,845.39
Juniper.....	6	84	57	1900	Steamer, screw.....	Steel..	90	18	8	4	6	5 6	280	2	4	4,485	227	29,425.20	657.20	6,853.63
Kukul.....	12	677	300	1908	do.....	do.....	174	30	16	13	0	13 0	1,000	6	23	8,876	1,337	133,879.99	1,879.50	45,739.44
Larkspur.....	3	685		1903	do.....	do.....	162	30	14	9	6	11 0	1,137	5	22	13,080	1,969	128,258.77	1,496.79	26,639.44
Lilac.....	1	434	212	1892	do.....	do.....	145	27	15	11	0	13 0	800	5	16	13,705	1,252	92,124.89	2,378.58	25,066.33
Lily.....	15	507	320	1875	Steamer, side-wheel	Wood..	178	28	13	4	8	3 0	307	7	19	7,480	1,168	25,000.00	335.09	25,582.61
Madrona.....	12	411	206	1885	Steamer, screw.....	Iron..	164	27	15	11	0	13 0	700	6	22	7,480	1,725	87,871.76	13,335.00	32,639.35
Magnolia.....	8	550		1904	do.....	do.....	165	30	12	8	0	10 0	720	6	21	10,712	1,547	124,873.60	8,204.79	30,036.83
Maple.....	3	392	205	1893	do.....	Steel..	155	30	12	8	0	9 6	650	5	21	7,209	1,745	93,988.90	27,897.63	25,800.09
Maple.....	7	572	352	1897	do.....	do.....	165	30	12	8	0	8 6	800	6	22	8,704	1,216	74,997.63	31,180.86	31,180.83
Manzanita.....	13	677	300	1908	do.....	do.....	174	30	16	13	1	12 0	1,000	6	22	16,985	2,383	211,816.97	983.43	41,443.99
Marquette.....	15				do.....	do.....	35	6	3			/50								
Marquette.....	11	454	252	1890	do.....	do.....	150	27	12	11	3	11 6	550	6	21	12,074	949	84,870.68	57.85	24,790.19
Mayflower.....	2	572	352	1897	do.....	Steel..	155	30	12	9	0	8 6	650	5	19	8,872	1,288	74,872.07	36,068.69	25,582.61
Oleander.....	16	344		1903	Steamer, stern-wheel	do.....	165	34	7	3	8	3 8	600	6	22	10,522	1,218	60,000.00	753.94	32,872.82
Orinid.....	8	677	300	1908	Steamer, screw.....	do.....	174	30	16	12	6	13 0	1,000	6	22	11,698	1,454	186,160.83	1,050.49	32,866.01
Pauzy.....	3	314	167	1878	do.....	do.....	147	25	11	7	6	7 6	250	4	17	10,903	1,033	48,789.14	1,852.26	21,704.52

LIGHT-VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

No.	Station.	Dis- trict.	Material of hull.	When built.	Tonnage.		Dimensions.			I. H. P.	Fog-signal.	Illumi- nant.
					Gross.	Net.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
							<i>Fect.</i>	<i>in.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>in.</i>		
1	Frying-Pan Shoals, N. C. ^b	6	Wood...	1855	275	103	0	24	0	13	0	12-in. steam whistle. ^a
2	Relief ^c	4	do.	1849	210	98	0	25	0	9	0	Bell.
3	Shovelful Shoal, Mass.	2	do.	1852	140	69	0	23	0	10	3	Bell and horn.
4	Handkerchief, Mass.	2	do.	1855	104	77	0	20	0	10	0	do.
5	Cross Rip, Mass. ^d	2	do.	1864	171	81	6	21	6	9	0	do.
6	Succumasset Shoal, Mass.	2	do.	1864	140	80	0	24	0	10	0	do.
7	Relief.	2	do.	1857	181	81	2	28	2	9	6	8-in. comp. air whistle.
8	Scotland, N. J.	3	do.	1853	320	104	0	24	8	11	6	12-in. steam whistle.
9	Bartlett Reef, Conn.	3	do.	1854	155	79	8	21	8	10	4	Bell.
10	Relief ^e	3	do.	1854	250	103	6	22	6	11	0	10-in. steam whistle. ^a
11	Relief ^f	3	do.	1867	165	81	6	21	6	10	0	Bell.
12	Ram Island Reef, N. Y.	3	do.	1857	186	94	0	24	0	9	0	do.
13	Galveston, Tex. ^g	8	do.	1881	83	37	82	0	22	0	9	do.
14	Martins Industry, S. C.	6	do.	1864	232	150	0	23	6	10	6	do.
15	Charleston, S. C.	3	do.	1864	150	95	0	23	0	10	0	8-in. comp. air whistle.
16	Brenton Reef, R. I.	3	do.	1875	387	114	4	26	9	13	0	12 and 6-in. steam whistles ^a
17	Vineyard Sound, Mass.	2	do.	1876	387	114	0	26	9	11	0	12-in. steam whistle.
18	Great Round Shoal, Mass.	2	do.	1877	410	114	0	26	6	10	6	10-in. comp. air whistle. ^a
19	South Pass, La.	4	Comp.	1881	191	110	0	25	0	12	0	12-in. steam whistle. ^a
20	Northeast End, N. J. ^a	8	Iron	1882	197	113	0	25	0	10	6	do.
21	35-Foot Channel, Va.	5	Steel ^h	1887	285	120	9	27	6	12	0	8-in. comp. air whistle.
22	Tail of the Horseshoe, Va.	5	do.	1887	285	119	0	27	6	12	0	12-in. steam whistle.
23	Pollock Rip, Mass.	3	Comp.	1891	206	112	0	26	6	11	0	do.
24	Cornfield Point, Conn. ⁱ	2	do.	1891	206	112	0	27	8	12	0	do.
25	Cape Charles, Va.	5	do.	1890	206	112	0	27	0	14	0	do.
26	Relief ^j	13	do.	1892	206	112	0	27	0	14	0	do.
27	Fenwick Island Shoal, Del.	3	Steel.	1892	283	110	0	26	9	11	3	do.
28	Relief ^k	4	do.	1892	289	118	6	26	6	12	0	do.
29	Boston, Mass.	2	do.	1892	310	112	0	26	6	11	0	do.
30	Lansing Shoal, Mich.	9	Wood.	1892	310	118	0	26	0	11	0	do.
31	White Shoal, Mich. ⁿ	9	do.	1891	129	100	90	0	20	0	9	6-in. steam whistle.
32	Grays Reef, Mich.	9	do.	1891	130	101	90	0	20	0	8	do.
33	Bar Point Shoal, Mich.	10	do.	1893	105	101	80	0	21	6	8	do.
34	Eleven-Foot Shoal, Mich.	10	do.	1893	105	101	80	0	21	6	8	do.
35	Lake Huron, Mich.	11	do.	1893	105	101	80	0	21	6	8	do.
36	Poe Reef, Mich.	11	do.	1893	105	101	80	0	21	6	8	do.
37	Relief ^o	10	do.	1893	17	16	40	0	13	7	2	Bell.
38	Limekin Crossing South, Mich.	10	do.	1893	17	16	40	0	12	0	2	do.
39	Limekin Crossing North, Mich.	10	do.	1893	17	16	38	0	12	6	2	do.
40	Relief.	10	Comp.	1896	538	112	0	28	6	13	0	12-in. steam whistle. ^a
41	Unstilla Reef, Wash. ^r	13	Steel.	1897	450	364	112	0	28	6	13	do.
42	Fire Island, N. Y.	3	do.	1897	450	364	112	0	28	6	13	do.

69	Overfalls, Del. ^a	4	do.	1897	407	204	112	6	29	6	13	0	350	do.	E. 1 ^g
70	San Francisco, Cal.	12	do.	1897	400	112	112	0	28	6	13	0	370	do.	E. 1 ^g
71	Diamond Shoal, N. C.	Comp.	1897	450	204	112	112	0	28	6	13	0	350	do.	E. 1 ^g
72	do.	Steel.	1897	450	204	112	112	0	28	6	13	0	350	do.	E. 1 ^g
73	Pullock Rip Shoals, Mass.	2	do.	1900	538	112	112	0	28	6	12	9	400	do.	E. 1 ^g
74	Cape Elizabeth, Me.	1	Wood.	1902	408	118	118	0	28	6	13	0	380	do.	E. 1 ^g
75	Cape Elizabeth, Me.	11	Steel.	1902	160	75	75	0	24	0	4	9	380	do.	E. 1 ^g
76	Relief	12	do.	1904	428	169	117	7	26	6	12	0	381	do.	E. 1 ^g
77	Pea Ridge Reef, Wis.	19	do.	1906	215	169	117	7	26	6	12	0	381	do.	E. 1 ^g
78	Relief	3	do.	1904	450	188	112	9	28	6	12	6	328	do.	E. 1 ^g
79	Five-Fathom Bank, N. J.	4	do.	1904	465	188	112	9	28	6	12	6	328	do.	E. 1 ^g
80	Cape Lookout Shoals, N. C.	5	do.	1904	465	188	112	9	28	6	12	6	328	do.	E. 1 ^g
81	Head Bank, Tex.	8	do.	1904	465	188	112	9	28	6	12	6	328	do.	E. 1 ^g
82	Blunts Reef, Cal.	12	do.	1904	465	188	112	9	28	6	12	6	328	do.	E. 1 ^g
83	Brunswick, Ga.	12	do.	1904	465	188	112	9	28	6	12	6	328	do.	E. 1 ^g
84	Nantucket Shoals, Mass.	2	do.	1907	488	246	112	11	29	0	13	0	325	do.	E. 1 ^g
85	Hen and Chickens, Mass.	2	do.	1907	488	246	112	11	29	0	13	0	325	do.	E. 1 ^g
86	Ambrose Channel, N. Y.	2	do.	1907	488	246	112	11	29	0	13	0	325	do.	E. 1 ^g
87	Columbia River, Ore.	13	do.	1907	488	246	112	11	29	0	13	0	325	do.	E. 1 ^g
88	Martin Reef, Mass.	11	do.	1908	76	88	0	0	21	0	10	0	90	do.	E. 1 ^g
89	Hedge Fence, Mass.	2	do.	1908	477	225	112	11	29	6	13	0	400	do.	E. 1 ^g
90	Winter-Quarter Shoal, Va. (Relief)	4	do.	1908	477	225	112	11	29	0	13	0	400	do.	E. 1 ^g
91	Relief	13	do.	1908	477	225	112	11	29	0	13	0	400	do.	E. 1 ^g
92	Swiftsure Bank, Wash.	13	do.	1908	477	225	112	11	29	0	13	0	400	do.	E. 1 ^g
93	Bush Bluff, Va.	5	Comp.	1876	87	60	0	0	19	5	12	0	400	do.	E. 1 ^g
	Southeast Shoal, Lake Erie ^a	10												do.	E. 1 ^g

^a Have submarine signals.

^b Withdrawn from station on March 22, 1910, for repairs, and is still off her station.

^c At end of year was moored at Edgemoor light-house depot.

^d Under repair at the close of the year preparatory to the installation of a fog-signal.

^e On Overfalls station during past fiscal year.

^f Held at New London light-house depot throughout the year in readiness for duty wherever required.

^g Not used as an aid to navigation. Has been out of commission at Galveston, Tex., during the entire year. Act of June 17, 1910, authorized removal and location elsewhere.

^h Removed from station for repairs August 31, 1908, and has not since been returned to her station.

ⁱ Steel, wood sheathed.

^j Off station since July 20, 1909, receiving general overhauling.

^k Laid up at light-house depot, Tongue Point, pending decision as to future disposition.

^l On Cornfield Point station at close of fiscal year.

^m March 22, 1910, relieved Frying-Pan Shoals light-vessel No. 1 and is still on that station.

ⁿ At end of fiscal year this vessel was undergoing extensive repairs preparatory to being located at another station.

^o Stationed at Detroit light-house depot, and is ready for service in case of emergency. Was not in service during fiscal year.

^p Displacement.

^q "E. 1." stands for electric incandescent.

^r Being thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

^s Removed from station April 15, 1909, for repairs; not since returned.

^t On Northeast End station during entire fiscal year.

^u "E. a." stands for electric arc.

^v On Unatilla Reef station at close of year.

^w This light-vessel was located in Canadian waters, marking Point au Pelee Passage in Lake Erie. Discontinued June 5, 1910, as the establishment of a light-vessel in the locality by the Canadian government rendered its maintenance no longer necessary. This vessel was furnished and maintained under contract with the Lake Carriers' Association at a cost of \$4,000 a year, the expense being paid from special appropriations made from year to year.

LIGHTED AIDS (EXCLUSIVE OF LIGHTED BUOYS).

The following is a list of stations using illuminants other than oil in regular service lamps:

INCANDESCENT OIL-VAPOR LIGHTS (80).

First district (1):
Owls Head, Me.
Second district (7):
Plymouth (Gurnet), Mass. (2).
Race Point, Mass.
Monomoy Point, Mass.
Cuttyhunk, Mass.
Chatham, Mass. (2).
Third district (27):
Block Island Southeast, R. I.
Shinnecock Bay, N. Y.
Fire Island, N. Y.
Little Gull Island, N. Y.
Horton Point, N. Y.
Eatons Neck, N. Y.
Sandy Hook rear, N. J.
Montauk Point, N. Y.
Point Judith, R. I.
Block Island North, R. I.
Watch Hill, R. I.
New London Harbor, Conn.
New London Ledge, Conn.
Plum Island, N. Y.
Race Rock, N. Y.
Falkner Island, Conn.
Old Field Point, N. Y.
Pecks Ledge, Conn.
Great Captains Island, Conn.
West Bank, N. Y.
North Hook Beacon, N. J.
Romer Shoal, N. Y.
Point Comfort, N. J.
Conover Beacon, N. J.
Chapel Hill, N. J.
Elm Tree, N. Y.
New Dorp, N. Y.
Fourth district (8):
Harbor of Refuge, Del.
Bellevue range rear, Del.
Reedy Island range Del. (2).
Listons range front, Del.
Elbow of Cross Ledge, N. J.
Barnegat, N. J.
Absecon, N. J.
Cape May, N. J.

Sixth district (9):
Cape Fear, N. C.
Cape Romain, S. C.
Charleston, S. C.
Hunting Island, S. C.
Tybee, Ga.
St. Augustine, Fla.
Mosquito Inlet, Fla.
Cape Canaveral, Fla.
Jupiter Inlet, Fla.
Seventh district (2):
Key West, Fla.
Dry Tortugas, Fla.
Eighth district (1):
Boliver Point, Tex.
Ninth district (9):
Grand Traverse, Mich.
South Manitou, Mich.
Big Sable, Mich.
Chicago Harbor, Ill.
Grossepoint, Ill.
Twin River Point, Wis.
Cana Island, Wis.
Tail Point, Wis.
Sturgeon Bay Canal, Wis.
Eleventh district (4):
Isle aux Peches range front, Mich.
Detour, Mich.
Marquette, Mich.
Two Harbors, Minn.
Twelfth district (1):
Yerba Buena, Cal.
Twelfth subdistrict (2):
Makapuu Point, Hawaii.
Diamond Head, Hawaii.
Thirteenth district (9):
Cape Arago, Oreg.
Cape Disappointment, Wash.
North Head, Wash.
New Dungeness, Wash.
Point Wilson, Wash.
Smith Island, Wash.
Burrows Island, Wash.
Patos Island, Wash.
West Point, Wash.

ACETYLENE LIGHTS (76).

Third district (13):
Branford Reef, Conn.
Corner Stake, N. J.
South Hook beacon front, N. J.
Jones Rocks, Conn.
United States Dike No. 1, N. J.
United States Dike No. 3, N. J.
Lower Rocky Point No. 2, N. J.
Low Moor No. 7, N. J.
Northwest Point No. 2 A, N. J.
Little Silver No. 9, N. J.
Goose Neck Point No. 11, N. J.

Third district (13)—Continued.
Cooks Sedges No. 13, N. J.
Sands Point No. 4, N. J.
Fourth district (2):
Finns Point Jetty, N. J.
Christiana South Jetty, Del.
Sixth district (1):
Winyah Bay, South Jetty, S. C.
Seventh district (1):
Caucus Cut and Pensacola Bay range rear, Fla.

ACETYLENE LIGHTS (76)—Continued.

Eighth district (50):

Sand Island range rear, Ala. (2).
 Mobile Ship Channel, Ala. (28).
 Lake Borgne, Miss.
 Southwest Pass East Jetty, La.
 Southwest Pass West Jetty, La.
 Sabine Pass, La. and Tex. (6).
 Galveston Jetty, Tex.
 Second Turn, Tex.
 Hitchcock Reef, Tex.
 East Bank, Tex.
 Texas City Channel, Tex. (5).
 Galveston Bay Channel, Tex. (2).

Ninth district (7):

Ludington North Breakwater, Mich.
 Ludington South Breakwater, Mich.
 Bank Point, Mich.
 Saugatuck Harbor north entrance,
 Mich.
 Holland (Black Lake) range front,
 Mich.
 Milwaukee Breakwater, Wis.
 Elbow, Wis.
 Eleventh district (1):
 Isle aux Peches range rear, Mich.
 Thirteenth district (1):
 Hog Rocks, Alaska.

ELECTRIC ARC LIGHTS (13).

First district (1):

Kennebunkport Pier, Me.

Second district (4):

Wamsutta Mill, Mass.
 South Boston range, Mass. (3).

Third district (2):

Navesink (S'y) light-station, N. J.^a
 Ambrose Channel light-vessel No. 87,
 N. Y.

Twelfth subdistrict (1):

Waiakae, Hawaii.

Thirteenth district (5):

Coquille River entrance range,
 Oreg. (2).
 Smith Point, Oreg.
 Astoria range, Oreg. (2).

ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LIGHTS (7).

Third district (3):

Blackwells Island Reef, N. Y. (2).^a
 Goat Island Shoal, R. I.

Eleventh district (2):

Marquette Breakwater, Mich.^a
 Duluth North Pier, Minn.^a

Twelfth district (1):

San Francisco light-vessel No. 70,
 Cal.^a

Twelfth subdistrict (1):

Cocoanut Point, Hawaii.^a

GAS LIGHTS (3).

Second district (2):

Newburyport Upper Harbor range,
 Mass. (2).

Sixth district (1):

Main Channel range rear, S. C.

SUBMARINE SIGNALS.

The following list gives the location of the submarine signals in commission June 30, 1910:

First district (1):

Cape Elizabeth light-vessel No. 74,
 Me.

Second district (10):

Vineyard Sound light-vessel No. 41,
 Mass.
 Great Round Shoal light-vessel No.
 42, Mass.
 Pollock Rip light-vessel No. 47, Mass.
 Boston light-vessel No. 54, Mass.
 Relief light-vessel No. 66.
 Pollock Rip Shoals light-vessel No.
 73, Mass.
 Nantucket Shoals light-vessel No. 85,
 Mass.

Second district (10)—Continued.

Hedge Fence light-vessel No. 90,
 Mass.
 Peaked Hill submarine bell buoy,
 Mass.
 Great Round Shoal Channel Entrance
 gas, whistling, and submarine bell
 buoy, Mass.
 Third district (6):
 Brenton Reef light-vessel No. 39, R. I.
 Cornfield Point light-vessel No. 48,
 Conn.
 Fire Island light-vessel No. 68, N. Y.
 Ambrose Channel light-vessel No. 87,
 N. Y.

^a Used in conjunction with lens.

SUBMARINE SIGNALS—continued.

Third district (6)—Continued.

Relief light-vessel No. 51.
Greenville Piers Channel gas, bell,
and submarine bell buoy No. 2G,
N. Y.

Fourth district (5):

Northeast End, N. J. (Relief light-
vessel No. 78).
Five-Fathom Bank light-vessel No.
79, N. J.
Overfalls, Del. (Relief light-vessel
No. 16).^a
Fenwick Island Shoal light-vessel
No. 52, Del.
Winter-Quarter Shoal, Va. (Relief
light-vessel No. 91).

Fifth district (8):

35-Foot Channel light-vessel No. 45,
Va.
Cape Charles light-vessel No. 49, Va.
Chesapeake Bay Entrance gas, whis-
tling, and submarine bell buoy CB2,
Va.
Tail of the Horseshoe light-vessel No.
46, Va.
Diamond Shoal light-vessels Nos. 71
and 72, N. C.
Cape Lookout Shoals light-vessel No.
80, N. C.
Middle Ground North End gas, whis-
tling, and submarine bell buoy, No.
8, Va.

Sixth district (3):

Frying-Pan Shoals light-vessel No. 1,
N. C.

Sixth district (3)—Continued.

Brunswick light-vessel No. 84, Ga.
Relief light-vessel No. 53.

Eighth district (2):

South Pass light-vessel No. 43, La.
Heald Bank light-vessel No. 81, Tex.

Ninth district (4):

Lansing Shoal light-vessel No. 55,
Mich.
White Shoal light-vessel No. 56, Mich.
Grays Reef light-vessel No. 57, Mich.
Eleven-Foot Shoal light-vessel No.
60, Mich.

Tenth district (1):

Bar Point Shoal light-vessel No. 59,
Mich.

Eleventh district (3):

Lake Huron light-vessel No. 61, Mich.
Poe Reef light-vessel No. 62, Mich.
Detour light-station, Mich.

Twelfth district (3):

San Francisco light-vessel No. 70, Cal.
Blunta Reef light-vessel No. 83, Cal.
Relief light-vessel No. 76.

Thirteenth district (3):^b

Columbia River light-vessel No. 88,
Oreg.
Relief light-vessel No. 92 (tempo-
rarily at Umatilla reef, Wash.).
Swiftsure Bank light-vessel No. 93,
Wash.

LIGHTS ESTABLISHED AND DISCONTINUED.

The following tables show the location and character of the lights established and discontinued during the fiscal year 1910:

LIGHTS ESTABLISHED.

District.	Location.	Character.
First.....	Whitlocks Mill, Me.....	Fourth order.
	Kennebunkport Pier, Me.....	Electric arc.
Third.....	New London Ledge, Conn.....	Fourth order.
	Branford Reef, Conn.....	Lens lantern.
	Breaker Island, N. Y.....	Post lantern.
	Nova Scotia Bar, N. Y.....	Do.
	Cheney Bar, N. Y.....	Do.
	Watermans Bar, N. Y.....	Do.
	Nestepol Bar, N. Y.....	Do.
Fourth.....	Elbow of Cross Ledge, N. J.....	Fourth order.
	Sea Haven Beacon, N. J.....	Lens lantern.
	Mah Maul Shoal, N. J. (temporary).	Do.
	Lelpale River range front, Del.....	Post lantern.
	Lelpale River range rear, Del.....	Do.

^a The regular light-vessel, No. 60, for this station is being repaired. This light-vessel when on station is equipped with submarine signal apparatus.

^b Umatilla Reef light-vessel No. 67, Wash., when on station is equipped with submarine signal apparatus.

LIGHTS ESTABLISHED—Continued.

District.	Location.	Character.
Fifth.....	Ragged Point, Md.....	Fourth order.
	Thimble Shoal, Va.....	Sixth order.
	Persimmon Point Shoal, Md.....	Lens lantern.
	Port Tobacco River Flats, Md.....	Do.
	Matomkin Point Middle Ground, Md.....	Do.
	Ware Point, Va.....	Post lantern.
	Dymer Creek Flats, Va.....	Do.
	Port-Hand Shoal, Va.....	Do.
	Bay Point, N. C.....	Do.
	Cedar Island Bay, N. C.....	Do.
	Lower Broad Creek, N. C.....	Do.
	Winyah Bay South Jetty, S. C.....	Fifth order.
	Port Caswell range front, Cape Fear River, N. C.....	Lens lantern.
Sixth.....	Dunn Creek No. 13, St. Johns River, Fla.....	Post lantern.
	Cedar Creek No. 17, St. Johns River, Fla.....	Do.
	Arlington Cut No. 21, St. Johns River, Fla.....	Do.
	Forrester Point lower range front No. 62, Fla.....	Do.
	Forrester Point lower range rear, Fla.....	Do.
	Forrester Point middle front No. 64, Fla.....	Do.
	Forrester Point middle rear, Fla.....	Do.
	Forrester Point upper front No. 66, Fla.....	Do.
	Forrester Point upper rear, Fla.....	Do.
	Cut C range front, Fla.....	Lens lantern.
Seventh.....	Cut C range rear, Fla.....	Do.
	Cut E range front, Fla.....	Do.
	Cut E range rear, Fla.....	Do.
	Cut F range front, Fla.....	Do.
	Cut F range rear, Fla.....	Do.
	West Pass Cut range front, Fla.....	Do.
	West Pass Cut range rear, Fla.....	Do.
	Sand Island Cut range front, Fla.....	Do.
	Sand Island Cut range rear, Fla.....	Do.
	St. Andrews Bar range front, Fla.....	Do.
Eighth.....	St. Andrews Bar range rear, Fla.....	Do.
	Gulfport Channel, No. 10, Miss.....	Do.
	Texas City Channel, No. 1, Tex.....	Do.
	Texas City Channel, No. 1a, Tex.....	Do.
	Texas City Channel, No. 3a, Tex.....	Do.
	Morgan Point Channel, Tex.....	Post lantern.
Ninth.....	Cedar Bayou North Jetty, Tex.....	Do.
	North Point (Milwaukee), Wis.....	Fourth order.
	Ludington North Breakwater, Mich.....	Lens lantern.
	Drake Point (Black Lake), Mich.....	Do.
Eleventh.....	Point Superior (Black Lake), Mich.....	Do.
	Middle Ground (Black Lake), Mich.....	Do.
	Duluth North Pier, Minn.....	Do.
Twelfth.....	Ranier range, Minn.....	2 lens lanterns.
Twelfth.....	Carquinez Strait, Cal.....	Fourth order.
Twelfth sub.....	Petaluma Inlet, Nos. 2, 4, and 6.....	3 lens lanterns.
	Makapu Point, Hawaii.....	Hyper-radiant.
	Molokai, Hawaii.....	Second order.
	Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii.....	Fourth order.
	Honolulu Fort Street, Hawaii.....	Lens lantern.
Thirteenth.....	Kailua, Hawaii.....	Do.
	Channel Beacon No. 4, Honolulu Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii (reconstructed).....	Do.
	Point Roberts, Wash.....	Do.
	Pastol Bay range front, Alaska.....	Post lantern.
	Pastol Bay range rear, Alaska.....	Do.
	Pastolik River, Alaska.....	Do.
	Apoon Mouth, Alaska.....	Do.
	Point Spencer, Alaska.....	Do.
	Kingegan, Alaska.....	Do.
	Cape Espenberg, Alaska.....	Do.
	Port Graham Entrance, Alaska.....	Do.
	Beluga River, Alaska.....	Do.
	Susitna River, Alaska.....	Do.
	Cottonwood Island lower and upper range front, Wash.....	Do.
	Cottonwood Island lower range rear, Wash.....	Do.
	Morgan Wharf, Oreg.....	Do.
	Stevens Point, Oreg.....	Do.
	Depot Slough, Oreg.....	Do.
	Westport range front, Wash.....	Do.
Fourteenth.....	2 post-lantern lights.....	
Fifteenth.....	124 post-lantern lights.....	
Sixteenth.....	49 post-lantern lights.....	

a 72 of the 124 are lighted buoys.

LIGHTS DISCONTINUED.

District.	Location.	Character.
First.....	Whitlocks Mill, Me.....	Post lantern.
Third.....	Southwest Ledge, Conn.....	Do.
Fourth.....	Cross Ledge, N. J. ^a	Fourth order.
	Elbow of Cross Ledge, N. J. (temporary).....	Lens lantern.
Fifth.....	Thimble Shoal, Va.....	Fourth order.
	Turnstake, N. C.....	Post lantern.
	Green Shoal, N. C.....	Do.
Sixth.....	Floral Bluff No. 21, St. Johns River, Fla.....	Do.
	Dancey Point No. 51, St. Johns River, Fla.....	Do.
	Forrester Point No. 53, St. Johns River, Fla.....	Do.
Seventh.....	Bowies Bank, Fla.....	Lens lantern.
	Hen and Chickens, Fla.....	Do.
	East Turtle Shoal, Fla.....	Do.
	Pelican Key, Fla.....	Do.
	Indian Hill, Fla.....	Do.
	Cadsden Point, Fla.....	Do.
	West Pass Bar range front, Fla.....	Do.
	West Pass Bar range rear, Fla.....	Do.
	St. Andrews Bar range front, Fla.....	Do.
	St. Andrews Bar range rear, Fla.....	Do.
Eighth.....	Fort Point, Tex.....	Fourth order.
Ninth.....	Ludington Pierhead front range, Mich.....	Sixth order.
	Ludington North Pierhead, Mich.....	Lens lantern.
Eleventh.....	Superior Front Channel No. 1, Wis.....	Post lantern.
	Superior Bay range, Wis.....	2 post lanterns.
	Quebec Channel, Wis.....	Post lantern.
	Superior Bay Channel, lower, Minn.....	Do.
	Superior Bay Channel, upper, Minn.....	Do.
Twelfth.....	Mare Island Strait, Cal.....	Lens lantern.
Twelfth sub.....	Honolulu range front, Hawaii.....	Fourth order.
	Honolulu range rear, Hawaii.....	Lens lantern.
	Makanalu, Hawaii.....	Do.
Thirteenth.....	Cottonwood Island Shoal range rear, Oreg.....	Post lantern.
Fourteenth.....	3 post-lantern lights.....	
Fifteenth.....	130 post-lantern lights ^b	
Sixteenth.....	64 post-lantern lights.....	

^a The act of June 17, 1910, provided for the discontinuance of this light upon the establishment and putting into service of the Elbow of Cross Ledge light-station, N. J.

^b 69 of the 130 are lighted buoys.

LIGHTS TO BE ESTABLISHED (EXCLUSIVE OF LIGHTED BUOYS).

The following is a list of lights, exclusive of lighted buoys, that will probably be established during the fiscal year 1911, together with the number of additional keepers that will be required:

District.	Location.	Character.	Additional keepers.
Second.....	Outer end of breakwater, Vineyard Haven, Mass.....	Post lantern.....	1
Third.....	Lloyd and Huntington Harbor, N. Y.....	Fourth order.....	1
	Point Judith Harbor of Refuge, R. I. (temporary).....	4 acetylene lights.....	
	Passaic, N. J.....	Fourth order lens.....	
	Staten Island, Ambrose Channel, outer range rear, N. Y.....	Second order.....	2
	Swinburne Island, Ambrose Channel, middle range, N. Y.....	2 lens lanterns.....	1
	Negro Point, N. Y.....	Fourth order.....	1
Fifth.....	Half Pone Shoal, Va.....	Post lantern.....	1
	Fergusson's wharf, Va.....	do.....	1
	Tobago Bay, Va.....	do.....	1
	Polk Shoal, Md.....	do.....	1
	Benedict, Md.....	do.....	1
	Barren Island, Md.....	do.....	1
	Tar Bay, Md.....	do.....	1
	Sheep Island Slough, N. C.....	do.....	1
Sixth.....	Dunn Creek Bar No. 2, Dunn Creek, Fla.....	do.....	
	Crescent Lake, Fla.....	do.....	
	Shell Bluff No. 1.....	do.....	1
	Carls Point No. 4.....	do.....	
	Fish Hawk No. 3.....	do.....	
	Dead Lake No. 6.....	do.....	
	Omega No. 5.....	do.....	
	Fulton, St. Johns River, Fla.....	do.....	1
	Tybee range front, Ga.....	Reflector.....	

District.	Location.	Character.	Additional keepers.
Sixth (contd.)	St. Johns River range front, Fla.....	Reflector	1
	Fort Clinch range, Fla.....	2 reflectors	
	Tiger Island range, Fla.....	Front, lens-lantern; rear, reflector.	
	Wards Bank range, Fla.....	6 lens lanterns.....	
Seventh.....	Crossover range, Fla.....	Lens lantern.....	1
	Magic City range, Fla.....	Post lantern.....	1
Eighth.....	Cut A range front, Fla.....	Lens lantern.....	
	Choctawhatchee River, Fla.....	do.....	
	Bay Point, Blackwater Bay, Fla.....	do.....	
	Galveston north jetty, Tex.....	do.....	1
	Galveston dyke, West End, Tex.....	do.....	1
	Galveston Bay Channel 2, Tex.....	Post lantern.....	1
	Houston Ship Channel, 2, Tex.....	do.....	1
	Houston Ship Channel, 4, Tex.....	do.....	1
Ninth.....	Bayou Segnette, La.....	do.....	1
	Bayou Villars, La.....	do.....	1
	Bayou des Allemands, La.....	do.....	1
Tenth.....	White Shoal, Mich.....	Second order.....	4
	Hills Point range, Wis.....	Lens lantern.....	
	Wells Island, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.....	do.....	1
	Chaumont range, Chaumont Bay, N. Y.....	2 lens lanterns.....	1
Eleventh.....	Cherry Island, Chaumont Bay, N. Y.....	Lens lantern.....	1
	Ballast Island, Lake Erie.....	do.....	1
	Cleveland West Breakwater Pierhead, Ohio.....	Fourth order.....	
	Cleveland East Breakwater Pierhead, Ohio.....	Lens lantern.....	
	Split Rock, Minn.....	Third order.....	3
Twelfth.....	Superior Entry, Wis.....	4 lens lanterns.....	
Twelfth sub.....	Punta Gorda, Cal.....	Fourth order.....	3
	Pauwela Point, Maui, Hawaii.....	Lens lantern.....	1
	Hawea Point, Maui, Hawaii.....	do.....	1
	Kipahulu Point, Maui, Hawaii.....	do.....	1
	Kukuihaele, Hawaii, Hawaii.....	do.....	1
	Hanapepe, Kauai, Hawaii.....	do.....	1
	Kahului Breakwater, Maui, Hawaii.....	do.....	1
	Molokini Island, Hawaii.....	Acetylene beacon.....	
	Pauwala Point, Hawaii.....	Lens lantern.....	
	Neah Bay range, Wash.....	2 post lanterns.....	1
Thirteenth.....	Orca Inlet range, Alaska.....	do.....	
	Odiac Channel range, Alaska.....	do.....	1
	North Island Rock, Alaska.....	Post lantern.....	
	Hinchinbrook Entrance, Alaska.....	Third order.....	4
	Wrangell Strait, Alaska:		
	Vexation Point.....	Post lantern.....	
	Turn Point.....	do.....	
	South Green Rock.....	do.....	
	South Ledge.....	do.....	
	South Flat.....	do.....	
	Spike Rock.....	do.....	
	Point Alexander.....	Lens lantern.....	
	Point Lockwood Rock.....	Post lantern.....	2
	North Flat.....	do.....	
	Mitkof Island.....	Lens lantern.....	
	Bush Top Island.....	Post lantern.....	
	Burnt Island Ledge.....	do.....	
	Boulder Flat.....	do.....	
	Battery Islet range.....	2 post lanterns.....	
	Anchor Point.....	Post lantern.....	
	Calder Rock, Sumner Strait, Alaska.....	Acetylene beacon.....	
	Channel Island, Tongass Narrows, Alaska.....	Post lantern.....	1
	Eye Opener Rock, Sumner Strait, Alaska.....	Acetylene beacon.....	
	Point Arden, Stephens Passage, Alaska.....	do.....	
	Point Gardiner, Chatham Strait, Alaska.....	do.....	
	Point Young, Stephens Passage, Alaska.....	do.....	
	Strait Island, Sumner Strait, Alaska.....	do.....	
	Vank Island, Sitkine Strait, Alaska.....	do.....	
	Ship Island, Alaska.....	do.....	
	Midway Island, Alaska.....	do.....	
	Middle Rock, Valdez Narrows, Alaska.....	do.....	
	West End Busby Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska.....	do.....	
	East Clump Flats, Tongass Narrows, Alaska.....	Post lantern.....	1
	Portland Island, Stephens Passage, Alaska.....	Acetylene beacon.....	
	Rocky Island, Icy Strait, Alaska.....	do.....	
	Round Point, Zarembo Island, Alaska.....	do.....	
	Spire Island Reef, Revillagigedo Channel, Alaska.....	Post lantern.....	1
	Bushy Island, Clarence Strait, Alaska.....	Acetylene beacon.....	
	Channel Island, Prince William Sound, Alaska.....	Lens lantern.....	
	Beaddah Point, Neah Bay, Wash.....	Acetylene beacon.....	
	Eliza Island, Wash.....	Fourth order.....	2
	Barwell Island, Alaska.....	Acetylene beacon.....	

LIGHT-VESSELS ESTABLISHED AND DISCONTINUED.

Nolight-vessels were established during the fiscal year 1910. South-east Shoal light-vessel, off Point au Pelee, Lake Erie, in the Tenth district, was discontinued.

FOG-SIGNALS ESTABLISHED AND DISCONTINUED.

The following fog-signals were established and discontinued during the fiscal year 1910:

FOG-SIGNALS ESTABLISHED.

District.	Location.	Character.
First.....	Goat Island, Me.....	Bell struck by machinery.
Third.....	New London Ledge, Conn.....	First-class compressed-air siren.
	Saugerties, N. Y.....	Bell struck by machinery.
	Colchester Reef, Vt.....	Do.
Fourth.....	Harbor of Refuge, Del.....	First-class compressed-air siren (bell struck by machinery retained as auxiliary signal).
	Elbow of Cross Ledge, N. J.....	Bell struck by machinery.
Fifth.....	Thimble Shoal, Va.....	Do.
	Ragged Point, Md.....	Do.
Ninth.....	Two Rivers Pierhead, Wis.....	Do.
	Ahnapee Pierhead range rear, Wis.....	Blower siren.
Tenth.....	Conneaut Harbor, Ohio.....	Bell struck by machinery.
Twelfth.....	Carquinez Strait, Cal.....	First-class compressed-air siren.
	Middle Point, Suisun Bay, Cal.....	Fog-board.
	Stake Point, Suisun Bay, Cal.....	Do.
	New York Slough, East End, Suisun Bay, Cal.....	Do.
Thirteenth.....	Cape Arago, Ore.....	First-class automatic siren.

FOG-SIGNALS DISCONTINUED.

Fourth.....	Cross Ledge, N. J.....	Bell struck by machinery.
Fifth.....	Thimble Shoal, Va.....	Compressed-air siren.

FOG-SIGNALS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Fog-signals will probably go into commission during the fiscal year 1911 at the following localities:

District.	Location.	Character.
Second.....	Nobeska Point, Mass.....	First-class Daboll trumpet.
Third.....	Rose Island, R. I.....	Do.
	Stratford Point, Conn.....	First-class compressed-air siren.
	Passaic, N. J.....	Bell.
	Lloyd Harbor, N. Y.....	Do.
Ninth.....	White Shoal, Mich.....	6-inch compressed-air whistle.
Eleventh.....	Split Rock, Minn.....	First-class compressed-air siren.
	Cheboygan Crib, Mich.....	Fog-bell.
Twelfth.....	Punta Gorda, Cal.....	First-class standard 6-inch compressed-air siren.
Thirteenth.....	Hinchinbrook Entrance, Alaska.....	First-class compressed-air siren.
	Ellis Island, Wash.....	Daboll trumpet.
	Alki (Battery) Point, Wash.....	Do.

DAYMARKS ESTABLISHED AND DISCONTINUED.

The following statement shows the daymarks established and discontinued during the fiscal year 1910:

DAYMARKS ESTABLISHED.

First district:	Seventh district—Continued.
Goat Island, entrance to Cape Porpoise Harbor, Me.	Tennessee Reef 7, Fla.
Pig Island Ledge, entrance to Boothbay Harbor, Me.	Western Sambo R, Fla.
Whaleback Ledge, entrance to Boothbay Harbor, Me.	Manatee River Cut Nos. 2 to 12 and 1 to 3, Fla. (8).
Fifth district:	Eighth district:
Blakistone Island Shoal, Md.	Wolf River 1 and 3, Miss.
Heron Island Bar, Md.	Jordan River 1 and 3, Miss.
Seventh district:	Galveston Channel, Tex.
Gadsden Point, Fla.	Bolivar Roads, Tex.
Carrabelle Entrance range, Fla. (2).	Fourteenth district:
Triumph Reef O, Fla.	1 daymark.
Pickles Reef F, Fla.	Fifteenth district:
Molasses Reef T, Fla.	44 daymarks.
Conch Reef E, Fla.	Sixteenth district:
	5 daymarks.

DAYMARKS DISCONTINUED.

Third district:	Seventh district—Continued.
Rose Island South Point, R. I.	Margot Fish Shoal, Hawk Channel, Fla.
Conover Beacon, N. J.	Twelfth district:
Chapel Hill Beacon, N. J.	Petaluma Inlet Nos. 1, 3, 5, 2, 24, and 4, Cal.
Fifth district:	Twelfth subdistrict:
Persimmon Point Shoal, Md.	Holokahiki, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Port Tobacco River flats, Md.	Hammer Point, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Matomkin Point Middle Ground, Md.	Fourteenth district:
Sixth district:	3 daymarks.
Orange Mill Point No. 47, St. Johns River, Fla.	Fifteenth district:
Seventh district:	30 daymarks.
Four-Foot Shoal, Hawk Channel, Fla.	Sixteenth district:
Jacobs Harbor Heads, Hawk Channel, Fla.	5 daymarks.

SUBMARINE SIGNALS ESTABLISHED.

The following is a statement of the submarine signals established during the fiscal year 1910. No submarine signals were discontinued during the year.

Second district:	Fifth district:
Peaked Hill submarine bell buoy.	Chesapeake Bay Entrance gas, whistling, and submarine bell buoy.
Great Round Shoal Channel Entrance gas, whistling, and submarine bell buoy.	Middle Ground North End gas, whistling, and submarine bell buoy.
Third district:	Thirteenth district:
Greenville Piers Channel gas, bell, and submarine bell, No. 2G.	Relief light-vessel, No. 92.
	Swiftsure Bank light-vessel, No. 93.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.**APPROPRIATIONS.**

The following statement shows the appropriations made for the Light-House Service by the Sixty-first Congress, second session:

Salaries, Bureau of Light-Houses (acts June 17 and 25, 1910).....	\$64, 840
Supplies of light-houses, 1911 (act June 25, 1910).....	310, 000
Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses, 1911 (act June 25, 1910).....	600, 000
Salaries of keepers of light-houses, 1911 (act June 25, 1910).....	1, 250, 000
Expenses of light-vessels, 1911 (act June 25, 1910).....	650, 000
Repairs of light-vessels, 1911 (act June 25, 1910).....	130, 000
Expenses of buoyage, 1911 (act June 25, 1910).....	400, 000
Expenses of fog-signals, 1911 (act June 25, 1910).....	200, 000
Lighting of rivers, 1911 (act June 25, 1910).....	250, 000
Maintenance of light-house tenders, 1911 (act June 25, 1910).....	1, 260, 000
Repairs to light-house tenders, 1911 (act June 25, 1910).....	160, 000
Pay of clerks, Light-House Service, 1911 (act June 25, 1910).....	150, 270
Oil houses for light-stations (act June 25, 1910).....	10, 000
Great Lakes Channel lights (act June 25, 1910).....	4, 000
Neebish Channel lights, St. Marys River, Mich. (act June 25, 1910) ..	3, 000
Southeast Shoal light-vessel, Lake Erie (act June 25, 1910).....	4, 000
Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses, 1910, available for 1911 (deficiency act, June 25, 1910).....	25, 000
Thimble Shoal light-station, Va. (deficiency act, June 25, 1910).....	68, 000
Total.....	5, 539, 110

SPECIAL WORKS AUTHORIZED.

The following-named special works, in the amounts stated, were authorized by the Sixty-first Congress, second session (act approved June 17, 1910), but no appropriations were made therefor:

General service:	
Relief light-vessel.....	\$130, 000
First district:	
Otter Island, Me., light and fog-signal.....	14, 000
Boon Island, Me., fog-signal.....	20, 000
Monhegan Island, entrance to Penobscot Bay, Me., light and signal or whistling buoy, with submarine signal, and, if necessary, a relief buoy.....	20, 000
Third district:	
Hunts Point, N. Y., light and fog-signal.....	5, 000
Rondout Creek, Hudson River, N. Y., light and fog-signal.....	40, 000
Stony Point, Hudson River, N. Y., park road, approaches thereto, footpaths, and other improvements.....	7, 500
Fourth district:	
Edgemoor light-house depot, Del., additional improvements.....	51, 000
Miah-Maull Shoal, Delaware Bay, light and fog-signal (authorized by act June 20, 1906).....	30, 000
Joe Flogger Shoal, Delaware River, light and fog-signal (authorized by act June 20, 1906).....	30, 000
Eagle Point, Horseshoe Curve, Delaware River, N. J., range lights.....	2, 950
Fifth district:	
Fort McHenry Channel, Md., range lights.....	125, 000
Norfolk Harbor, Va., range lights.....	35, 000
Bogue Sound, N. C., range lights.....	2, 500
Sixth district:	
Bloody Point, Savannah River, Ga., range lights.....	4, 500
Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, N. C., suitable lights and signals.....	21, 000
St. Johns River, Fla., light-vessel.....	130, 000

Eighth district:	
Port Eads, La., light-house depot, removal to New Orleans, La....	\$27, 000
Ninth district:	
St. Joseph light-house depot, Mich., barge.....	7, 000
North Manitou Island, Lake Michigan, light-vessel.....	50, 000
Tenth district:	
Lorain, Ohio, range lights.....	19, 800
Huron, Ohio, range lights.....	3, 800
Light-vessel at or near a point between Point Abino and Sturgeon Point, in Lake Erie.....	75, 000
Sandusky Harbor, Ohio, light and fog-signal.....	80, 000
Eleventh district:	
Detroit light-house depot, Mich., oil house.....	3, 500
Michigan and Gull islands, Lake Superior, light and fog-signal...	140, 000
Twelfth district:	
Anacapa Island, Cal., light and fog-signal.....	100, 000
Army Point, Cal., light and fog-signal.....	10, 000
Humboldt Bay, Cal., coal shed.....	5, 000
Point Loma, Cal., fog-signal and keepers' quarters.....	17, 500
Santa Cruz, Cal., flashing light, fog-signal, and keepers' quarters..	29, 000
Thirteenth district:	
Eliza Island, Bellingham Bay, Wash., light and fog-signal.....	30, 000
Battery (Alki) Point, Wash., light and fog-signal (authorized by acts June 28, 1902; February 26, 1907; and March 4, 1907).....	33, 000
Alaska, aids to navigation.....	60, 000
Total	1, 359, 050

EXPENDITURES.

The following is a statement of expenditures made by disbursing officers from appropriations for the Light-House Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

Supplies of light-houses:	
1908.....	\$29, 642. 20
1909.....	51, 890. 43
1910.....	577, 263. 33
Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses:	
1908.....	2. 21
1909.....	129, 530. 33
1910.....	827, 360. 72
Salaries of keepers of light-houses:	
1908.....	5. 40
1909.....	821. 73
1910.....	1, 091, 909. 28
Expenses of light-vessels:	
1908.....	9, 763. 19
1909.....	75, 478. 05
1910.....	744, 436. 17
Expenses of buoyage:	
1908.....	22, 410. 57
1909.....	147, 710. 85
1910.....	598, 450. 76
Expenses of fog-signals:	
1909.....	43, 441. 59
1910.....	212, 699. 93
Lighting of rivers:	
1908.....	8, 837. 26
1909.....	3, 873. 95
1910.....	339, 479. 01
Oil houses for light-stations.....	5, 527. 29
Light-keepers' dwellings.....	41, 611. 92
From special appropriations:	
Tender for First light-house district.....	3, 052. 10
Staten Island light-house depot, N. Y.....	7, 709. 28
Anchorage buoys, port of New York.....	2, 462. 77

From special appropriations—Continued.

New York Bay gas buoys.....	\$16,250.00
Tender for Third light-house district.....	4,998.47
Guantanamo light-house service.....	2,209.33
Tender for engineer Third light-house district.....	186.83
Lloyd Harbor light-station, N. Y.....	82.60
Passaic light-station, N. J.....	600.00
Staten Island and West Bank light-stations, N. Y.....	14,518.81
Southwest Ledge light-station, Conn.....	51,206.92
Negro Point light-station, N. Y.....	1,009.05
Delaware River post lights, N. J.....	209.58
Delaware River range lights, N. J.....	18,521.59
Elbow of Cross Ledge light-station, N. J.....	16,513.30
Bellevue range lights, Delaware River, Del.....	9,852.37
Miah Maul Shoal light-station, Delaware River.....	31,799.06
Gooee Island flats lights, Del.....	7,851.19
Schooner Ledge range lights, Pa.....	8.75
Delaware Breakwater light-station, Del.....	1,715.62
Chesapeake Bay lighted buoys.....	13,950.00
Ragged Point light-station, Potomac River.....	22,694.31
Washington, D. C., light-house depot.....	16,090.93
Frying Pan Shoal light-vessel, N. C.....	13,852.32
Tender for inspector Sixth light-house district.....	795.00
Tender for engineer Sixth light-house district.....	580.80
Lower Broad Creek light, N. C.....	299.28
Tender for Seventh light-house district.....	1,591.75
Tender for inspector Eighth light-house district.....	19,617.81
Fort San Jacinto light-house depot, Tex.....	1,271.45
Galveston Jetty light-station, Tex.....	8,860.33
Milwaukee light-vessel, Wis.....	512.41
Relief light-vessel Ninth and Eleventh light-house districts.....	569.00
White Shoal light-station, Lake Michigan.....	88,669.08
Grande Pointe au Sable fog-signal, Mich.....	22.80
St. Joseph light-house depot, Mich.....	6,622.11
Great Lakes Channel lights.....	4,000.00
Southeast Shoal light-vessel, Lake Erie.....	3,722.22
Cleveland Harbor Breakwater light-station, Ohio.....	12,394.56
North Point light-station, Wis.....	.47
Neebish Channel lights, St. Marys River, Mich.....	2,205.42
Martins Reef light-vessel, Lake Huron.....	1,200.20
Rock of Ages light station, Mich.....	18,679.88
West Neebish Channel lights, St. Marys River, Mich.....	1,540.53
Split Rock light-station, Lake Superior.....	50,289.22
Cheboygan River range front light-station, Mich.....	1,502.40
Duluth Harbor North Pier light-station, Minn.....	3,799.39
St. Marys River range lights, Mich.....	209.35
Tender for Pacific Ocean.....	1,600.00
Makapuu Point light-station, Oahu, Hawaii.....	18,113.40
Carquinez Strait light-station, Cal.....	20,322.85
Tender for Twelfth light-house district.....	1,135.00
Alcatraz light-station, Cal.....	32,615.94
Punta Gorda light-station, Cal.....	1,947.02
Honolulu Harbor light-station, Hawaii.....	264.30
Molokai light-station, Hawaii.....	2,521.13
Kauai Island light-station, Hawaii.....	2,543.18
Relief light-vessel for Pacific coast.....	2,012.50
Swiftsure Bank light-vessel, Wash.....	2,012.50
Hinchinbrook Entrance light-station, Alaska.....	17,311.86
Cape Arago light-station, Oreg.....	781.98
Battery (Alki) Point fog-signal, Wash.....	9,081.80
Aids to navigation, Alaska.....	2,908.37
Tender for Fifteenth light-house district.....	1,740.84
Total.....	5,565,357.46
Salaries, office of the Light-House Board.....	47,375.40
Grand total.....	5,612,732.86

The following is a statement of the amounts expended from appropriations under the Light-House Service by direct settlement through the Auditor for the State and other Departments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

Supplies of light-houses:	
1908.....	\$70. 94
1909.....	12, 279. 46
1910.....	15, 077. 38
Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses:	
1909.....	7, 565. 94
1910.....	1, 753. 81
Expenses of light-vessels:	
1909.....	15, 642. 36
1910.....	25, 279. 61
Expenses of buoyage:	
1908.....	999. 84
1909.....	14, 758. 28
1910.....	17, 753. 98
Expenses of fog-signals:	
1909.....	99. 64
1910.....	57. 73
Lighting of rivers:	
1909.....	164. 60
1910.....	277. 04
From special appropriations:	
Guantanamo light-house service.....	24. 03
Washington, D. C., light-house depot.....	137. 71
Tender for inspector, Sixth light-house district.....	5, 855. 05
West Neebish Channel lights, St. Marys River, Mich.....	2, 972. 67
Martins Reef light-vessel, Lake Huron.....	2, 750. 00
Humboldt Bay fog-signal, Cal.....	12. 11
Point Cabrillo light-station, Cal.....	654. 76
Carquinez Strait light-station, Cal.....	113. 30
Molokai light-station, Hawaii.....	1, 354. 50
Makapuu Point light-station, Oahu, Hawaii.....	92. 50
Honolulu Harbor light-station, Hawaii.....	146. 93
Cape Arago light-station, Washington.....	62. 95
Total settlements by auditor.....	125, 957. 12
Total expenditures by disbursing officers.....	5, 612, 732. 86
Grand total.....	5, 738, 689. 98

Miscellaneous receipts on account of sales of public property, rental of light-house reservations, recoveries for damage to light-house property, etc., amounted to \$26,488.40.

ITEMIZED STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

The following is an itemized statement of expenditures under appropriations for the support of the Light-House Service during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, as required by the act of June 25, 1910:

Salaries, office of the Light-House Board.

Appropriated	\$48, 720. 00
Expended	47, 375. 40

Supplies of light-houses.

For supplying fog-signals, light-houses, and other lights with illuminating, cleaning, preservative, and such other materials as may be required for annual consumption; for books, boats, and furniture for stations, traveling expenses of civilian members of the Light-House Board in attending meetings of Board at Washington, actual hire of special conveyance when necessary to inspect light-stations, and not exceeding three hundred dollars for the purchase of technical and professional books and periodicals for the use of the Light-House Board, and for all other necessary incidental expenses, including the pay of officers and crews of light-house tenders and of clerks and other employees in the offices of the light-house inspectors and light-house engineers and at light-house depots (appropriation).....

\$726, 000. 00

General supplies and services for annual maintenance of light-stations, exclusive of illuminants.....	67, 611. 45
Fuel for watch rooms and fog-signals.....	30, 525. 65
Fog-signal supplies.....	1, 312. 44
Boats for light-stations, including repairs to same.....	11, 743. 18
Furniture and stoves.....	5, 793. 49
Illuminants.....	28, 263. 79
Traveling expenses of civilian members of the Light-House Board....	123. 93
Technical and professional books and periodicals for the Light-House Board.....	109. 30
Salaries of clerks in district offices.....	54, 843. 17
Salaries of other employees in district offices and at light-house depots.	42, 056. 14
Mileage and traveling expenses.....	10, 194. 56
Rent of offices, depot quarters, etc.....	5, 035. 00
Other incidental expenses of district offices and depots, including heating, lighting, water, ice, telegrams, telephone, advertising, newspaper subscriptions, etc.....	18, 063. 10
Freight, expressage, hauling, etc.....	13, 052. 38
General maintenance of light-house tenders, including pay of officers and crews, fuel, rations and provisions, supplies, and other incidental expenses.....	300, 876. 09
Repairs of light-house tenders.....	2, 787. 04
Total actual expenditures to June 30, 1910.....	592, 340. 71
Approximate outstanding obligations on June 30, 1910.....	126, 505. 21
Total expended and obligated.....	717, 845. 92

Repairs and incidental expenses of light-houses.

For repairing, protecting, and improving light-houses and buildings; for improvements to grounds connected therewith; for establishing and repairing daymarks and pierhead and other beacon lights, including purchase of land for same; for illuminating apparatus and machinery to replace that already in use; construction of necessary outbuildings, at a cost not exceeding two hundred dollars at any one light-station in any fiscal year; and for all other necessary incidental expenses relating to these various objects, including the pay of officers and crews of light-house tenders and of clerks and other employees in the offices of the light-house inspectors and light-house engineers and at light-house depots (appropriation).....

950, 000. 00

Repairs to light stations, including towers, dwellings, outbuildings, beacons, oil houses, etc., exclusive of services and traveling expenses of light-house employees.....	205, 083. 32
Repairs to illuminating apparatus.....	8, 931. 53
Establishing beacons and daymarks.....	25, 674. 31
Construction of necessary outbuildings.....	4, 844. 66
Purchase and installation of illuminating apparatus.....	21, 752. 32
Tools and materials for general repairs.....	3, 223. 47
Improvements to grounds connected with light-stations.....	7, 676. 84

Salaries of clerks in district offices.....	\$47, 145. 84
Salaries of other employees in district offices and at light-house depots, field force.....	227, 072. 86
Mileage and traveling expenses.....	15, 785. 42
Rent of offices, depot quarters, etc.....	7, 109. 50
Other incidental expenses of district offices and light-house depots, including heating, lighting, water, ice, telegrams, telephone, advertising, newspaper subscriptions, etc.....	16, 353. 69
Freight, expressage, hauling, etc.....	1, 055. 43
General maintenance of light-house tenders, including pay of officers and crews, fuel, rations, and provisions, supplies and other incidental expenses.....	227, 293. 92
Repairs of light-house tenders.....	10, 111. 43
Total actual expenditures to June 30, 1910.....	829, 114. 53
Approximate outstanding obligations on June 30, 1910.....	94, 125. 50
Total expended and obligated.....	923, 240. 03

Salaries of keepers of light-houses.

For salaries, fuel, rations, rent of quarters where necessary, and all other necessary incidental expenses of not exceeding one thousand seven hundred light-house and fog-signal keepers and laborers attending other lights (appropriation).....	1, 250, 000. 00
Salaries of 948 light-house keepers, 571 assistant keepers, and 164 laborers attending lights.....	895, 711. 05
Rations and provisions for keepers and assistant keepers.....	143, 793. 90
Fuel for domestic use of light-keepers.....	41, 308. 99
Salaries of clerks in district offices.....	1, 237. 50
Salaries of other employees in district offices and at light-house depots.....	755. 01
General maintenance of light-house tenders, including pay of officers and crews, fuel, rations and provisions, supplies, and other incidental expenses.....	8, 059. 21
Repairs of light-house tenders.....	141. 47
Freight, transportation, and other incidental expenses.....	902. 13
Total actual expenditures to June 30, 1910.....	1, 091, 909. 26
Approximate outstanding obligations on June 30, 1910.....	17, 698. 07
Total expended and obligated.....	1, 109, 607. 33

Expenses of light-vessels.

For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, supplies, and temporary employment and all other necessary incidental expenses of light-vessels, including the pay of officers and crews of light-house tenders and of clerks and other employees in the offices of the light-house inspectors and the light-house engineers and at light-house depots (appropriation).....	963, 800. 00
Salaries of 211 officers of light-vessels.....	165, 690. 76
Wages of 875 men in crews of light-vessels.....	160, 158. 12
Rations and provisions for officers and crews of light-vessels.....	93, 228. 30
Fuel for light-vessels.....	38, 389. 81
General supplies for annual consumption of light-vessels, furnished from the general light-house depot, including chain, anchors, swivels, shackles, paint, rope, illuminating apparatus, etc.....	41, 474. 08
Illuminants.....	3, 338. 14
Incidental expenses of maintenance of light-vessels, including boats, awnings, sails, furniture, ship chandlery, galley ware, water, laundry, etc.....	22, 108. 11
Repairs of light-vessels.....	111, 407. 74
Salaries of clerks in district offices.....	6, 867. 50
Salaries of other employees in district offices and at light-house depots.....	23, 435. 99
Mileage and traveling expenses.....	1, 537. 73

Other incidental expenses of district offices and depots, including heating, lighting, water, ice, telegrams, telephone, advertising, newspaper subscriptions, etc.....	\$3,346.78
Freight, expressage, hauling, etc.....	2,373.28
General maintenance of light-house tenders, including pay of officers and crews, fuel, rations and provisions, supplies, and other incidental expenses.....	92,833.10
Repairs of light-house tenders.....	3,526.34
Actual expenditures to June 30, 1910.....	769,715.78
Approximate outstanding obligations on June 30, 1910.....	159,206.24
Total expended and obligated.....	928,922.02

Expenses of buoyage.

For expenses of establishing, replacing, and maintaining buoys of any and all kinds, and spindles, and for all other necessary incidental expenses relating thereto, including the pay of officers and crews of light-house tenders and of clerks and other employees in the offices of the light-house inspectors and light-house engineers and at light-house depots (appropriation).....	926,000.00
Purchase of new buoys, including lighted buoys.....	34,386.79
Mooring chain, sinkers, shackles, and miscellaneous supplies for buoys.....	55,532.16
Pintsch gas and gas tanks for Pintsch buoys.....	5,018.77
Carbide and acetylene in acetone.....	2,192.11
Repairing, replacing, and recovering buoys.....	9,816.62
Maintenance of buoys by contract or other than by tender.....	9,840.78
Salaries of clerks in district offices.....	16,114.33
Salaries of other employees in district offices and at light-house depots.....	32,391.35
Mileage and traveling expenses.....	3,329.15
Other incidental expenses of district offices and light-house depots, including heating, lighting, water, ice, telegrams, telephone, advertising, newspaper subscriptions, etc.....	11,411.30
Freight, expressage, hauling, etc.....	8,550.27
General maintenance of light-house tenders, including pay of officers and crews, fuel, rations and provisions, supplies, and other incidental expenses.....	408,453.88
Repairs of light-house tenders.....	19,167.23
Total actual expenditures to June 30, 1910.....	616,204.74
Approximate outstanding obligations on June 30, 1910.....	278,922.90
Total expended and obligated.....	895,127.64

Expenses of fog-signals.

For establishing, replacing, duplicating, and improving fog-signals, including submarine signals, and buildings connected therewith, and for repairs, the purchase of land sites for fog-signals, and for all other necessary incidental expenses of the same, including the pay of officers and crews of light-house tenders, and of clerks and other employees in the offices of the light-house inspectors and light-house engineers and at light-house depots (appropriation).....	290,000.00
Establishing new fog-signals.....	10,288.75
Repairing and improving fog-signals, including repairs to fog-signal buildings, exclusive of services and traveling expenses of light-house employees.....	40,409.61
Salaries of clerks in district offices.....	14,694.17
Salaries of other employees in district offices and at light-house depots, field force.....	51,895.32
Mileage and traveling expenses.....	3,007.67
Rent of offices, depot quarters, etc.....	1,734.50

Other incidental expenses of district offices and light-house depots, including heating, lighting, water, ice, telegrams, telephone, advertising, newspaper subscriptions, etc.....	\$3, 676. 26
General maintenance of light-house tenders, including pay of officers and crews, fuel, rations and provisions, supplies, and other incidental expenses.....	83, 995. 16
Repairs of light-house tenders.....	2, 456. 23
Total actual expenditures to June 30, 1910.....	212, 757. 66
Approximate outstanding obligations on June 30, 1910.....	47, 741. 20
Total expended and obligated.....	260, 498. 86

Lighting of rivers.

For the pay of officers and crews of light-house tenders and of clerks and other employees in the offices of the light-house inspectors; and for establishing, supplying, and maintaining post lights on the Hudson and East rivers, N. Y.; the Raritan River, N. J.; Connecticut River, Thames River between Norwich and New London, Conn.; the Delaware River between Philadelphia, Pa., and Bordentown, N. J.; the Elk River, Md.; Monongahela River, York River, James River, Va.; Cape Fear River, N. C.; Savannah River, Ga.; St. Johns and Indian rivers, Fla.; at Chicott Pass and to mark navigable channel along Grand Lake, La.; at the mouth of Red River, La.; on the Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, Illinois, and Great Kanawha rivers; Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, Cal.; on the Columbia and Willamette rivers, Oreg.; on Puget Sound, Washington Sound, and adjacent waters, Wash.; and the channels in St. Louis and Superior bays, at the head of Lake Superior; Fox River; Lake Winnebago and connecting lakes and channels; in Alaskan waters and Hawaiian waters; the Light-House Board being hereby authorized to lease the necessary ground for all such lights and beacons as are for temporary use or are used to point out changeable channels, and which in consequence can not be made permanent (appropriation).....	375, 000. 00
Pay of laborers attending post lights.....	186, 346. 68
Illuminating oil for post lights.....	5, 699. 57
Boats for attending post lights.....	126. 00
Other supplies for post lights.....	11, 123. 51
Rent of ground for sites.....	498. 90
Establishing new post lights.....	4, 395. 63
Repairs to post lights.....	3, 397. 37
Maintenance of post lights by contract.....	900. 00
Salaries of clerks in district offices.....	16, 232. 50
Salaries of other employees in district offices and at light-house depots.....	5, 047. 92
Mileage and traveling expenses.....	2, 158. 32
Rent of offices, depot quarters, etc.....	1, 020. 00
Other incidental expenses of district offices and light-house depots, including heating, lighting, water, ice, telegrams, telephone, advertising, newspaper subscriptions, etc.....	1, 237. 47
Freight, expressage, hauling, etc.....	389. 14
General maintenance of light-house tenders, including pay of officers and crews, fuel, rations and provisions, supplies, and other incidental expenses.....	97, 803. 03
Repairs of light-house tenders.....	3, 380. 01
Total actual expenditures to June 30, 1910.....	339, 756. 05
Approximate outstanding obligations on June 30, 1910.....	16, 342. 88
Total expended and obligated.....	356, 098. 93

Oil houses for light-stations.

For establishing isolated oil houses for the storage of mineral oil:

Provided, That no oil house erected hereunder shall exceed \$550 in cost (appropriation).....

\$10,000.00

Total actual expenditures to June 30, 1910..... 5,527.29

Approximate outstanding obligations on June 30, 1910..... 157.27

Total expended and obligated..... **5,684.56**

Great Lakes Channel lights.

To enable the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, under the supervision of the Light-House Board, by contract or otherwise, to maintain lights necessary for the safe navigation of those channels in the connecting waterways of the Great Lakes which have been constructed or artificially improved by the Government of the United States, where the same can not properly be lighted from the American side (appropriation).....

4,000.00

Paid to the Lake Carriers' Association on their contract for maintaining these lights.....

4,000.00

BALANCES OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS CARRIED TO THE SURPLUS FUND ON JUNE 30, 1910.

The following-named balances of special appropriations under the Light-House Service remaining on the books of the Treasury Department, and relating to works which had been completed or the further prosecution of which was not deemed advantageous to the Government, and against which no obligations were known to exist, were carried to the surplus fund on June 30, 1910, in accordance with the act approved June 23, 1874 (18 Stat. L., 275):

Hen and Chickens light-vessel, Mass.....	\$7,165.93
Nantucket Shoals light-vessel, Mass.....	3,852.58
Craven Shoal Beacon light.....	19,891.47
Ambrose Channel light-station, N. Y.....	24,848.42
New Haven Harbor light-station, Conn.....	6,653.40
Orient Point light-station, N. Y.....	5,150.26
Schooner Ledge range lights, Pa.....	2,064.45
La Trappe River lights, Md.....	593.18
Pungoteague Creek light-station, Va.....	86.34
Brunswick light-vessel, Ga.....	5,882.76
Niagara River range lights, N. Y.....	908.08
Cheboygan River range front light-station, Mich.....	247.60
Apostle Group Islands survey, Mich.....	753.64

The projects of all the appropriations named above, the balances of which were covered into the surplus fund, except two, were completed. The two uncompleted are Craven Shoal beacon light and Ambrose Channel light-station, New York. Work on the former was suspended by order of the Light-House Board on the protests of commercial interests. The proposed Ambrose Channel light-station was a project that has also been abandoned, it having formed a part of a scheme of lighting Ambrose Channel which was radically changed, eliminating this station.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates of appropriations for the Light-House Service for the fiscal year 1912 were prepared and submitted by the Commissioner of Light-Houses:

(A) TOWARD THE GENERAL MAINTENANCE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

Salaries, Bureau of Light-Houses.....	\$64, 480
General expenses, Light-House Service, 1912.....	2, 569, 400
Salaries of keepers of light-houses, 1912.....	930, 000
Salaries, light-house vessels, 1912.....	1, 007, 420
Salaries, Light-House Service, 1912.....	471, 060
Total.....	<u>5, 042, 360</u>

(B) FOR SPECIAL WORKS.

1. Works urgently necessary for the preservation of existing structures or equipment, for the full utilization of other public improvements, or for the completion of projects already commenced:

Staten Island light-house depot, N. Y., for constructing a power-house and foundry, etc.....	30, 000
Brandywine Shoal light-station, Del., for rebuilding and improving the present light and fog-signal, or for constructing a new light and fog-signal.....	75, 000
Lincoln Rock light-station, Alaska, for rebuilding and improving the present light and fog-signal, or for building another light and fog-signal upon a different site.....	25, 000
Relief light-vessel, general service.....	130, 000
Edgemoor light-house depot, Del., for the reconstruction of the wharves and sea wall, etc.....	30, 000
Miah Maull light-station, Del., for completing the construction of a light and fog-signal.....	30, 000
Buffalo Breakwater North End light-station, N. Y., for rebuilding and improving the present station.....	60, 000
Sand Island light-station, Ala., for protecting the site and building a keepers' dwelling.....	60, 000
Superior Pierhead range lights, Wis., for completing the lighting of the breakwater and piers at Superior Entry, Wis.....	25, 000
Guantanamo, Cuba, for a dwelling for the keepers of the lights in Guantanamo Bay, and for improving the lights.....	14, 000
Staten Island light-house depot, N. Y., for repairs and extension of wharves.....	40, 000
Depot for the Second light-house district.....	

Total, group 1.....	<u>519, 000</u>
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2. Works considered essential for the immediate needs of navigation, and the efficient equipment of the Light-House Service:

Fort McHenry Channel, Md., range lights.....	125, 000
Hunts Point light-station, N. Y., light and fog-signal.....	5, 000
Eagle Point, N. J., range lights.....	5, 000
Battery (Alki) Point light-station, Wash., for completing the establishment of the light and fog-signal.....	33, 000
Aids to navigation, Alaska.....	60, 000
Aids to navigation, Puget Sound, Wash.....	41, 600
San Pedro Breakwater light-station, Cal., light and fog-signal.....	36, 000
Submarine fog-signal bells for light-vessels.....	20, 000

Total, group 2.....	<u>325, 600</u>
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3. Works considered essential for the needs of navigation and the equipment of the Light-House Service, and which it is recommended be undertaken as resources permit:

Fort Point fog-signal, Cal., for the substitution of a first-class fog-signal for the present Daboll trumpet.....	\$11, 000
Anacapa Island light-station, Cal., light and fog-signal.....	100, 000
Michigan Island light-station, Lake Superior, light and fog-signal..	100, 000
Point Fermin light-station, Cal., for a flashing light to replace the present fixed light.....	4, 000
Santa Barbara light-station, Cal., for a flashing light and fog-signal, and a keepers' dwelling.....	20, 000
Point Loma light-station, Cal., for a fog-signal and keeper's quarters.	17, 500
Point Pinos light-station, Cal., for a flashing light, fog-signal, and keeper's quarters.....	35, 000
Lighting Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii.....	80, 000
Trinidad Head light-station, Cal., for a fog-signal and keeper's quarters.....	20, 000
Two relief light-vessels.....	260, 000
Santa Cruz light-station, Cal., for installing a fourth-order flashing light, establishing a fog-signal, and constructing quarters for 2 assistant keepers.....	29, 000
Richardsons Rock light-station, Cal., light and fog-signal.....	140, 000
Aids to navigation, Yukon River, Alaska.....	11, 400
Cape Spencer light-station, Alaska, light and fog-signal.....	80, 000
Resurrection Bay, entrance light-station, Alaska, light and fog-signal.....	100, 000
Cape St. Elias light-station, Alaska, light and fog-signal.....	100, 000
Lighting Hilo Harbor, Hawaii.....	30, 000
Monhegan Island light-station, Me., light and fog-signal.....	10, 000
Bloody Point range lights, Ga., for the removal and reestablishment of Bloody Point range lights.....	4, 500
Lorain, Ohio, range lights.....	19, 800
Lighting Norfolk Harbor, Va.....	35, 000
Mississippi River lights, La., for establishing lights on the Mississippi River, below New Orleans, La.....	24, 000
Army Point light-station, Cal., light and fog-signal.....	10, 000
Orford Reef light-vessel, Oreg.....	150, 000
Light-keepers' dwellings.....	75, 000
Honolulu light-house depot, Hawaii, for the construction and equipment of a light-house and buoy depot.....	60, 000
Southwest Pass light-station, La., light and fog-signal.....	50, 000
Portage River Pierhead light-station, Mich., light and fog-signal....	40, 000
Governors Island light-station, N. Y., light and fog-signal.....	60, 000
Staten Island light-house depot, N. Y., for constructing a floating dry dock.....	85, 000
Huron Pierhead, Ohio, range lights.....	3, 800
Otter Island light-station, Me., light and fog-signal.....	17, 000
Naushon Island light-station, Mass., light and fog-signal.....	55, 000
The Jump light-station, Mississippi River, La., light and fog-signal.	5, 000
Aids to navigation, Cape Fear River, N. C.....	21, 000
Gloucester Breakwater light and fog-signal, Mass., for improving the light and establishing a fog-signal.....	10, 000
Whitestone Point light-station, Potomac River, Md., light and fog-signal.....	20, 000
Total, group 3.....	1, 893, 000

RECAPITULATION.

(A) Toward the general maintenance of the Light-House Service.....	5, 042, 360
(B) For special works:	
Group 1.....	\$519, 000
Group 2.....	325, 600
Group 3.....	1, 893, 000
	<hr/>
	2, 737, 600
Grand total.....	<hr/> 7, 779, 960

DETAILED ESTIMATES FOR GENERAL SERVICE.

BUREAU OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

Salaries	\$64, 480
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GENERAL EXPENSES, LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

Amount of estimate for fiscal year 1912.....	2, 569, 400
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For supplies, repairs, maintenance, and incidental expenses of light-houses and other lights, beacons, buoyage, fog-signals, lighting of rivers, light-vessels, other aids to navigation, and light-house tenders, including the establishment, repair, and improvement of beacons and daymarks, and purchase of land for same, the establishment of post lights, buoys, submarine signals, and fog-signals, the establishment of oil or carbide houses not to exceed ten thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no oil house erected hereunder shall exceed five hundred and fifty dollars in cost, the construction of necessary outbuildings, the improvements of grounds and buildings connected with light-stations and depots, wages of laborers attending post lights, pay of temporary employees while engaged on works of general repair and maintenance, rations and provisions for keepers of light-houses, officers and crews of light-vessels and tenders, and officials of the Light-House Service on duty on board of such tenders or vessels, fuel and rent of quarters where necessary for keepers of light-houses, the purchase of land sites for fog-signals, the rent of necessary ground for all such lights and beacons as are for temporary use or to mark changeable channels and which in consequence can not be made permanent, the rent of offices, depots, and wharves, traveling expenses and mileage, library books for light-stations and vessels, and technical books and periodicals not exceeding one thousand dollars, and for all other contingent expenses of district offices and depots, and for contingent expenses of the office of the Bureau of Light-Houses in Washington.

Itemized statement.

Supplies of light-houses:

General and incidental supplies and services for annual maintenance.....	\$70, 000
Boats, including repairs to same.....	18, 000
Furniture and stoves.....	7, 000
Illuminants.....	35, 000

130, 000

Repairing light-stations and aids to navigation, including dwellings, depots, and outbuildings.....	400, 000
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400, 000

Establishment of beacons and daymarks, including purchase of land for same.....	15, 000
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15, 000

Purchase and installation of illuminating apparatus.....	15, 000
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15, 000

Maintenance, repair, and renewal of illuminating apparatus.....	8, 000
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8, 000

Purchase of tools and materials for general repairs.....	15, 000
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15, 000

Improvements to grounds connected with light-stations and depots.....	10, 000
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10, 000

Construction of necessary outbuildings.....	8, 000
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8, 000

Construction of oil or carbide houses.....	7, 500
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7, 500

Supplies for light-vessels:

Mineral oil for illumination.....	\$7, 500
Chain and anchors.....	17, 000
Miscellaneous general supplies, furnished from general light-house depot.....	27, 500
Incidental expenses of maintenance.....	10, 000

62, 000

Maintenance of buoyage:

Purchase of new buoys, including lighted buoys.....	100, 000
Mooring chain, sinkers, and appendages.....	40, 000
Miscellaneous general supplies for buoys.....	9, 000
Gas and gas tanks for gas buoys.....	6, 000
Carbide and acetylene in acetone.....	7, 500
Maintenance of buoys other than by tenders.....	2, 000
Repairing, replacing, and recovering buoys.....	5, 000

169, 500

Expenses of lighting rivers:

Wages of laborers attending post lights.....	\$195, 000
Establishing new post lights.....	4, 000
Repairs to post lights.....	5, 000
Supplies for post lights, including boats, illuminating oil, etc.....	20, 000
Maintenance of post lights by contracts.....	900
Rent of sites.....	400

\$225, 300**Fog-signal expenses:**

Repairing, improving, and replacing fog-signals, and repairs to fog-signal buildings.....	110, 000
Establishing new fog-signals, including purchase of sites..	35, 000
Submarine signals.....	1, 500
Fog-signal supplies.....	3, 100

149, 600**Pay of temporary employees while engaged on works of general repair and maintenance.....****38, 000****Fuel for watch rooms and fog-signals.....****12, 000****Fuel for light-house keepers' domestic use.....****45, 000****Fuel for light-vessels.....****50, 000****Fuel for light-house tenders.....****230, 000****Rations and provisions for light-house keepers.....****165, 000****Rations and provisions for officers and crews on light-vessels.....****105, 000****Rations and provisions for officers and crews and other authorized persons on light-house tenders.....****220, 000****Incidental expenses of maintenance of light-house tenders.....****50, 000****Repairs of light-house tenders.....****160, 000****Repairs of light-vessels.....****145, 000****Rent of offices, depots and wharves, and quarters for light-keepers where necessary.....****14, 000****Mileage and traveling expenses.....****31, 000****Library books for light-stations and light-vessels.....****500****Technical books and periodicals.....****1, 000****Freight and expressage.....****48, 000****Other contingent expenses of district offices and light-house depots, and of the office of the Bureau of Light-Houses in Washington, including heating, lighting, water, ice, electric power, stationery, office supplies, laundry, newspaper subscriptions, telephone, telegraph, etc.....****40, 000****Total, general expenses..... 2, 569, 400****SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.****Amount of estimate for fiscal year 1912..... 930, 000**

For salaries of not exceeding one thousand seven hundred and fifty light-house and fog-signal keepers and laborers attending other lights, exclusive of post lights.

It is estimated that approximately 1,735 keepers and laborers will be in service during the fiscal year 1912, who have been provided for at an average salary of \$536 per annum. The authorized average salary is \$600.

SALARIES, LIGHT-HOUSE VESSELS.**Amount of estimate for fiscal year 1912..... 1, 007, 420**

For salaries and wages of officers and crews of light-vessels and light-house tenders, including temporary employment when necessary:

For officers and crews of light-vessels..... \$356, 000
For officers and crews of light-house tenders..... 651, 420

Total..... 1, 007, 420

SALARIES, LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

Amount of estimate for fiscal year 1912.....	\$471,060
For salaries of seventeen light-house inspectors and of clerks and other authorized permanent employees in the district offices and depots of the Light-House Service, exclusive of those regularly employed in the office of the Bureau of Light-Houses, Washington, District of Columbia: <i>Provided</i> , That the salary of the light-house inspectors shall not exceed three thousand six hundred dollars for one inspector in the third district, and shall not exceed three thousand dollars each for the other inspectors: <i>And provided</i> , That one inspector may be assigned for general service and for duty in Washington.	
For one light-house inspector.....	\$3,600
Do.....	3,000
For 15 light-house inspectors, at \$2,700.....	40,500
For salaries of clerks, superintendents, and other authorized permanent employees.....	423,960
Total.....	471,060

DETAILED ESTIMATES OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR SPECIAL WORKS.

GROUP No. 1.

Works urgently necessary for the preservation of existing structures or equipment, for the full utilization of other public improvements, or for the completion of projects already commenced:

No. 1. Staten Island light-house depot, N. Y.—For constructing a power house and foundry, and for completing the equipment, wiring, etc., of the power plant at the general light-house depot, Staten Island, N. Y., \$30,000.

This power house is to be in place of the present condemned main power house, which is inadequate, and it will replace three power plants now in operation to run the several manufacturing shops at the general light-house depot. The Light-House Board purchased in the latter part of June, 1910, boilers, dynamos, and machinery to the value of about \$45,000 for this purpose and authorized the construction of a power house and foundry. Bids were invited, but the contract was not let, as the Comptroller of the Treasury decided that there was no appropriation available for the erection of buildings for power house and foundry. The Government will suffer a considerable loss if a power house and foundry are not authorized, as there is now no place for boilers and machinery already purchased for the purpose. The cost of maintenance of the several manufacturing shops will be greatly reduced by the establishment of the power plant and foundry as suggested.

No. 2. Brandywine Shoal light-station, Del.—For rebuilding and improving the present light and fog-signal station, or for constructing a new light and fog-signal station at Brandywine Shoal, Delaware Bay, Del., \$75,000.

It was developed at a recent examination of the iron screw pile light-house that the upper part of the piles and braces are badly corroded, and many of the braces broken. The iron superstructure is so badly corroded that in places the metal is about rusted through. The entire structure is in a dangerous condition, and must be promptly rebuilt if it is to be saved, or a new light built to take its place.

No. 3. Lincoln Rock light-station, Alaska.—For rebuilding and improving the present light and fog-signal at Lincoln Rock, Alaska,

or for building another light and fog-signal station upon a different site near by, \$25,000.

This station was badly damaged by severe storms of November 28, 1909, and April 14, 1910. It is absolutely essential if the station is to be saved and maintained that it be properly rebuilt without delay.

No. 4. Relief light-vessel, general service.—For constructing, equipping, and outfitting complete for service one modern relief light-vessel for general service, \$130,000.

The condition of service light-vessels is seriously affected on account of the lack of relief light-vessels to relieve those on regular stations for annual docking, overhauling, and repairs. To properly care for the light-vessels now on station and in case of accident it is necessary that appropriation be made for this vessel. This vessel was authorized by the act of June 17, 1910, but no appropriation was made therefor.

No. 5. Edgemoor light-house depot, Del.—For the reconstruction of the wharves and sea wall, for dredging the basin, and for other improvements at the Edgemoor light-house depot, Del., \$30,000.

The wharves at this depot are about tumbling down, and in their present condition they are unsafe. Buoys, chain, etc., can not now be landed on them. The water is not deep enough to properly berth the tender alongside of the bulkhead and wharf. A smaller amount than was authorized by the act of June 17, 1910, is believed to be sufficient.

No. 6. Miah Maull Shoal light-station, Delaware Bay.—For completing the construction of the light and fog-signal station at Miah Maull Shoal, Delaware Bay, \$30,000.

The act of June 17, 1910, authorized an increase in the limit of cost for the construction of this light-station, so as to make the total limit of cost \$105,000 instead of \$75,000, as theretofore authorized. An appropriation of \$30,000 is needed to carry out the provisions of the act just mentioned.

No. 7. Buffalo Breakwater North End light-station, N. Y.—For rebuilding and improving the Buffalo Breakwater North End light-station, N. Y., \$60,000.

The crib and superstructure at this station are badly decayed, and the light and fog-signal built thereon is settling. The keepers' quarters are so badly decayed that they are beyond economical repair. This station should be rebuilt as soon as may be on the end of the breakwater.

No. 8. Sand Island light-station, Ala.—For protecting the site and building a keepers' dwelling at Sand Island light-station, Ala., \$60,000.

The storm of September 27, 1906, considerably damaged the foundation of this light and destroyed the keepers' dwelling, and the assistant keeper and his wife were drowned. If this light is to be saved, it is imperative that the tower be protected and a new dwelling provided for the keepers.

No. 9. Superior Pierhead range lights, Wis.—For completing the lighting of the breakwater and piers at Superior Entry, Wis., \$25,000.

The act approved June 30, 1906, appropriated \$20,000 for range lights to replace existing lights which, through the construction of the new south pier, would be rendered useless. This appropriation, it seems, was based upon an estimate which in turn had for its basis the then existing project for the improvement of the entrance by the

construction of new parallel entrance piers. Under the conditions which would have existed after completion of this project, a range and a fog-signal upon the pier would have been ample, but since the date of the above appropriation the project for the improvement of this entrance has been changed by the adoption of a plan which, while retaining the entrance piers, adds to them two converging breakwaters for the protection of the entrance. This change necessitates a corresponding one in the plan of lighting. A light and fog-signal will now have to be placed on the outer entrance end of the breakwater and three nonattended acetylene beacons established. For this purpose the \$20,000 heretofore appropriated should be made available and an additional appropriation of \$25,000 made; in all, \$45,000 for proper aids to navigation at this important entrance as now constructed.

No. 10. Guantanamo, Cuba, keepers' dwelling.—For a dwelling for the keepers of the lights in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and for improving the lights, \$14,000.

The dwelling at this station was destroyed during the Cuban insurrection against Spain, and since the occupation of Guantanamo by the United States the keepers have been compelled to live in a wooden shack with only three rooms to house three keepers. The lights in charge of these three keepers are widely separated. The main light is at Windward Point, the range lights about 2 miles by a poor road from Windward Point, and the Hicacal Beach range lights are across the bay from Fishermans Point. By the erection of a dwelling at Windward Point and by establishing acetylene lights this station can be greatly improved and the services of one keeper dispensed with.

No. 11. Staten Island light-house depot, N. Y.—Repairs and extension of wharves at the general light-house depot, Staten Island, N. Y., \$40,000.

The wharves at this, the general, largest, and most important light-house depot of the service, are in urgent need of repair and are not large enough to properly carry on the large amount of work of this station. Besides the regular tender work there are a number of lighters loading and unloading freight at these wharves in the course of a year that are greatly delayed for want of wharf room. The city of New York has extended its wharf to the north of the light-house wharf, and the American Dock Company has extended its wharf to the south, causing the shoaling of the water at the light-house wharf to such an extent that the tenders are on bottom at low tide. It is urgently recommended that the wharves at this station be extended to the dock line as established by the War Department.

No. 12. Depot for the Second light-house district.—For establishing a light-house depot on the site belonging to the War Department on the south or southwesterly end of Castle Island, Boston Harbor, Mass., or on the site belonging to the Marine-Hospital Service, Treasury Department, on Chelsea Creek, Boston Harbor, Mass., authority is requested for the transfer of the site authorized from the proper department to the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The site on Castle Island is regarded as the best in Boston Harbor for the location of a light-house depot, and the War Department has expressed its willingness for its use for this purpose. In the event of failure to authorize the use of this site, it is recommended that the marine-hospital site be authorized. Either site is preferable to the one on Governors Island, transfer of which was authorized by the act

of June 17, 1910. With such a depot there will be a considerable saving in rental of inspector's offices, storehouse, machine shop, and wharf.

GROUP No. 2.

Works considered essential for the immediate needs of navigation, and for the efficient equipment of the Light-House Service:

No. 1. Fort McHenry Channel range lights, Md.—For the establishment of range lights to properly mark the Fort McHenry Channel leading to Baltimore, Md., \$125,000.

The Fort McHenry Channel is the only channel from Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore not adequately lighted. The Lazaretto Point light is now obstructed by the erection of high buildings. These lights were authorized by the act of June 17, 1910, but no appropriation was made therefor.

No. 2. Hunts Point light-station, N. Y.—For the establishment of a light and fog-signal to properly mark Hunts Point between Hell Gate and Whitestone Point, East River, N. Y., \$5,000.

Hunts Point is a dangerous point at night and during foggy weather. Many vessels have grounded at this point. This station was authorized by the act of June 17, 1910, but no appropriation was made therefor.

No. 3. Eagle Point range lights, N. J.—For the establishment of proper lights to mark a difficult turn at the junction between the two Horseshoe ranges on the Delaware River below Philadelphia, Pa., \$5,000.

The act of June 17, 1910, authorized the establishment of these lights at a cost of \$2,950. It is now found that \$5,000 will be needed, for which amount appropriation is asked.

No. 4. Battery (Alki) Point light-station, Wash.—For completing the establishment of the light and fog-signal station at Battery (Alki) Point, Wash., \$33,000.

By the act of June 17, 1910, the limit of cost to complete Battery Point light and fog-signal station, Wash., was increased by the sum of \$33,000, so as to make the total limit of cost \$47,000 instead of \$14,000 as theretofore authorized. An appropriation of \$33,000 is needed to carry out the provisions of the act just mentioned.

No. 5. Aids to navigation, Alaska.—For establishing additional aids to navigation in Alaskan waters, \$60,000.

With the increase of the commerce to Alaska, a large number of aids to navigation are demanded for maritime interests. The act approved June 17, 1910, authorized not to exceed \$60,000, but did not appropriate funds for this purpose.

No. 6. Aids to navigation, Puget Sound, Wash.—For the establishment of acetylene-gas beacon lights, lighted buoys, and fog-signals at or near Point Herron, Point Glover, Apple Cove Point, Bush Point, Point Partridge, and the improvement of the lights and fog signals at Marrowstone Point and Slip Point, Puget Sound, Wash., \$41,600.

The navigation of the waters of Puget Sound is extremely dangerous in bad weather, owing to the lack of aids to navigation.

No. 7. San Pedro Breakwater light-station, Cal.—For establishing a light and fog-signal station on the San Pedro Breakwater, Cal., \$36,000.

San Pedro Breakwater has been completed and the harbor developed. It should be marked by a light and fog-signal. Numerous petitions have been received from maritime interests urging the same.

No. 8. Submarine fog-signal bells for light-vessels.—For providing spare bells for submarine fog-signals on light-vessels, \$20,000.

There are now in service 40 light-vessels which have only one bell for the submarine fog-signals. It is desirable that these light-ships be furnished with a duplicate bell in case of accident to the one bell, which is frequently the case, so that the spare bell can be immediately placed in service.

GROUP NO. 3.

Works considered essential for the needs of navigation and the equipment of the Light-House Service, and which it is recommended be undertaken as resources permit (these items have been selected from a much larger number of recommendations submitted by the inspectors and engineers of the light-house districts):

No. 1. Fort Point fog-signal, Cal.—For the substitution of a first-class fog-signal to replace the present Daboll trumpet at the Fort Point light-station, Cal., \$11,000.

The present fog-signal at Fort Point, which is inadequate for this important station, is to be installed to replace the present bell fog-signal at Southampton Shoal light-station.

No. 2. Anacapa Island light-station, Cal.—For the establishment of a light and fog-signal station on Anacapa Island, Cal., \$100,000.

Anacapa Island is one of the most difficult points on the southern California coast to pass in bad weather, and it is important that a light and fog-signal be established. The act of June 17, 1910, authorized this station, but no appropriation has been made therefor.

No. 3. Michigan Island light-station, Lake Superior.—For establishing a light and fog-signal station on Michigan Island, Lake Superior, \$100,000.

The act approved May 27, 1908, appropriated \$2,000 to make survey and estimate the cost and report upon the feasibility and need of establishing a light and fog-signal upon Gull Island or the easterly end of Michigan Island, Apostle Group. The survey has been completed, and upon consideration of the data furnished the conclusion has been reached that the easterly end of Michigan Island is the better site, and the Bureau accordingly recommends that an appropriation of \$100,000 be made for the construction of a light and fog-signal station at that point.

No. 4. Point Fermin light-station, Cal.—For a flashing light to replace the fixed light now at the Point Fermin light-station, Cal., \$4,000.

This is one of several fixed lights on the California coast that have proved misleading, and change to a flashing light is highly desirable.

No. 5. Santa Barbara light-station, Cal.—For a flashing light, a fog-signal, and a keeper's dwelling at the Santa Barbara light-station, Cal., \$20,000.

This is one of several fixed lights on the coast of California that have proved misleading and inefficient, and change to a flashing light is highly desirable. The change will necessitate an additional keeper and a keeper's dwelling. A fog-signal is also a necessity at this station.

No. 6. Point Loma light-station, Cal.—For establishing a fog-signal and keeper's quarters at the Point Loma light-station, Cal., \$17,500.

An appropriation of \$17,500 is required to carry out the provisions of the act of June 17, 1910, authorizing a fog-signal and keeper's quarters at this station.

No. 7. Point Pinos light-station, Cal.—For a flashing light, fog-signal, and keepers' quarters at the Point Pinos light-station, Cal., \$35,000.

This is one of several fixed lights on the coast of California that have proved misleading and inefficient, and change to a flashing light is highly desirable. A compressed-air fog-signal is also needed. These changes will necessitate two extra keepers, for whom quarters should be provided.

No. 8. Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii.—For establishing nine lighted and nine unlighted beacons and two lighted entrance buoys in Pearl Harbor, Oahu, Hawaii, \$80,000.

In view of the fact that the Government has authorized the establishment of a naval station at this point, it is essential that the entrance and channel leading thereto be properly marked on account of the set of the current, which is across the channel, usually in the approach, and also on account of the prevailing northeasterly winds. The Bureau accordingly recommends that the appropriation of \$80,000 be made for the establishment of the beacons and buoys mentioned above.

No. 9. Trinidad Head light-station, Cal.—For a fog-signal and keeper's quarters at the Trinidad Head light-station, Cal., \$20,000.

The present fog-bell is not an adequate fog-signal and should be replaced by a first-class compressed-air siren. This will necessitate an additional keeper and extra quarters.

No. 10. Two relief light-vessels.—For constructing, equipping, and outfitting, complete for service, two modern light-vessels for general relief service, \$260,000.

The need for one new relief light-vessel has been shown under the first head of estimates for this service to be absolutely imperative. One vessel, however, will only partly relieve the serious situation, and two more vessels are very urgently required.

No. 11. Santa Cruz light-station, Cal.—For installing a fourth-order flashing light, establishing a fog-signal, and constructing quarters for two assistant keepers at the Santa Cruz light-station, Cal., \$29,000.

This appropriation is required to carry out the provisions of the act of June 17, 1910, authorizing this work.

No. 12. Richardsons Rock light-station, Cal.—For establishing a light and fog-signal station on Richardsons Rock, in the Santa Barbara Islands, Cal., \$140,000.

Richardsons Rock is considered a great menace to navigation on account of the deep water on all sides, so that it can not be picked up by soundings. It has been reported by the board of marine underwriters that the need for a light and fog-signal at this point is the most urgent of all the Santa Barbara Islands. If established, it would remove the necessity for one or two other lights contemplated in the vicinity.

No. 13. Aids to navigation, Yukon River, Alaska.—For establishing aids to navigation on the Yukon River, Alaska, \$11,400.

In compliance with the repeated and urgent requests of commercial interests, the Board caused a thorough and complete field examination of the Yukon River to be made during the summer of 1909, and data were collected from every available source concerning the requirements in regard to aids to navigation of this river. After careful consideration a plan for the establishment of such aids as are required to meet present demands of navigation has been adopted, at an estimated cost of \$11,400. The details of the examination above referred to will be found in Appendix 3 to the annual report of the Light-House Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909.

No. 14. Cape Spencer light-station, Alaska.—For establishing a light and fog-signal station at or near Cape Spencer, Alaska, \$80,000.

A light and fog-signal at this point has been repeatedly urged by commercial interests and recommended by officers of the Light-House Service. The increasing traffic through Icy Strait and the development of southwestern Alaska make the establishment of a light-station a more urgent necessity each year.

No. 15. Resurrection Bay Entrance light-station, Alaska.—For establishing a light and fog-signal station at Resurrection Bay Entrance, Alaska, \$100,000.

Navigation to this port is greatly increasing with many commercial activities opening up in the vicinity. This proposed light would be a great assistance to vessels entering the bay.

No. 16. Cape St. Elias light-station, Alaska.—For establishing a light and fog-signal on Cape St. Elias, Alaska, \$100,000.

This point is one of the most important in southwestern Alaska, being a landfall for all vessels bound to Prince William Sound. A suitable site can be found, and a first-order light with first-class fog-signal is recommended.

No. 17. Lighting Hilo Harbor, Hawaii.—For improving the lighting at Hilo, Hawaii, \$30,000.

Hilo is the second port of importance in the Hawaiian Islands, and has a large and increasing commerce. The present fixed red light is entirely inadequate for the requirements.

No. 18. Monhegan Island light-station, Me.—For improving the light and fog-signal at Monhegan Island, Me., \$10,000.

The act of June 17, 1910, authorized \$20,000 for a light and fog-signal or whistling buoy, with submarine signal, as an additional aid at this point, but it is believed the best plan is to improve the present light and fog-signal.

No. 19. Bloody Point range lights, Ga.—For the removal and reestablishment of Bloody Point range lights, Savannah Harbor, Ga., \$4,500.

This appropriation is required to carry out the provisions of the act of June 17, 1910, authorizing these lights.

No. 20. Lorain range lights, Ohio.—For range lights, entrance to Lorain Harbor, Black River, Ohio, and for a dwelling for the keepers of these lights, \$19,800.

The west breakwater pierhead was completed in 1907, and will probably have completed settlement and be ready for the light by the time the necessary appropriation can be made available for the work. This work was authorized by the act of June 17, 1910.

No. 21. Lighting Norfolk Harbor, Va.—For establishing range lights and improving the present lights in Norfolk Harbor, Va., \$35,000.

The lighting of the channel leading to Norfolk Harbor is at present so inadequate that vessels do not venture to enter or sail during the night. The proposed improvements contemplate the establishment of two sets of range lights and a rearrangement of the aids now established, looking to a greatly increased efficiency of the Service. The lights were authorized by the act of June 17, 1910, but no appropriation has been made therefor.

No. 22. Mississippi River lights, La.—For establishing lights on the Mississippi River below New Orleans, La., \$24,000.

The present lights on this section of the Mississippi River, consisting of lanterns hung on insecure posts not far above the water, should be replaced by lens lanterns exhibited from high four-pile beacons. The safety of commerce and navigation and the great amount of traffic entering and leaving New Orleans demand an improvement of the system of lighting.

No. 23. Army Point light-station, Cal.—For establishing a light and fog-signal station at or near Army Point, Suisun Bay, Cal., \$10,000.

A light and fog-signal located at Army Point would prove a valuable aid to navigation in this locality. Practically all the commerce of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers passes Army Point, and there have been several collisions in the vicinity during the past twenty years. This station was authorized by the act of June 17, 1910, but no appropriation has been made therefor.

No. 24. Orford Reef light-vessel, Oreg.—For the construction and equipment of a first-class steam light-vessel to mark Orford Reef, Oreg., \$150,000.

By act approved May 27, 1908, Congress made an appropriation of \$2,000 to enable the Board to survey and estimate the cost and report upon the feasibility and need of establishing a light-vessel or light-station at or near Orford Reef, off Cape Blanco, Oreg. Under the authority above referred to a survey of the locality named has been made by the inspector and engineer of the Thirteenth (new number Seventeenth) light-house district, who report that the only satisfactory aid at this locality would be a first-class full-powered light-vessel moored off Orford Reef, about three-fourths mile west (true) of Fox Rock.

No. 25. Light-keepers' dwellings.—For light-keepers' dwellings and appurtenant structures, including sites therefor, within the limit of cost fixed by act approved February 26, 1907, \$75,000.

The appropriations made March 4, 1907, and May 27, 1908, of \$75,000 each, are now practically exhausted, but dwellings at a number of stations are yet needed. It is recommended that \$75,000 be appropriated to continue this work.

No. 26. Honolulu light-house depot, Hawaii.—For the construction and equipment of a light-house and buoy depot at Honolulu, Hawaii, provided a suitable site can be obtained therefor, \$60,000.

A light-house depot, with suitable workshops for making repairs to illuminating apparatus and minor repairs to the machinery of the tender *Kukui*, and adequate storage facilities for light-house and buoy supplies, is now one of the greatest needs of the Hawaiian service. The present facilities consist of three leaky and overcrowded rooms, which are likely to be taken over by the War Department, a portion of a dock occupied through the courtesy of the Navy Department, and a small rented storehouse. It is believed that a suitable

site can be obtained from the Navy Department upon which the erection of ample quarters and wharfage for the Light-House Service can be accomplished.

No. 27. Southwest Pass light-station, La.—For establishing a light and fog-signal on the east jetty at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River, La., \$50,000.

There are two jetties at the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River, and an aid to navigation is necessary to guide vessels clear of them. For this purpose a light and fog-signal on the east jetty are recommended.

No. 28. Portage River Pierhead light-station, Mich.—For establishing a light and fog-signal station at Portage River Pierhead, Mich., \$40,000.

The 10,000-blow fog-bell apparatus, which was installed at this station in 1902, is a poor and insufficient aid to the navigation of this river, which is used principally during the stormy weather of the early spring and late fall. At these times the noise of the waves and the ship's machinery frequently renders it impossible to hear the bell at a distance of 100 feet. It accordingly seems most desirable to establish a modern light and fog-signal station at the outside end of the Portage River breakwater.

No. 29. Governors Island light-station, N. Y.—For establishing a light and fog-signal station on Governors Island, N. Y., and authority is granted to locate said station on filled land, \$60,000.

With the nearly completed addition to Governors Island, New York Harbor, which forms a long point to the southwest between two important channels, it is very essential that a light and fog-signal be established at or near this point. Authority is requested to locate it on filled land, which will materially reduce the cost.

No. 30. Staten Island light-house depot, N. Y.—For constructing a floating dry dock at the general light-house depot, Staten Island, N. Y., \$85,000.

There are 11 light-vessels and 8 tenders in the Third light-house district, all but 3 being old vessels, requiring frequent repairs and docking. By having a dry dock at the depot and having repairs made by the depot employees, a considerable saving could be effected.

No. 31. Huron Pierhead range lights, Ohio.—For range lights, entrance to Huron Harbor, Ohio, \$3,800.

An appropriation of \$3,800 is required to carry out the provisions of the act of June 17, 1910, authorizing these lights.

No. 32. Otter Island light-station, Me.—For establishing a light and fog-signal station on Otter Island, Muscle Ridge Channel, Me., \$17,000.

The act of June 17, 1910, authorized \$14,000 for this work, but the amount is not believed to be sufficient, and an appropriation of \$17,000 is asked.

No. 33. Naushon Island light-station, Mass.—For establishing a light and fog-signal station on Naushon Island, westerly entrance of Vineyard Sound, Mass., \$55,000.

Vineyard Sound, which is perhaps the most used waterway in the United States, has a well-marked easterly entrance, but the westerly entrance, equally important, is not so well marked, obliging vessels, on account of the shoals, to hug the northerly side, where there are only buoys to guide. A light, therefore, on Naushon Island, which will safeguard the western entrance, is regarded as very necessary.

No. 84. The Jump light-station, Mississippi River, La.—For establishing a light and fog-signal at The Jump, Mississippi River, La. \$5,000.

Fog is prevalent on this portion of the Mississippi River during the winter months, with no fog-signal nearer than 7 miles. The channel and current carry close to the point known as The Jump, making a light and fog-signal urgent. The collector of customs at New Orleans states that his office will recommend the transfer to the Light-House Service of the necessary site and structure.

No. 35. Aids to navigation, Cape Fear River, N. C.—For suitable lights and signals in Cape Fear River, below Wilmington, N. C., \$21,000.

An appropriation of \$21,000 is required to carry out the provisions of the act of June 17, 1910, authorizing these aids to navigation.

No. 36. Gloucester Breakwater light and fog-signal, Mass.—For improving the light and establishing a fog-signal on Gloucester Breakwater, entrance to Gloucester Harbor, Mass., \$10,000.

A great many fishing vessels frequent this harbor, entering and leaving at all times of day and night, and in all kinds of weather. The lens light now on the breakwater has not been adequate to prevent collisions with the breakwater. A more powerful light and a fog-signal are needed.

No. 37. White Stone Point light-station, Potomac River, Md.—For establishing a light and fog-signal at White Stone Point, Potomac River, Md., \$20,000.

The turn in the bend of river at this point is one of the most difficult to make in the navigation of the Potomac River, the course changing at buoy 56 and running close under the high-wooded bank at White Stone Point and the waters shoaling rapidly from 6 and 7 fathoms to 15 feet. A light and fog-signal are urgently needed.

Respectfully,

G. R. PUTNAM, *Commissioner.*

TO HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

585

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT, COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, September 13, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement covering the operations of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

SUMMARY OF WORK OF THE YEAR.

FIELD WORK.

The usual progress was made in the collection and preparation for publication in the form of Charts, Coast Pilots, Tide Tables, and Notices to Mariners of all information useful to navigators and relating to the coasts of the United States and under the jurisdiction of the United States.

Very satisfactory progress was made in the Philippine Islands, where surveys were made for charting purposes along the unsurveyed portions of the coast, covering 10 per cent of the whole extent of the estimated general coast line of the archipelago.

Good progress was made also in charting the unsurveyed coasts of Alaska, the work being confined to the regions where the demand for charts is most urgent.

Important improvements were made in the construction and use of the long wire drag, and its length was increased to 8,400 feet when used in open water. The long lengths greatly increase the area possible to be covered in any given time, and consequently decrease the cost of examining harbors and channels of large extent. The improvements were described in a publication issued for the information of hydrographers.

Details in regard to the work assigned to the Survey and to the Superintendent as Commissioner representing the United States in recovering and marking the international boundary between the United States and Canada and in the demarcation of the Alaska boundary are given in Appendixes 1 and 2 of the Annual Report submitted to Congress, but are omitted from this compilation. They, however, form the basis of the following general statements. The establishment of reference monuments in the United States along the water boundary between the United States and Canada between Point Roberts and the Pacific Ocean was completed. All these

monuments were connected with the coast triangulation. The same boundary was surveyed and monumented from the summit of the Rocky Mountains eastward to the North Fork of Milk River, a distance of 50 miles, and considerable work was done to the east of this point. West of Lake Superior, the boundary was surveyed along Pigeon River to South Fowl Lake, a distance of 30 miles. On the eastern borders of Maine the survey of the boundary was completed from a point 2 miles below Van Buren, Me., to a point in the vicinity of Fort Kent, Me. On the St. Croix River the triangulation along the boundary from the mouth of the river to Butler Islands was completed. The work of all the parties east of the Rocky Mountains was in progress on June 30.

In the demarcation of the Alaska boundary a survey was made and marks were established in the vicinity of the Unuk and Blue rivers in southeastern Alaska, and on June 30 a party was at work in the valley of Salmon River and another party was at work in the region north of the head of Portland Canal.

On the one hundred and forty-first meridian the survey of the boundary was completed between the Yukon River and the Natasat Mountains 200 miles to the southward, and good progress was made in surveying the line to the northward of the river. This work was in progress on June 30.

In this connection I wish to emphasize the importance of providing means for a triangulation down the great valley of the Yukon River from the international boundary to the mouth of the river to form the basis for the economic surveys in progress or in contemplation as a much more desirable plan than the coordination and adjustment of such surveys after they are made. Attention has been called to this work in my annual reports for 1908 and 1909, and an appropriation to begin this triangulation should not be delayed any longer.

Work at the latitude observatories at Gaithersburg, Md., and Ukiah, Cal., maintained by the International Geodetic Association under my direction, was continued during the year.

One officer continued on duty as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, and another was continuously employed in cooperation with the Maryland State Board of Shell Fish Commissioners in making a survey of the natural oyster bars and rocks in the State of Maryland. The work in Calvert County was completed and a report covering the work was prepared and published. This officer was also authorized to supervise the survey of certain portions of the oyster beds in the State of Delaware, as requested by the governor, without expense to the National Government.

Buoys were placed on the boundary between the States of Louisiana and Mississippi in Lake Borgne and Mississippi Sound and referred to the marks previously established on shore, as requested by the state authorities, to aid in the enforcement of the state laws relating to oyster culture.

The officer in charge of the Survey exhibit at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition remained on that duty until the close of the exposition, on October 16.

In accordance with a request made by the War Department, an officer was detailed to serve as the representative of the United States on a commission of engineers created to make a survey of a portion of the Military road leading from the Aqueduct Bridge (across the Potomac

River) to Fort Myer, Va. The location of a portion of the boundary of this road being in controversy between the United States and the owners of the adjoining property and the case being before the United States court for the eastern district of Virginia for settlement, a special master commissioner in chancery was named to take testimony, and he appointed the commission of engineers mentioned above. The survey was made and a final report was placed on file.

In accordance with instructions issued to Civil Engineer R. E. Peary, U. S. Navy, as stated in the previous Annual Report, tide observations were made in the Arctic regions at Cape Sheridan, Cape Columbia, Cape Bryant, Fort Conger, and Cape Morris Jessup, and the records of the work have been placed on file. Valuable information in regard to the tides was obtained, and a discussion of "Arctic Tides" is being made for publication which will embody all the available information on this subject.

Astronomic observations to determine latitude, longitude, or azimuth were made in Texas and in Alaska.

Observations to determine the relative force of gravity were made with a half-second pendulum at 27 stations distributed as follows: Four in Arizona, one in California, one in the District of Columbia, one in Maine, two in Michigan, two in Minnesota, two in New Mexico, three in New York, one in Nevada, one in North Dakota, one in South Dakota, two in Tennessee, five in Texas, and one in Vermont. The use of an interferometer, suitably modified, to determine the flexure of the pendulum support was continued.

The Standard levels were extended in Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Topographic surveys were made in Alaska, California, Hawaii, Maryland, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Philippine Islands, Virginia, and Washington.

Triangulation was done in Alaska, California, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Philippine Islands, Texas, Virginia, and Washington. The recovery of old triangulation stations was continued on the coasts of Connecticut, Florida, Maryland, Massachusetts, and North Carolina. This work was completed on the west coast of Florida.

Hydrographic work was done in Alaska, California, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Philippine Islands, South Carolina, Virginia, and Washington.

The examination of the navigable waters on the coast of Maine with the long wire drag was continued and a similar examination of Mayaguez Harbor and approaches in Porto Rico was made.

A new edition of the Coast Pilot volume covering the coast from New York to Chesapeake Bay Entrance was prepared and published.

The magnetic survey of the country was continued by making observations at 238 stations distributed over 39 States and Territories, including Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, and numerous observations were made at sea on board the surveying vessels on their cruises to and from their fields of work in various portions of the country. A continuous record of the relative value of the magnetic elements was obtained at the magnetic observatories maintained by the Survey at Cheltenham, Md., Sitka, Alaska, Honolulu, Hawaii, and Vieques, P. R. Observations were made at Baldwin, Kans.,

for a portion of the year, and the instruments were then transferred to Tucson, Ariz., where observations are now in progress.

Self-registering tide gauges were maintained at the following stations: Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Colonial Beach, Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Weeks, La.; Galveston, Tex.; San Diego, Cal.; Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and Seattle, Wash. A similar gauge was installed at Portland, Me. and Seattle, Wash. A similar gauge was installed at Portland, Me.

The tide indicators at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Reedy Island, Delaware Bay, Delaware; and at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco, Cal., have been continued, and the electric tide indicator in the rooms of the Maritime Association, at New York, continued to give satisfaction. A similar indicator was installed in the building of the American Seaman's Friend Society's Institute, in New York City.

ALASKA.

Surveys were made in Portland Canal, Tongass Narrows, Cordova Bay, Controller Bay, Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, Nushagak Bay (in Bristol Bay), and in the vicinity of Kodiak.

The survey of Controller Bay was completed and an examination of the waters offshore between Kayak and Montague Island inside of Middleton Island was made, the dangers to navigation within this area being located and their positions determined. A number of supposed dangers do not exist and have been removed from the charts.

On the coast of Prince of Wales Island the areas west of Mexico to Dewey Rocks, south to the Barrier Islands, and through Eureka Pass were carefully developed by sounding, and the hydrographic survey was extended over the area north of the Barrier Islands, including Tah and Hunter bays to the eastward and to Long Island on the west. In Cordova Bay, westward of the Barrier Islands, lines of soundings were made from a point opposite Shipwreck Point to the international boundary line to the eastward of Cape Muzon.

Hydrographic and topographic surveys were made in Tongass Narrows between Ketchikan and Rosa Reef Spindle.

In Prince William Sound surveys were made along the shores of Knight and Hinchinbrook islands. The survey of Nushagak Bay, in Bristol Bay, was completed.

A revised edition of the Coast Pilot Notes from Yakutat Bay to Cook Inlet was prepared and published.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Excellent progress was made in charting the unsurveyed coasts of the islands, 10 per cent of the estimated mileage of the general coast line of the islands being covered during the year. The results of the field work were promptly made available at the suboffice at Manila, in the form of drawings for charts, which were forwarded to Washington for review and publication. The statistics for the year show that the triangulation covered 23,988 square miles and the hydrographic work 9,385 square miles. The topographic survey covered 1,708 square miles and extended along 1,637 miles of

coast line. The Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Pathfinder* and the insular government steamers *Fathomer*, *Marinduque*, *Research*, and *Romblon* were engaged in the work, and also parties living on shore. The expenses of the work were divided between the General Government and the insular government in accordance with the agreement under which the previous work has been done. Surveys were made on the west coast of Samar, north and south coasts of Leyte, north and south coasts of Mindanao, south coast of Masbate, west and east coast of Mindoro, in Surigao and Tañon straits, and around the Tablas Islands.

Tide observations were made in connection with the hydrographic work, and a continuous record of tidal changes was obtained with self-registering gauges at Manila and Iloilo.

The organization of the work in the Philippine Islands remains unchanged. All the work necessary for chart construction is performed at the suboffice. New editions of the sailing directions for the islands are prepared and published as often as necessary and notices to mariners are also published.

OFFICE WORK.

Progress was made in the various branches of the office work, including computation, plotting, and discussion of the results of the work in the field and the preparation of data for publication by chart or otherwise.

A Supplementary Discussion of the Figure of the Earth and Isostasy was prepared, utilizing additional data to 1909.

Tables of predicted tides for numerous ports on the coasts of the United States and in foreign countries for the year 1911 were prepared and published.

Three volumes containing the results of observations at the magnetic observatories in past years were also published, and the Annual Report for 1909 was prepared for transmission to Congress.

On account of the territorial expansion of the United States and the consequent extension of the sphere of the Survey's operations, there have been urgent and continually increasing demands on this Bureau for surveys and new charts. Each year adds to the number of charts published, and all of these exact time and energy to keep them up to date. The Navy Department has urgently requested that the charts of this Bureau be constructed on the mercator projection. In view of these conditions, I appointed a board to fully consider the whole subject of chart construction and publication, consisting of a chairman, Mr. G. R. Putnam, Chief of the Drawing and Engraving Division, who had given years of study to the problem, and two members, Assistants D. B. Wainwright (who succeeds Mr. Putnam as chief of division) and P. A. Welker, both experienced hydrographers, navigators, and commanders of ships. The first charting of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States having been practically completed and splendid progress having been made in the work in our distant territories, it was possible to consider the subject in its broadest aspect.

The later charts of the Survey are examples of the best modern usage in chart construction, and they will only need in some cases

a rearrangement of limits and the further simplification of some details to perfect them from an economical standpoint. With respect to the charts of earlier date, the changes will have to be more radical. On these charts a great amount of detail was represented which under modern conditions is not considered necessary, and its rendering was also much more minute and elaborate than accords with present practice. Their correction involves an adherence to the same time-consuming method of representation. For twenty years all new charts have been oriented with the meridian, but there still remain a number of the earlier charts which were oriented diagonally with a view to include greater sea area. But for this feature they are as useful and accurate as any others.

Formerly on many charts a double unit for depths was employed, fathoms for deep water and feet on dotted surfaces for the shoal areas. During the last decade the practice has been to employ a single depth unit for a chart, either feet or fathoms, depending on which unit will best suit the area represented.

The difference between the mercator and polyconic projections is imperceptible on the large-scale charts, but on the small-scale charts it is very apparent, especially in northern latitudes.

The board submitted a report fully covering all these points, with recommendations which I have approved, wherein a definite program is outlined for eliminating the old-style charts and for replacing them with a smaller number on the mercator projection, simpler in character, and on which the latest information can be more readily shown.

The demand for charts was greater than any previous year except the preceding fiscal year, when the issue was abnormally large.

A notable event of the year was the completion of a tide-predicting machine in the instrument shop of the Survey. It embraces many new features and provision has been made for 37 constituents of tidal fluctuations instead of the 19 provided for in the machine previously used. The construction of this machine has been incidental to the regular repair work of the Survey, and consequently it has been many years in progress. It was completed in February and has been tested in predicting the most complicated known tides, and the quantities obtained have been compared with the results of computation and found to be satisfactory from every point of view.

The amount appropriated for the Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, and accounted for by the bureau disbursing agent was \$997,349.14 (exclusive of the appropriation for printing), of which \$245,000 was for manning and equipping the vessels of the Survey, \$40,000 for repairs and maintenance of vessels, and \$50,000 for Office expenses. The remainder of the appropriation was divided between the expenses of parties in the field (\$326,400) and salaries of field and office forces (\$335,890). In addition to the above sums, the appropriations to the State Department for marking the United States and Canada boundary (except a portion of the water boundary) and for locating and marking the Alaska boundary are disbursed under my direction as Commissioner through the bureau disbursing agent, as special disbursing agent of the Department of State.

HYDROGRAPHIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC WORK.

COAST PILOT.

The following publications were prepared and the proof was read: United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast, Part V, fourth edition; Supplements to United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast, Parts I-II, III, VI, VII, and VIII; Alaska, Coast Pilot Notes from Yakutat Bay to Cook Inlet and Shelikoff Strait, second edition.

The preparation of material for new editions of Parts I-II and III of the United States Coast Pilot on the Atlantic Coast was begun.

VESSELS AND THEIR WORK.

Steamer Bache.—Two pairs of Welin quadrant davits were installed on the *Bache* at Baltimore, July 1-8, and the vessel sailed for the New England coast July 10. En route magnetic observations were made in Chesapeake Bay and at Vineyard Haven, Mass., and soundings were made in Nantucket Sound and in Pollock Rip Slue, to examine certain selected areas. The vessel reached Boston on July 22 and preparations were made for repairs. Hydrographic work was done off Plymouth, Mass., July 28-31 and on August 11, and off Boothbay and Portland, Me., August 19-29. During the interval between these dates details in regard to repairs were attended to, the delay in approving the contract for repairs necessitating several trips to Boston.

A hydrographic resurvey of Shank Painter Bar off Provincetown, Mass., was made September 2-4, and then the vessel went to Boston for repairs, as the condenser was in such a condition that the vessel could not be used with safety. The repairs were completed on October 7, and the vessel returned to Portland, Me. The work in this vicinity and off Portsmouth, N. H., was completed on November 6, and hydrographic work was then done in the vicinity of The Graves Light-house and at Salem, Marblehead, and Plymouth. Some minor repairs were made at Boston November 23 to December 3, and a hydrographic resurvey was then made of Pollock Rip Slue and of the shoals east of Monomoy Island. The vessel sailed for Norfolk, Va., on December 14 and was engaged on the resurvey of the approach to Hampton Roads December 17 to February 26. On March 11 the *Bache* sailed for Fernandina, Fla., and made off shore soundings on the coast of Florida until May 12. Hydrographic work was done off Charleston, S. C., May 15 to June 13, when the vessel returned to Boston for repairs. This work was in progress on June 30.

Steamer Endeavor.—On July 1 the *Endeavor* was at work in Albemarle Sound, N. C. This work was completed on September 27, when the vessel proceeded to Norfolk, Va., for repairs. The repairs were completed on October 20, and then chart revision work, including supplementary surveys, was done in Elizabeth and James rivers until March 12, when the work was suspended and a special survey of the Delaware Breakwater speed trial course was made as requested by the Navy Department. This survey was completed on April 14 and the vessel went to Wilmington, Del., for repairs, but the charges were considered excessive, and the repairs were made at Jersey City, May 1-25, the work being delayed by a fire which started in the engine room. On May 27 the vessel went to Buzzards Bay, Mass., and

continued supplemental surveys in that bay during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Schooner Matchless.—Repairs were made to this vessel July 1–16, and then supplemental work for chart revision was begun in Rappahannock River and completed to the head of navigation above Fredericksburg, on March 25. The vessel then proceeded to Annapolis, Md., and a supplementary survey was made in Severn River, March 27 to June 15. A search was made for a reported shoal in the vicinity of York Spit, Chesapeake Bay, June 20–23, and the vessel then went to Newport News (June 25) for repairs to the launch. This work was in progress on June 30.

Steamer Hydrographer.—This vessel was out of commission and laid up July 1 to April 4, when she was taken to Baltimore for repairs. The repairs were completed, and on June 20 the vessel sailed for coast-pilot work on the coast of New England via Jersey City for supplies. Some hydrographic work was done at Fishing Point, Va., en route, and the vessel was at Jersey City on June 30.

Steamer Explorer.—On July 1 this vessel was at work on the survey of Nushagak Bay, in Bristol Bay, Alaska, and work was continued until September 21, when the vessel sailed for San Francisco, Cal., via Unalaska, Alaska, and Seattle, Wash. The *Explorer* reached Seattle on October 8 and San Francisco on October 17. From November to March 15 the vessel was engaged in making supplemental surveys along the California coast. Repairs were made to the ship at San Francisco, and on April 23 she sailed for Bristol Bay via Seattle. The vessel reached Port Moller, Alaska, on May 19 and was delayed there by ice until June 3. During this interval a general survey was made of the port. On June 4 the vessel reached Nushagak Bay and resumed the survey of the bay. The work was in progress on June 30.

Steamer Gedney.—The steamer *Gedney* was at work on the survey of Cordova Bay, Alaska, on July 1 and the work was continued until September 17, when the vessel proceeded to Ketchikan for work in Tongass Narrows to locate a reported reef. The steamer *Cosmos*, the tender of the *Gedney*, continued work in Cordova Bay until September 25 and then joined the vessel. The work in Tongass Narrows was suspended on October 20 and the vessel proceeded to Seattle, Wash., reaching there on the 28th. Chart revision work was begun in Puget Sound with a reduced crew on December 1 and continued until March 5, when the vessel returned to Seattle for repairs. The repairs were completed on April 10, and on April 20 the vessel sailed for Ketchikan, Alaska.

Repairs were made to the *Cosmos* April 28 to May 20, and the *Gedney* then resumed work in Tongass Narrows and the *Cosmos* proceeded to Portland Canal to make a topographic and hydrographic survey of the head of the canal in the vicinity of Bear River. The work of both vessels was in progress on June 30.

The McArthur.—The survey of Cook Inlet was in progress on July 1 and was continued until September 26. The *McArthur* sailed for Seattle on October 3, and reached there on the 13th. Repairs were made and the vessel sailed for Grays Harbor, Wash., on October 31. The survey of Grays Harbor began on November 5 and was continued until March 6, when the vessel returned to Seattle for repairs and to prepare for work in Alaska. The repairs were completed on April 11, and the vessel sailed for Cook Inlet on the 19th.

Work began north of the Forelands on May 12 and was in progress on June 30.

Steamer Patterson.—The survey of Controller Bay, Alaska, was in progress on July 1 and was continued until October 1, when the *Patterson* went to Cordova and sailed for Seattle on the 15th. The vessel reached Seattle on October 27 and most of the officers were detached and the crew reduced. Repairs were made to the vessel in January and February, and on April 18 she sailed for Cook Inlet via Cordova to get her tender, the launch *Alpha*. The ship reached Port Graham, Cook Inlet, on May 5, and the survey of the inlet south of the Forelands was begun on May 9. The work was in progress on June 30.

Steamer Taku.—The survey of Prince William Sound, Alaska, in the vicinity of Knight Island, was in progress on July 1 and was continued until September 23, when the vessel was taken to Cordova and laid up for the winter. Repairs were made to the *Taku* April 28 to May 22, and work on the survey of the sound was resumed on May 31 and continued during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Steamer Yukon.—The survey of the east coast of Afognak Island, Alaska, was in progress on July 1, and was continued until September 25, when the vessel was hauled out of the water and laid up for the winter. Repairs were made to the *Yukon* April 19 to May 10 at Kodiak, Alaska, and the vessel sailed on May 12 for Cook Inlet. Hydrographic and topographic work along the east side of Cook Inlet south from the Forelands began on May 17 and was in progress on June 30.

GEODETIC WORK.

The records of the field parties were examined at the Office in Washington as they were received and an effective supervision of the work was maintained in this way.

The Survey made an important contribution to the science of geodesy by the issue of two publications entitled "The Figure of the Earth and Isostasy from Measurements made in the United States" and "Supplementary Investigation in 1909 of the Figure of the Earth and Isostasy." These two publications are important, because they furnish a determination of the figure and size of the earth of a high grade of accuracy, because the methods of computing and investigating are somewhat novel, and because this investigation has established the fact that in and around the United States the condition called "isostasy" exists. The publication giving the results of the first investigation was available for distribution in August, 1909, and copies were immediately mailed to the members of the International Geodetic Association in anticipation of the meeting of the General Conference of the association in September last.

The supplemental investigation, for which a large amount of additional data had become available, confirmed and strengthened the conclusions deduced in the original discussion. It should be borne in mind that practically all of the field work upon which these investigations are based was done to furnish correct geographic positions along the coast and throughout the interior of the country for controlling surveys and engineering works undertaken by the General Government, States, cities, private corporations, and individuals.

Another noteworthy event of the year in connection with the geodetic work was the issue of a preliminary publication giving the results of an investigation of the effect of topography and isostatic compensation upon the intensity of gravity. Additional observations have been made and the investigation is in progress.

The Texas-California triangulation was continued and 480 kilometers (300 miles) of progress was made.

The precise level net of the United States was extended by the addition of 1,260 kilometers (788 miles) and the relative intensity of gravity was determined in 26 selected localities.

MAGNETIC WORK.

Instructions for magnetic work and the information required by parties in the field were prepared. Supervision of the work was maintained by an examination of the records of the parties in the field as they were transmitted to the Office from time to time as the work progressed.

The activity of the Survey in magnetic work may be summarized as follows:

OBSERVATORY WORKS.

The magnetic observatories at Cheltenham, Md.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Sitka, Alaska; and Vieques, P. R., were kept in continuous operation. The observations at the observatory formerly at Baldwin, Kans., were discontinued on October 22, 1909, and the instruments were transferred to the building recently completed at Tucson, Ariz. Observations at the Tucson Observatory began on November 16 and were continued during the remainder of the fiscal year. At Cheltenham the usual number of magnetic storms were recorded. The one on September 25 was exceptionally severe and caused the greatest variations in the magnetic elements ever recorded at this observatory. Special observations were made in connection with similar work abroad from May 15 to 20, the period during which the earth passed through the tail of Halley's comet, but no definite result was obtained which can be ascribed to the comet's proximity to the earth.

MAGNETIC WORK ON LAND.

The values of the magnetic elements declination, dip, and intensity were determined at 238 stations, distributed over 39 States and Territories, including Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, as shown in the following table:

State.	Localities.	Stations.	Old localities re-occupied.	Declination results.	Dip results.	Intensity results.
Alabama.....	4	5	4	5	5	5
Alaska.....	16	16	3	21	10	11
Arizona.....	3	3	3	4	4	4
California.....	5	6	5	6	6	6
Connecticut.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Florida.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii.....	1	1	1	1	1	1
Illinois.....	10	10	1	10	10	10

State.	Localities.	Stations.	Old localities re-occupied.	Declination results.	Dip results.	Intensity results.
Indiana	21	22	2	24	24	24
Iowa	29	30	3	30	30	30
Kansas	7	7	5	7	8	7
Kentucky	5	5	1	5	5	5
Louisiana	3	3	3	3	3	3
Maine	8	8	2	8	8	8
Maryland	2	2	2	4	8	3
Massachusetts	6	6	4	7	6	5
Michigan	2	2	1	2	2	2
Minnesota	25	25	1	25	25	25
Mississippi	2	2	2	2	2	2
Missouri	2	2	0	2	2	2
Nebraska	20	20	0	20	20	20
New Hampshire	4	4	2	4	4	4
New Jersey	2	2	1	2	2	2
New Mexico	2	2	2	2	2	2
New York	4	4	3	4	4	4
North Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ohio	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	3	3	2	3	3	3
Philippine Islands	7	7	0	7	0	0
Porto Rico	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rhode Island	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Dakota	10	10	2	10	10	10
Tennessee	6	6	2	6	6	6
Texas	5	6	4	6	6	6
Vermont	1	1	0	1	1	1
Virginia	3	4	3	4	4	4
Washington	3	3	0	3	0	0
Foreign countries	1	1	1	3	3	3
Total	232	238	74	251	234	228

MAGNETIC WORK AT SEA.

The magnetic work done on board the vessels of the Survey is shown in the following table:

Vessel.	General region.	Results from surveys.			Course observations.		
		Declination.	Dip.	Intensity.	Declination.	Dip.	Intensity.
Bache	Atlantic Ocean	7	7	7	0	0	0
Explorer	North Pacific Ocean ..	19	23	23	11	0	0
Gedney	do	13	0	0	0	0	0
Patterson	do	2	3	3	0	0	0
Romblon	Philippine Islands ..	1	0	0	0	0	0
Marinduque	do	3	0	0	0	0	0
Pathomer	do	8	0	0	0	0	0
Total .....	.....	53	33	33	11	0	0

As usual, the magnetic work at sea was incidental to the regular surveying work of the vessels, and the observations were made when the vessels were en route to and from the different fields of work or when there was a suitable opportunity during the working season.

PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of the Coast and Geodetic Survey during the fiscal year are given in the following list:

- Report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, showing the progress of the work from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909. 184 pages, with the following appendices, also published separately:
- No. 3. Results of Magnetic Observations made by the Coast and Geodetic Survey between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1909. Reprint. 76 pp.
 - No. 4. Distribution of the Magnetic Variation in Alaska and adjacent regions for 1910. Reprint. 30 pp.
- The Figure of the Earth and Isostasy from Measurements in the United States. 178 pp.
- Supplementary Investigation in 1909 of the Figure of the Earth and Isostasy. 80 pp.
- Catalogue of Charts, Coast Pilots, and Tide Tables, 1909. 228 pp.
- Survey of Oyster Bars, Calvert County, Md. 94 pp.
- Geodetic Operations in the United States. 1906-1909. 12 pp.
- Results of Observations made at the Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Observatory at Cheltenham, Md., 1905 and 1906. 110 pp.
- Results of Observations made at the Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Observatory near Honolulu, Hawaii, 1905 and 1906. 116 pp.
- Results of Observations made at the Coast and Geodetic Survey Magnetic Observatory at Sitka, Alaska, 1905-1906. 116 pp.
- Description of Long Wire Drag. 22 pp.
- Tide Tables for the year 1911. 530 pp.
- Tide Tables for the Atlantic Coast of the United States, including Canada and the West Indies. Reprint from the Tide Tables for 1911. 180 pp.
- Tide Tables for the Pacific Coast of the United States, together with a number of foreign ports in the Pacific Ocean. Reprint from the Tide Tables for 1911. 167 pp.
- United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast. Part IV: From Point Judith to New York. Fifth edition. 212 pp.
- United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast. Part V: From New York to Chesapeake Bay Entrance. Fourth edition. 166 pp.
- Alaska Coast Pilot notes from Yakutat Bay to Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait. Second edition. 82 pp.
- United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast. Parts I-II: From St. Croix River to Cape Ann. Supplement to second edition. 19 pp.
- United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast. Part III: From Cape Ann to Point Judith. Supplement to second edition. 16 pp.
- United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast. Part VI: Chesapeake Bay and Tributaries. Supplement to third edition. 10 pp.
- United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast. Part VII: From Chesapeake Bay Entrance to Key West. Supplement to third edition. 23 pp.
- United States Coast Pilot, Atlantic Coast. Part VIII: Gulf of Mexico from Key West to the Rio Grande. Supplement to third edition. 12 pp.
- Philippine Island Sailing Directions. Section II: Southwest and South Coasts of Luzon and Adjacent Islands from Manila to San Bernardino Strait. Fourth edition. 102 pp.
- Philippine Island Sailing Directions. Section V: Coast of Mindanao and Adjacent Islands. Third edition. 136 pp.
- Catalogue of Charts, Sailing Directions, and Tide Tables of the Philippine Islands, 1910. 54 pp.
- Philippine Islands. Notices to Mariners. Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 of 1909 and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 of 1910.

A more detailed description of the work of the year with maps illustrating its progress can be found in my annual report, which is required by law to be submitted to Congress in December of each year.

Yours, respectfully,

O. H. TITTMANN,
Superintendent.

To Hon. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF NAVIGATION

579

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF NAVIGATION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION,
Washington, November 30, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report. The statistical information required by law may be found in the appendixes and statistical tables.^a

By statute it is the province and duty of the Department of Commerce and Labor to foster, promote, and develop the foreign and domestic commerce, the shipping and fisheries industries, and the transportation facilities of the United States. The law requires the Commissioner of Navigation to "investigate the operation of the laws relative to navigation, and annually report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor such particulars as may, in his judgment, admit of improvement or may require amendment."

OCEAN-MAIL BILL.

The most important of the laws relative to navigation which in my judgment admit of improvement or require amendment are still, as they have been for years, those which affect the development of American shipping in foreign trade. Our tonnage registered for foreign trade now amounts to only 782,517 gross tons, the smallest amount in seventy years, except for the year 1898. When from this tonnage are subtracted vessels which have outlived their usefulness but still retain their registers, vessels in trade between our Atlantic and Pacific coast ports by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which by law are required to be registered although cargoes on this route can be carried only by American ships, and the tonnage on the Yukon River, the remainder comprises little outside of steamers under the ocean-mail act of 1891 and the five trans-Pacific liners under the American flag. Last year American ships carried only 8.7 per cent of our exports and imports, the smallest percentage in our history, save in 1901. Unless conditions shall be changed by the action of Congress, the outlook for the future will remain more discouraging than it has been in many years. The practical method of immediate improvement is the extension of the ocean-mail act of 1891. For years the Presidents of the United States in their annual messages and the heads of the departments of Government concerned directly or indirectly with shipping have outlined general national

^a Appendixes and statistical tables not printed in this volume. See note on page 603.

policies which would be promoted by such legislation. The reports of this Bureau for years have stated in detail facts in support of the proposition. It is not considered necessary to reiterate in this report such detailed statements, for they are already accessible. Such an extension of the act would not only be in the line of policies pursued from time to time by the United States, but it would also be in accord with methods adopted successfully by other maritime nations. The proposition is in no sense experimental.

In the interests of American shipping in foreign trade—apart from its relations to the ocean-mail service and to the national defense, with which this Bureau is only indirectly concerned—the passage of Senate bill 6708 at the coming short session is earnestly recommended. The bill reads:

A BILL to amend the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An Act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster-General is hereby authorized to pay for ocean mail service, under the Act of March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, in vessels of the second class on routes to South America, to the Philippines, to Japan, to China, and to Australasia, four thousand miles or more in length, outward voyage, or on routes to the Isthmus of Panama, at a rate per mile not exceeding the rate applicable to vessels of the first class, as provided in said Act, and in vessels of the third class on said routes, at a rate per mile not exceeding the rate applicable to vessels of the second class, as provided in said Act: *Provided*, That if no contract is made under the provisions of this Act for a line of ships between a port on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Charles and South American ports, the Postmaster-General shall, provided two or more lines are established from North Atlantic ports, require that one of said lines shall, upon each outward and homeward voyage, touch at at least two ports on the Atlantic coast south of Cape Charles, regard being had in the selection of such ports of call to geographical location and to the volume of the export and import business of the ports so selected: *Provided further*, That the total expenditure for foreign mail service in any one year shall not exceed the estimated revenue therefrom for that year.

In brief, the bill provides that American ocean mail steamships of 16 knots or upward and of 5,000 gross tons or over shall be paid \$4 a mile on the outward voyage on the routes specified instead of \$2 permitted by the act of 1891. These vessels must meet the numerous requirements of that act.

The trans-Andine railway connecting Valparaiso on the Pacific coast with Buenos Aires on the Atlantic coast of South America is already in operation. The ocean-mail system of Great Britain has already been adapted to the changed conditions created by the railway through the consolidation of the Royal Mail Steamship Company and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. The mails and passengers of Europe for Chile and Peru and vice versa are thus already transported more quickly than when they had to be carried either through the Straits of Magellan or by way of the Isthmus of Panama. We are promised that the Panama Canal will be opened to navigation on January 1, 1915, a date only four years hence. Unless it is proposed at the outset to abandon entirely to foreign shipping ocean communication between the United States and the west coast of South America through the Panama Canal, legislation to secure the establishment of American mail lines through the canal should be undertaken at once. Four years is a very short time within which to assemble the capital, establish terminals and trade connections, and build the ships required for the

purpose. It should be borne in mind, too, that mails and passengers for Argentina can be carried more quickly from the United States through the canal to Valparaiso and thence by the trans-Andine railroad than they can be carried directly by the Atlantic route. The distance from New Orleans through the canal to Valparaiso is 4,038 nautical miles and from our other principal seaports on the Atlantic and Gulf slightly more. The bill in question accordingly admits of the establishment of one or more American steamship lines through the canal to the west coast of South America. The longer legislation on this subject is delayed the more difficult will be the attainment of this end.

While Congress has already provided liberally for the construction of the Panama Canal and has passed or has under consideration propositions relating to the relations of the canal to our political welfare, no bill has yet been passed with a view to the impetus which the canal should give to our maritime commercial power.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

There is ample precedent for the payment from the Treasury of the United States of tolls which will accrue on vessels of the United States passing through the Panama Canal, and the passage at the coming session of Congress of a bill providing for such payment is recommended in the interest of American shipping. Many acts of Congress provide that certain fees shall be charged and collected by collectors of customs, inspectors of steam vessels, and shipping commissioners for the issue of various marine documents, the inspection of vessels, and the shipment of crews. By the act of June 19, 1886, Congress provided that no fees shall be charged or collected for such services to vessels of the United States, but that the Secretary of the Treasury shall allow and pay from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the fees hitherto imposed upon the owners of such vessels of the United States. Such fees in the main are still collected from the owners of foreign vessels. This system is in entire accord with our treaty obligations, by which we are bound to accord to foreign vessels in our ports equality of treatment with American vessels. If foreign governments elect to pay the entry and clearance fees, etc., which their ships incur in ports of the United States, it is quite within their power to make the necessary appropriations in the same manner that the Forty-ninth Congress provided for the payment from the Treasury of such charges when imposed on the owners of vessels of the United States.

Again, as stated in this report last year—

The refund of Suez Canal tolls as a means of promoting national shipping is a specific part of the policy of Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Sweden, and indirectly through their subsidies to national mail lines using the canal such refund is in effect part of the policy of Germany, France, Holland, Japan, Italy, and Spain. The British Peninsular and Oriental subsidy chances to be almost exactly the sum of its Suez Canal tolls, \$1,600,000.

The first paragraph of article 3 of our treaty of November 18, 1901, with Great Britain provides:

The canal shall be free and open to the vessels of commerce and of war of all nations observing these rules, on terms of entire equality, so that there shall be no discrimination against any such nation, or its citizens or subjects, in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or otherwise. Such conditions and charges of traffic shall be just and equitable.

It would be inappropriate in this place to consider the question whether in view of the exceptional relations of the United States to the Panama Canal consistently with this treaty Congress could pass an act that vessels of the United States shall be exempt from tolls. The proposition to pay from the Treasury of the United States tolls on American vessels is in no manner inconsistent with the paragraph.

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

On June 30, 1910, the merchant marine of the United States, including all kinds of documented shipping, comprised 25,740 vessels of 7,508,082 gross tons. On June 30, 1909, it comprised 25,688 vessels of 7,388,755 gross tons. The following table shows the geographical distribution, motive power, material of construction, and trade of vessels of the United States for the fiscal year 1910, in comparison with similar data for the year 1909, and also the construction for the two years.

COMPARISON OF MERCHANT MARINE OF 1909 AND 1910.

Classification.	1909.		1910.	
GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.				
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	Number. 17,203	Gross tons. 3,500,394	Number. 16,999	Gross tons. 3,517,132
Porto Rico.....	83	8,740	85	5,541
Pacific coast.....	3,378	916,357	3,534	918,489
Hawaii.....	43	19,120	40	15,102
Northern lakes.....	3,199	2,782,481	3,273	2,886,102
Western rivers.....	1,782	162,663	1,809	153,716
Total.....	25,688	7,388,755	25,740	7,508,082
POWER AND MATERIAL.				
Sail:				
Wood.....	9,580	1,465,446	8,811	1,405,692
Metal.....	132	245,630	136	249,781
Total.....	9,712	1,711,076	8,947	1,655,473
Steam:				
Wood.....	9,783	1,157,510	10,534	1,130,535
Metal.....	1,858	3,591,714	1,918	3,769,826
Total.....	11,641	4,749,224	12,452	4,900,361
Canal, wood.....	745	80,651	674	74,068
Barges:				
Wood.....	3,449	760,465	3,508	780,300
Metal.....	141	87,039	159	97,880
Total.....	3,590	847,504	3,667	878,180
Grand total.....	25,688	7,388,755	25,740	7,508,082
TRADE.				
Registered:				
Sail—				
Wood.....	448	185,728	354	125,303
Metal.....	22	45,330	18	33,574
Total.....	470	231,058	372	158,877

COMPARISON OF MERCHANT MARINE OF 1909 AND 1910—Continued.

Classification.	1909.		1910.	
TRADE—continued.				
Registered—Continued.				
Steam—	Number.	Gross tons.	Number.	Gross tons.
Wood.....	349	71,474	354	64,304
Metal.....	149	507,052	143	492,613
Total.....	498	578,526	497	556,977
Barges—				
Wood.....	644	72,277	636	70,327
Metal.....	21	5,644	21	5,644
Total.....	665	77,921	657	75,971
Total registered.....	1,633	887,505	1,526	791,825
Enrolled and licensed:				
Sail—				
Wood.....	9,135	1,281,064	8,457	1,280,389
Metal.....	107	198,954	118	216,207
Total.....	9,242	1,480,018	8,575	1,496,596
Steam—				
Wood.....	9,431	1,084,690	10,180	1,066,171
Metal.....	1,712	3,086,008	1,775	3,277,213
Total.....	11,143	4,170,698	11,955	4,343,384
Canal, wood.....	745	80,951	674	74,068
Barges—				
Wood.....	2,804	687,924	2,872	709,973
Metal.....	121	81,659	138	92,236
Total.....	2,925	769,583	3,010	802,209
Total enrolled and licensed.....	24,055	6,501,250	24,214	6,716,257
Grand total.....	25,688	7,388,755	25,740	7,508,080
CONSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR.				
Geographical distribution.				
Atlantic and Gulf coasts.....	582	108,904	601	150,828
Porto Rico.....	8	85	7	131
Pacific coast.....	276	22,759	279	16,870
Northern lakes.....	174	100,402	281	168,751
Western rivers.....	207	5,940	193	5,488
Total construction.....	1,247	238,090	1,361	342,068
Power and material.				
Sail:				
Wood.....	132	20,965	121	15,659
Metal.....	9	7,985	6	3,699
Total.....	141	28,950	127	19,358
Steam:				
Wood.....	754	25,066	842	23,005
Metal.....	67	123,142	94	234,988
Total.....	821	148,208	936	257,993
Canal, wood.....	21	2,292	50	5,720
Barges:				
Wood.....	251	52,844	229	47,060
Metal.....	13	5,796	19	11,937
Total.....	264	58,640	248	58,997
Total construction.....	1,247	238,090	1,361	342,068

ANALYSIS OF THE YEAR'S CONSTRUCTION.

During the past fiscal year 1,361 vessels, of 342,068 gross tons, were built and documented in the United States, compared with 1,247 vessels, of 238,090 gross tons, for the previous fiscal year. The year's output, accordingly, has met the anticipations expressed in last year's report, that while 400,000 tons (our average) would probably not be built "the product should exceed 325,000 tons, unless work now in progress or contracted for is delayed by strikes." Relatively, the recovery of the shipbuilding industry during the year was more rapid in the United States than in the United Kingdom. The salient features of the year's construction readily appear from the following table of vessels of 1,000 gross tons and upward built and documented during the year, these 53 vessels aggregating nearly 70 per cent of the total construction.

VESSELS OF 1,000 GROSS TONS AND OVER BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES AND DOCUMENTED DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910.

Name.	Gross tons.	Where built.	Name.	Gross tons.	Where built.
SEABOARD.			SEABOARD—cont'd.		
<i>Steel steamers.</i>			<i>Wooden schooners.</i>		
Wilhelmina.....	6,974	Newport News, Va.	Wyoming.....	3,730	Bath, Me.
Kentuckian.....	6,006	Baltimore, Md.	Mary L. Baxter....	1,036	Do.
Hector.....	5,451	Do.	Total (2).....	4,766	
Mars.....	5,451	Do.	GREAT LAKES.		
Vukan.....	5,451	Do.	<i>Steel steamers.</i>		
City of Montgomery.	5,425	Newport News, Va.	J. P. Morgan, Jr....	7,521	Lorain, Ohio.
City of St. Louis....	5,425	Do.	William B. Schiller, Jr.	7,521	Duluth, Minn.
J. A. Chanslor.....	4,938	Do.	Norway.....	6,673	Toledo, Ohio.
Bear.....	4,607	Do.	John B. Cowles.....	6,614	Lorain, Ohio.
Beaver.....	4,607	Do.	John P. Reiss.....	6,432	Do.
Coastwise.....	4,015	Camden, N. J.	A. A. Augustus.....	6,390	Do.
Transportation.....	4,015	Do.	Charles L. Hutchin-son.	6,377	Do.
Herman Frasch.....	3,803	Quincy, Mass.	A. M. Byers.....	6,364	Cleveland, Ohio.
Millinocket.....	3,336	Baltimore, Md.	G. A. Tomlinson....	6,361	Lorain, Ohio.
North Land.....	3,282	Wilmington, Del.	J. S. Ashley.....	6,361	Do.
Jean.....	3,125	Newport News, Va.	Joseph Wood.....	6,360	Do.
Napa Valley.....	1,600	San Francisco, Cal.	Charles S. Price.....	6,322	Do.
I. D. Fletcher.....	1,034	Baltimore, Md.	Leonard B. Miller...	6,291	Cleveland, Ohio.
Total (18)....	78,845		E. H. Utley.....	6,287	Wyandotte, Mich.
<i>Steel ferry, river, and bay steamers.</i>			Harry Yates.....	6,077	St. Clair, Mich.
Rensselaer.....	2,660	Newburgh, N. Y.	Peter Reiss.....	5,923	Superior, Wis.
Three Rivers.....	1,110	Baltimore, Md.	Champlain.....	5,494	Ecorse, Mich.
Total (2).....	3,800		St. Clair.....	5,494	Do.
<i>Steel schooner.</i>			Ontario.....	5,494	Do.
Delawanna.....	1,290	Camden, N. J.	Octorara.....	4,329	Wyandotte, Mich.
<i>Steel barges.</i>			Conemaugh.....	3,898	Do.
N. Y. P. & N. R. R.	1,288	Camden, N. J.	North Star.....	3,849	St. Clair, Mich.
Barge No. 17.....			Alabama.....	2,626	Manitowoc, Wis.
S. O. Co. No. 10....	1,113	Do.	Arlington.....	2,338	Wyandotte, Mich.
Total (2).....	2,401		Brandon.....	2,338	Do.
<i>Wooden steamer.</i>			Rochester.....	1,603	Do.
Klaworth.....	1,083	Fairhaven, Cal.	Erwin L. Fisher....	1,184	Toledo, Ohio.
			Total (27).....	142,521	
			Grand total (53)	234,706	

Strictly speaking, the three colliers for the navy—*Hector*, *Mars*, and *Vulcan*—each of 5,451 gross tons, should not be included in a report on the merchant marine, although, on application, official numbers were awarded to them. Temporarily they add to the figures of construction, but ultimately they add nothing to the merchant marine. The transportation of coal for the British navy furnishes regular employment to British merchant colliers. Of course, if our Government is to transport coal for the American Navy in government-owned colliers, this line of employment will not be open to American shipowners.

The two largest ocean steamers built during the year—*Wilhelmina* and *Kentuckian*—were built under the protection afforded by the application of the coasting laws to trade between Hawaii and the mainland of the United States and to trade by way of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. Under those applications of the coasting law, shipbuilding for those trades has steadily increased, but it has scarcely kept pace with the demand for increased ocean transportation facilities. Indeed, a bill has been pending in Congress for several years to allow foreign steamers to carry passengers between Hawaii and the mainland. The opening of the Panama Canal in 1915 will doubtless lead to a greatly increased demand for ocean transportation facilities between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States. It is a moral certainty that unless these facilities are provided by American shipbuilders and shipowners there will be a very loud demand for the repeal of the coasting laws restricting this trade to American vessels. The opening of the canal ought to give a powerful stimulus to our merchant marine, but such will not be the fact unless those directly concerned begin in the very near future to prepare for the event. Four years will prove a very short time in which to make the necessary financial arrangements and to build the ships in the United States required to carry by sea through the canal the probable cargoes between our two coasts.

The following summary of the vessels just named and of vessels of over 1,000 tons built during the preceding four years shows the changes in the larger forms of construction for the five-year period:

COMPARISON OF VESSELS OF 1,000 GROSS TONS AND OVER BUILT, 1906-1910.

Type.	1906.		1907.		1908.		1909.		1910.	
	No.	Gr. tons.	No.	Gr. tons.	No.	Gr. tons.	No.	Gr. tons.	No.	Gr. tons.
Seaboard:										
Ocean steel steamers.....	3	15,344	22	87,612	25	101,658	2	6,780	18	78,845
Steel ferryboats, steam dredges, river and bay steamers.....	10	16,681	6	9,217	4	5,726	6	13,768	2	3,800
Wooden steamers.....			2	3,185	2	2,246	1	2,662	1	1,083
Wooden schooners.....	4	8,330	3	6,624	4	10,187	3	7,544	2	4,766
Steel schooners.....	1	1,000	3	4,698					1	1,290
Steel unriggerd vessels.....			2	2,514	1	1,788	1	1,288	2	2,401
Total.....	18	41,355	38	113,850	36	121,555	13	32,042	26	92,185
Great Lakes:										
Steel steamers.....	40	232,366	36	217,755	58	322,806	17	84,428	27	142,521
Steel unriggerd vessels.....							1	1,029		
Total.....	40	232,366	36	217,755	58	322,806	18	85,457	27	142,521
Grand total.....	58	273,721	74	331,605	94	444,361	31	117,499	53	234,706

* Including one western river steamer, 1,103 tons.

CONSTRUCTION DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1911.

Up to November 14, 1910, the new merchant tonnage officially numbered amounts to 117,991 gross tons, compared with 54,060 tons for the corresponding period during the previous fiscal year. Superficially these figures would indicate an output of fully 400,000 tons for the current year, or the average annual construction. The steel construction building or contracted for on July 1, 1909, amounted to 168,000 tons and on July 1, 1910, to 146,000 tons. There is reason to look for only a moderate output from the yards of the Great Lakes during the current year, on account of the large output of recent years and the higher efficiency of the carriers built recently in that region. Accordingly, unless there should be some stimulus to shipbuilding during the spring the current year's construction will not show any increase in volume over that of last year.

The present and recent conditions of the steel shipbuilding industry in the United States are shown by the following table, giving the number and tonnage of steel vessels under construction or under contract on the dates named:

COMPARISON OF VESSELS BUILDING, 1900-1910.

Date.	Merchant.				Government.		Total.	
	Lake.		Seaboard.					
	No.	Gr. tons.	No.	Gr. tons.	No.	Tons. ^a	No.	Tons.
August 15, 1900.....	20	70,119	48	207,561	47	113,329	115	391,009
June 15, 1901.....	26	81,780	63	273,865	71	281,148	160	636,793
July 1, 1902.....	39	124,537	65	222,949	67	269,890	171	617,376
July 1, 1903.....	30	109,020	58	146,655	47	334,147	135	589,822
July 1, 1904.....	1	400	56	94,588	38	331,435	95	426,423
July 1, 1905.....	27	104,067	49	86,836	39	308,702	115	499,605
July 1, 1906.....	33	175,472	78	159,299	29	237,814	140	572,585
July 1, 1907.....	50	253,949	84	149,524	45	151,993	179	555,466
July 1, 1908.....			13	14,775	82	136,091	95	150,866
July 1, 1909.....	13	41,395	52	127,453	52	164,184	117	333,032
July 1, 1910.....	36	59,692	63	86,075	45	184,096	144	329,863

^a Displacement.

In accord with the custom of the Bureau for some years past, American builders of steel vessels were requested to make a return showing the steel merchant vessels under contract or under construction at their respective establishments at the beginning of the current fiscal year. The Navy Department, the Revenue-Cutter Service, the Bureau of Light-Houses, and other branches of the Government engaged in operating vessels for public purposes were requested to furnish a similar statement of vessels building or under contract in private yards for their service on that date. The details of these statements are tabulated in Appendix E.^a The following is a summary:

^a Appendix not printed in this volume. See note on page 603.

NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEEL MERCHANT AND GOVERNMENT VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN AMERICAN SHIPYARDS ON JULY 1, 1910, WITH CAPITAL INVESTED AND MEN EMPLOYED.

	Capital.	Men.	Merchant ships building.		Government vessels building.		Merchant capacity.	
SEACOAST.								
Merchant and Government.								
New York Shipbuilding Co., Camden, N. J.	\$10,000,000	4,000	No. 5	Tons. 9,100	No. a 6	Tons. 78,051	No. 5	Tons. 50,000
Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass.	4,800,000	3,500	3	5,550	a 7	b 32,426	(c)	(c)
William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	16,000,000	4,000	9	(c)	6	b 47,586	10	100,000
Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.	(c)	5,000	7	34,950	9	b 2,226	10	50,000
Maryland Steel Co., Sparrows Point, Md.	2,000,000	1,800	5	17,862	1	19,375	4	40,000
Moran Co., Seattle, Wash.	2,500,000	1,000	2	2,718	2	(c)	4	16,000
Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal.	(c)	(c)	1	1,800	2	(c)	(c)	(c)
Pusey & Jones, Wilmington, Del.	(c)	(c)	3	489	1	355	(c)	(c)
Total.....	b35,300,000	b19,300	35	b72,469	34	b180,019	b33	b256,000
Merchant only.								
T. S. Marvel Shipbuilding Co., Newburgh, N. Y.	300,000	350	4	4,350			4	4,500
Burlee Dry Dock Co., Port Richmond, N. Y.	700,000	600	9	2,883			16	6,000
Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Wilmington, Del.	1,500,000	1,800	5	5,632			15	15,000
John H. Dialogue & Son, Camden, N. J.	(c)	350	2	350			(c)	3,000
Johnson Iron Works, Ltd., New Orleans, La.	40,000	50	3	391			12	5,000
Willamette Iron and Steel Works, Portland, Oreg.	750,000	50	5	(c)			5	(c)
Total.....	b3,290,000	3,200	28	b13,606			b52	b33,500
Government only.								
Bath Iron Works, Bath, Me.	850,000	1,000			3	2,226	4	7,500
GREAT LAKES AND WESTERN RIVERS.								
American Bridge Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	(c)	100	12	5,610	4	440	(c)	(c)
Buffalo Dry Dock Co., Buffalo, N. Y.	(c)	800	1	(c)			4	15,000
American Shipbuilding Co.: Cleveland, Ohio.	(c)	2,100	2	2,617			3	18,800
Lorain, Ohio.	(c)	1,700	6	7,984			9	48,700
Dubuque Boat and Boiler Works, Dubuque, Iowa.	60,000	130	1	1,104			1	1,104
Johnson Bros., Ferrysburg, Mich.	125,000	70	2	146			5	500
Toledo Shipbuilding Co., Toledo, Ohio.	2,000,000	900	3	2,054			6	25,000
Great Lakes Engineering Works, Detroit, Mich.	2,500,000	1,500	5	35,200			12	80,000
Benjamin L. Cowles, Buffalo, N. Y.	10,000	25	2	554			3	1,500
Manitowoc Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis.	300,000	250	1	525			(c)	5,000
Detroit Shipbuilding Co., Detroit, Mich.	1,963,509	2,000	1	3,898			6	35,000
E. J. Howard, Jeffersonville, Ind.	(c)	(c)			1	210	(c)	(c)
Racine Boat Manufacturing Co., Muskegon, Mich.	1,000,000	400			3	1,201	4	4,000
Total.....	b7,958,509	b9,975	36	b59,692	8	1,851	b52	b234,604
REPORTING NO VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.								
Arthur Sewall & Co., Bath, Me.	(c)	(c)					(c)	(c)
The Atlantic Works, East Boston, Mass.	(c)	(c)					(c)	(c)
Quintard Iron Works, New York, N. Y.	(c)	(c)					(c)	(c)
W. & A. Fletcher Co., Hoboken, N. J.	(c)	(c)					(c)	(c)
Riverside Iron Works, Charleston, S. C.	(c)	(c)					(c)	(c)
Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works, Chester, Pa.	(c)	(c)					(c)	(c)
James Rees & Sons Co., Pittsburg, Pa.	(c)	(c)					(c)	(c)
Ridson Iron and Locomotive Works, San Francisco, Cal.	2,000,000	200					4	4,000
Superior Shipbuilding Co., West Superior, Wis.	(c)	(c)					(c)	(c)
Chicago Shipbuilding Co., Chicago, Ill.	(c)	(c)					(c)	(c)
Total.....	b2,000,000	b200					b4	b4,000

* Includes 1 battle ship for Argentina.

b Incomplete.

c Not reporting.

**NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF STEEL MERCHANT AND GOVERNMENT VESSELS UNDER
CONSTRUCTION IN AMERICAN SHIPYARDS ON JULY 1, 1910, WITH CAPITAL INVESTED
AND MEN EMPLOYED—Continued.**

	Capital.	Men.	Merchant ships building.		Government vessels building.		Merchant capacity.	
			No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
SUMMARY.								
Seacoast:								
Merchant and government.....	\$35,300,000	19,300	35	72,469	34	189,019	33	256,000
Merchant only.....	3,290,000	3,200	28	13,606			52	33,500
Government only.....	850,000	1,000			3	2,226	4	7,500
Great Lakes and western rivers.....	7,958,509	9,975	36	59,692	8	1,851	52	284,604
No construction.....	2,000,000	200					4	4,000
Total.....	\$49,398,509	\$33,675	99	\$145,767	45	\$184,096	\$145	\$535,604

* Incomplete.

Besides the navy vessels included in the tables above, the battle ship *Florida*, 21,825 tons displacement, of 20 knots speed, is being built at the navy-yard at New York.

TRADE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

The following table shows the ocean steamers of 1,000 gross tons and over built in the United States during the decade according to the trade for which they were originally designed. Of the 6 ships built for the trans-Atlantic trade, the *Finland*, *Kroonland*, and *Samland* have been transferred to the Belgian flag and the *Missourian*, *Virginian*, and *Massachusetts* have been put into the coasting trade by way of Tehuantepec. Of the 4 ships built for the direct trans-Pacific trade, the *Minnesota* alone now remains in that trade, and 2 of the ships for the trans-Pacific trade to Australia by way of Hawaii, the *Sierra* and *Sonoma*, have been withdrawn. The decade opened with a promise of legislation which would give American steamships a presentable standing in transoceanic trade, but that promise thus far has not been fulfilled, and, as the table below shows, the situation is less encouraging now than ten years ago.

TRADES OF OCEAN STEAMERS OF OVER 1,000 GROSS TONS BUILT, 1901-1910.

Year.	Foreign.								Coasting.				Total.	
	Trans-Atlantic.		Trans-Pacific (direct).		Trans-Pacific (via Hawaii).		West Indies, Mexico, Venezuela.		Hawaii.		Other.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1901.....					3	18,495	4	17,121	4	22,492	14	37,134	25	95,242
1902.....	1	12,760	2	19,212	1	11,276	3	5,353	2	13,079	12	47,095	21	108,775
1903.....	4	36,500			1	11,284			2	17,286	11	36,401	18	101,471
1904.....	1	7,914	1	20,714	2	27,276					3	15,407	7	71,311
1905.....			1	20,714							6	20,856	7	41,570
1906.....							2	12,414			1	2,930	3	15,344
1907.....							2	12,782	1	8,579	19	66,251	22	87,612
1908.....									4	21,477	21	80,181	26	101,658
1909.....											2	6,780	2	6,780
1910.....							1	3,803	2	13,580	15	61,462	18	78,845
Total....	6	57,174	4	60,640	7	68,351	12	51,473	15	96,493	104	374,497	148	708,608

TONNAGE TAXES.

Tonnage duties during the fiscal year amounted to \$1,081,526.70, an increase of \$29,152.33 over the previous year and the largest amount collected from this source since 1884, when reductions were made by act of Congress. The collections during the fiscal year were made under three statutes. Collections under the act of 1884 as amended by the act of 1886 were made up to October 9, 1909, when section 36 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, went into effect. That act reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents the rate per ton imposed at five entries during any one year upon vessels coming from near-by foreign ports. It also repealed the so-called reciprocal exemption law of 1884 and 1886.

By the act of March 8, 1910, vessels entering otherwise than by sea from foreign ports at which no tonnage or light-house dues or equivalent taxes are imposed on vessels of the United States were exempted from tonnage taxes in the United States. This act in effect applies to American and Canadian vessels in trade on the Lakes between the United States and the Province of Ontario where they are in competition to a considerable extent with the railroads.

Under the law as it now stands the receipts from tonnage duties during the current fiscal year will probably show a reduction below those of the past fiscal year. Of last year's collections American vessels paid \$77,812.01, as they conduct only a small portion of our foreign trade. British vessels paid \$584,478.96 and German vessels \$155,786.25. Under our present ocean-mail system ships of these nations are paid larger amounts for carrying the outward mails of the United States. The tonnage-tax laws of the United States are now in a more satisfactory shape than in many years, and no change in the way of increase or decrease seems desirable.

FOREIGN-BUILT YACHT TAX.

Under section 37 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, eight foreign-built yachts owned by American citizens have paid annual taxes at the rate of \$7 per gross ton, amounting to \$18,883.34, and three foreign-built yachts owned by American citizens have paid the alternative duty of 35 per cent ad valorem, aggregating \$18,900, and in accord with the provisions of that section have been registered as yachts of the United States entitled to all the privileges as such. The constitutionality of the act, it will be recalled, has been questioned, but the test cases have not yet been decided by the courts.

REPORTS OF SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

WORK OF SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

Summaries of the work of shipping commissioners for the past fiscal year, so far as they can be expressed in statistical terms, are printed in Appendix A.^a The most useful services of shipping commissioners in settling disputes, caring for seamen's property, tracing relatives, and similar matters can not of course be reduced conveniently to tabular form. At the beginning of the past fiscal year there were 18 shipping commissioners at the seaports, with 35 deputies, in

^a Not printed in this volume. See note on page 603.

all a force of 53. The office of shipping commissioner at Castine, Me., was discontinued on January 31, 1910, because the volume of business was so small that the necessary work could be performed by the collector of customs at that port under the provisions of section 4503 of the Revised Statutes.

The following summary shows the aggregate routine work and salaries of shipping commissioners for the past decade:

Year.	Seamen shipped, reshipped, and discharged.	Salaries.	Average cost per man.	Year.	Seamen shipped, reshipped, and discharged.	Salaries.	Average cost per man.
1901.....	160,377	\$59,379.84	\$0.37	1906.....	227,392	\$60,595.23	\$0.26
1902.....	176,836	58,988.36	.33	1907.....	259,570	61,716.60	.24
1903.....	197,918	60,938.79	.30	1908.....	307,299	63,585.16	.21
1904.....	201,273	61,548.12	.31	1909.....	341,980	62,944.79	.18
1905.....	218,031	59,282.67	.27	1910.....	356,448	65,539.19	.18

The number of seamen shipped, reshipped, and discharged has risen from 160,377 in 1901 to 356,448 in 1910, an increase of 122 per cent in the volume of routine work. The amount of salaries paid to shipping commissioners and their clerks has risen from \$59,379.84 in 1901 to \$65,539.19 in 1910, an increase of 10 per cent. The average cost of services per man has decreased from 37 cents in 1901 to 18 cents in 1910. The satisfactory results are in the main due to the operation of acts of Congress, but in part may be attributed to some watchfulness by the Bureau over expenditures.

During the year 32 collectors of customs acting as shipping commissioners have shipped 2,349 seamen and discharged 1,078. Whenever during a year the number of seamen shipped, reshipped, and discharged before a collector of customs reaches 1,000 inquiry is made as to the desirability of establishing a shipping commissioner's office in the district. The table of work performed by collectors of customs as shipping commissioners in Appendix A^c shows that there must be a material increase in work of this kind before the question of establishing additional shipping commissioners' offices will arise.

SALARIES OF SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

The sundry civil appropriation act approved June 25, 1910, contains the following provision:

So much of the act approved June nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six (Statutes at Large, volume twenty-four, page seventy-nine), as makes a permanent indefinite appropriation to pay compensation to shipping commissioners and the clerks of the shipping commissioners for services under said act is hereby repealed, to take effect from and after June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eleven; and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall, for the fiscal year nineteen hundred and twelve, and annually thereafter, submit to Congress in the regular Book of Estimates detailed estimates for compensation of such commissioners and clerks.

In accord with this provision estimates for the salaries of shipping commissioners and their clerks have been submitted based on the work of shipping commissioners during the past fiscal year. The Bureau construes this section of the sundry civil act as in effect a repeal of so much of section 4501 of the Revised Statutes as author-

^a Not printed in this volume. See note on page 603.

izes the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to appoint shipping commissioners at ports of ocean navigation which, in his judgment, may require the same. Shipping commissioners accordingly will not be appointed except where Congress makes specific appropriations for them. The Bureau also understands that the section of the sundry civil law just quoted does not repeal so much of the act of June 19, 1886, as provides that the compensation of shipping commissioners shall not exceed the amounts fixed by the schedule of fees to be found at page 896 of the Revised Statutes.

NATIONALITY OF CREWS.

The men shipped and reshipped (including repeated voyages) by shipping commissioners on vessels of the United States during the past six fiscal years were classed by nationality as follows:

Nationality.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Americans (born).....	37,098	37,676	44,095	52,065	58,692	59,810
Americans (naturalized).....	22,511	23,456	25,737	28,713	31,073	31,736
British.....	13,790	14,517	16,606	19,964	21,572	21,047
Chinese.....	432	286	267	369	127	137
Japanese.....	537	586	614	585	686	480
Filipinos.....	57	59	52	120	135	126
Germans.....	4,178	4,368	5,276	6,158	6,153	6,832
Norwegians.....	6,019	6,477	6,810	8,182	9,031	9,190
Swedes.....	4,223	4,704	4,587	6,008	6,571	7,123
Danes.....	1,509	1,547	1,895	2,316	2,238	2,293
Russians.....	2,810	2,863	3,083	3,714	3,750	3,684
Austrians.....	1,145	1,267	1,160	1,430	1,527	1,513
French.....	662	530	638	630	762	517
Spanish.....	11,738	13,454	16,371	17,894	23,306	24,546
Italians.....	4,693	4,871	5,403	3,462	3,540	3,649
Portuguese.....	3,827	3,988	3,332	3,860	3,901	4,073
Others.....	5,314	5,639	6,910	7,603	7,858	8,952
Unknown.....	292	407	563	129	20	13
Total.....	120,635	126,745	143,399	163,192	180,942	185,721
Per cent Americans.....	49.4	48.2	48.7	49.5	49.6	49.3

These figures do not include, of course, seamen shipped abroad before consuls on American vessels.

DESERTION OF SEAMEN.

The percentage of seamen who desert from American vessels is relatively small, and desertion has ceased to be so considerable a factor in American shipping affairs as it was in the days of sailing vessels. The percentage of seamen who fail to report on board after having signed articles before shipping commissioners in ports of the United States for the past nine years is shown by the following table:

Year.	Shipped and reshipped.	Failed to join.	Per cent.	Year.	Shipped and reshipped.	Failed to join.	Per cent.
1902.....	108,554	4,278	3.94	1907.....	143,399	4,007	2.79
1903.....	120,785	5,187	4.29	1908.....	163,192	3,101	1.90
1904.....	112,957	3,857	3.41	1909.....	181,032	2,114	1.17
1905.....	120,782	3,273	2.71	1910.....	185,721	2,680	1.45
1906.....	126,745	3,984	3.07				

The facts concerning desertion of seamen from American vessels in foreign ports are even more significant. Reports for the past fiscal year have been received from 259 American consulates, which cover practically our entire consular representation at foreign maritime ports. These reports show the clearances (counting repeated voyages) of 1,847 American steamers and 657 American sail vessels. The details are printed in Appendix C.^a The following table shows the number of the crews of these vessels, the number of seamen shipped and discharged in foreign ports, and the number of deserters:

Vessels.	Men.	Shipped.	Discharged.	Deserters.
Steam.....	137,612	15,670	15,335	335
Sail.....	7,001	1,395	1,070	157
Total.....	144,613	17,065	16,405	492

Out of a total of 144,613 men (counting repeated voyages), only 492 deserted, or scarcely one out of 300—a percentage so small as to be inappreciable. There are two possible explanations for these facts. Conditions of life on American vessels may be in the main so satisfactory that seamen prefer to remain with their ships rather than seek by desertion the conditions of labor in foreign ports or on foreign ships. Another theory was set forth in Senate Document No. 379, Sixty-first Congress, second session, in which certain seamen of the United States allege that the seamen “stand in the same relation to the vessel as the serf did to the estate, as the slave to his master.” At the International Seamen’s Congress held at Copenhagen, August 27, 1910, the first resolution read:

That the following changes and improvements be made in the maritime legislation of every country:

1. The abolition of imprisonment of seamen deserting ships while in a safe harbor.

The Copenhagen resolutions and the Senate document enumerated concerning the imprisonment of seamen for desertion, so far from being progressive, are twelve years behind the legislation of the United States. The act of December 21, 1898, abolished the penalty of imprisonment for desertion from American vessels in ports of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, and Mexico. More than nine-tenths of the seamen on American vessels by the act of December 21, 1898, were thus relieved and have been for twelve years from the penalty of imprisonment for desertion. Outside the countries named the law of the United States still provides for arrest for desertion, but it is a dead letter. The reason is expressed concisely by the American consul at Southampton, England, where 121 out of 335 desertions from American steamers occurred:

No requests for arrests were made by any master losing the men. The policy of the masters has been to let all such men go, they being able at all times to fill all vacancies so created in the crew.

In fact, in foreign ports where imprisonment is still permitted by our law, last year American consuls reported only eight arrests. One seaman was arrested and returned to his ship at Tahiti, Society Islands, 2 at Hakodate, Japan, and 3 at Manila. At Port Elizabeth,

^a Not printed in this volume. See note on page 603.

Cape of Good Hope, the consul caused the arrest of 1 American seaman from the bark *Charmer*. The consul reports:

He was arrested by the local authorities and imprisoned for a few hours only, and at his own request was placed aboard his ship, from whence he again deserted and has not since been apprehended.

The consul at Montevideo caused the arrest of a deserter from the whaler *Andrew Hicks*.

These facts do not justify any American seaman in the statement against the laws of his country:

We now raise our manacled hands in humble supplication and pray that the nations issue a decree of emancipation and restore to us our right as brother men.

The fragment of American law which still authorizes the arrest of seamen for desertion from American ships in remote ports may well be repealed because it is a dead letter. Whether foreign nations should repeal their laws providing for the arrest and imprisonment of deserting seamen from their ships is a matter concerning which for obvious reasons this Bureau is not called upon to express an opinion.

ALLOTMENT NOTES.

The issue of allotment notes in the United States to seamen under section 24 of the act of December 21, 1898, so far as American vessels are concerned, is now limited practically to the few square-rigged vessels still afloat under the flag. These are now decreasing in number and tonnage at the rate of about 10 per cent a year, so that in a short time the allotment system so far as American ships are concerned will cease. The allotment law is applicable to foreign ships in the United States, but its enforcement in the first instance depends upon the cooperation of foreign consuls. The following table shows the number of allotment notes issued in recent years to seamen on American vessels:

Year.	Creditors.		Relatives.	Total.
	Square-rigged.	All other vessels.		
1902.....	2,523	1,691	240	4,454
1903.....	2,006	1,870	284	4,159
1904.....	1,906	1,513	287	3,706
1905.....	1,595	919	304	2,818
1906.....	1,492	421	309	2,222
1907.....	1,323	490	229	2,032
1908.....	967	393	133	1,493
1909.....	600	114	84	808
1910.....	681	145	79	905

REMISSION OR MITIGATION OF FINES, PENALTIES, AND FORFEITURES.

The following table shows the applications for the mitigation or remission by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of fines, penalties, and forfeitures under the navigation laws considered in the Bureau of Navigation during the past fiscal year. They are classed, first, according to the port, and, second, according to the principal statutes violated. At the bottom of the table is a brief summary of similar cases for the previous six years.

Port.	Total.	Steamboat laws (4399-4500, R. S.).	Surrendered license (4325-4326, R. S.).	Rules of road (June 7, 1897), inland lakes and St. Marys River.	Bills of health (February 15, 1893).	Anchorage rules (May 16, 1888).	Passenger act (August 2, 1882).	Inspection of enrollment and license (4336, R. S.).	Master's report on arrival (2774, R. S.).	Name on vessel (4178, R. S.).	Change of master (4335, R. S.).	Unloading (2872, R. S.).	Miscellaneous.
Annapolis.....	2		1								1		
Apalachicola.....	4	4											
Baltimore.....	12	4		2	4		1	1					
Barnstable.....	3	3											
Beaufort, B. C.....	3	3											
Boston.....	26	5		10	4		1			1			5
Brashear.....	3	2											1
Bridgeport.....	1				1								
Brunswick.....	1												1
Buffalo.....	30	9		16						3			2
Cairo.....	1	1											
Cape Charles.....	1			1									
Cape Vincent.....	2			1									1
Castine.....	1			1									
Charleston.....	1				1								
Chicago.....	70	13		54		1				1			1
Cincinnati.....	1	1											
Cleveland.....	26	3		19					3				1
Crisfield.....	27	2		8				2		12			3
Detroit.....	55	3		52									
Duluth.....	46	11		34	1								
Eastport.....	8			8									
Elizabeth City.....	5	2		3									
Ellsworth.....	2			2									
Erie.....	4			4									
Fall River.....	1		1										
Galveston.....	1	1											
Grand Haven.....	19	4	2	6					1				6
Gulfport.....	24	10		12						2			
Hartford.....	1							1					
Honolulu.....	20				1		8		4		1		6
Jacksonville.....	15	5		7	1			1			1		
Juneau.....	17	6		1					2		2	2	4
Kansas City.....	1		1										
Key West.....	24			24									
Los Angeles.....	25	2		18				1		3			1
Marquette.....	79	17		44					1	12			5
Milwaukee.....	13	1		8						4			1
Mobile.....	17	6		7	3								
Memphis.....	1		1										
Nashville.....	2	2											
Newark.....	3	2			1								
New Bedford.....	4			2						1			1
New Haven.....	2	2											
New London.....	9	3		4									2
New Orleans.....	21	4			10		3	2	1				1
Newport News.....	21	4	1	13						2			1
Newport, R. I.....	5	1		4									
New York.....	171	52	9	38	6	12	42		1	4	2		5
Niagara Falls.....	2	2											
Norfolk.....	21	2	1	11				1		4	1		1
Ogdensburg.....	1			1									
Oswego.....	5			2					1	2			
Paducah.....	1			1									
Philadelphia.....	15	11		1	1					1			1
Plattsburg.....	3	3											
Port Arthur.....	5	1							1	1			2
Port Huron.....	8			4									3
Portland, Me.....	5	4		1									
Portland, Oreg.....	6	2		3									1
Portsmouth.....	1			1									
Port Townsend.....	19	8		3						3			2
Providence.....	2	1					1						
Rochester.....	2	1									1		
San Diego.....	1			1									
Sandusky.....	1								1				
San Francisco.....	70	9		27	6		2	4	1	5	2		14
San Juan.....	9	7									1		1
St. Louis.....	6												
Tampa.....	37			18	12					4			3
Waldoboro.....	6			6									
Washington.....	8	7							1				

Port.	Total.	Steamboat laws (4399-4500, R. S.).	Surrendered license (4325-4326, R. S.).	Rules of road (June 7, 1897, inland lakes and St. Marys River.	Bills of health (February 15, 1893).	Anchorage rules (May 16, 1888).	Passenger act (August 2, 1882).	Inspection of enrollment and license (4336, R. S.).	Master's report on arrival (2774, R. S.).	Name on vessel (4178, R. S.).	Change of master (4335, R. S.).	Unloading (2872, R. S.).	Miscellaneous.
Wilmington, Del.	2			2									
Wiscasset.	3			3									
Totals:													
1910 (74 ports)	1,070	252	17	488	52	13	61	13	16	68	12	2	76
1909 (64 ports)	1,134	151	33	710	69	3	21	14	7	59	0	4	63
1908 (73 ports)	852	245	12	385	42	6	21	23	18	30	7	2	61
1907 (66 ports)	684	209	88	92	36	18	62	9	23	52	27	5	63
1906 (77 ports)	670	194	114	130	41	13	27	10	6	49	6	9	72
1905 (63 ports)	524	142	99	53	42	13	21	26	7	20	11	28	62
1904 (66 ports)	706	184	101	93	48	49	16	29	12	24	19	(a)	131

a Included under "Miscellaneous" in 1904 report.

The increase in the number of cases is of course in part due to new legislation, but it is mainly due to the exercise of greater vigilance on the part of collectors of customs who are charged with the enforcement of the navigation laws.

No reports of violations of law have been made during the year by collectors and surveyors of customs at the following ports: Albany, N. Y.; Alexandria, Va.; Astoria, Oreg.; Atlanta, Ga.; Bangor, Me.; Bath, Me.; Beaufort, N. C.; Belfast, Me.; Bridgeton, N. J.; Bristol, R. I.; Brownsville, Tex.; Burlington, Iowa; Burlington, N. J.; Burlington, Vt.; Cedar Keys, Fla.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Columbus, Ohio; Coos Bay, Oreg.; Corpus Christi, Tex.; Council Bluffs, Iowa; Dayton, Ohio; Denver, Colo.; Des Moines, Iowa; Dubuque, Iowa; Dunkirk, N. Y.; Eagle Pass, Tex.; Edgartown, Mass.; El Paso, Tex.; Eureka, Cal.; Evansville, Ill.; Fernandina, Fla.; Galena, Ill.; Georgetown, S. C.; Gloucester, Mass.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Great Falls, Mont.; Greenport, N. Y.; Houlton, Me.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Kennebunk, Me.; Knoxville, Tenn.; La Crosse, Wis.; Lincoln, Nebr.; Louisville, Ky.; Machias, Me.; Marblehead, Mass.; Michigan City, Ind.; Nantucket, Mass.; Natchez, Miss.; Newbern, N. C.; Newburyport, Mass.; Newport, Vt.; Nogales, Ariz.; Omaha, Nebr.; Patchogue, N. Y.; Pembina, N. Dak.; Pensacola, Fla.; Peoria, Ill.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Petersburg, Va.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Plymouth, Mass.; Richmond, Va.; Rock Island, Ill.; Saco, Me.; Sag Harbor, N. Y.; St. Augustine, Fla.; St. Joseph, Mo.; St. Marys, Ga.; St. Paul, Minn.; Salem, Mass.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Savannah, Ga.; Sioux City, Iowa; Somers Point, N. J.; Springfield, Mass.; Stonington, Conn.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Tappahannock, Va.; Toledo, Ohio; Tuckerton, N. J.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Yaquina, Oreg.; York, Me.

The following table shows the number of applications for the remission or mitigation of penalties forwarded by collectors of customs during each of the past seven years and with certain limitations is a measure of the activity of those officers. Of course at places like Atlanta, Ga., Houlton, Me., Lincoln, Nebr., and Denver, Colo., violations of the navigation laws are not to be expected.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASES OF VIOLATION OF THE NAVIGATION AND
STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION LAWS REPORTED BY OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, FISCAL
YEARS 1904-1910.

Port.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total
Albany.....	3	1	3	1				8
Alexandria.....	3				2			5
Annapolis.....	9	3		4	1		2	19
Apalachicola.....	3		2		1	1	4	11
Astoria.....	7	6	9	5	1	1		29
Atlanta.....								
Baltimore.....	47	18	12	26	16	26	12	157
Bangor.....	4	3						7
Barnstable.....			6	3			3	12
Bath.....					8			8
Beaufort, N. C.....	3	1	5		8			17
Beaufort, S. C.....			3	2	2	2	3	12
Belfast.....	1							1
Boston.....	24	28	23	7	7	11	26	126
Brashear.....			13				3	16
Bridgeport.....				5	2	1	1	9
Bridgeton.....								
Bristol.....								
Brownsville.....								
Brunswick.....	3	1	1		4	2	1	12
Buffalo.....	1	3	3	5	9	8	30	59
Burlington, Iowa.....			2	3		2		7
Burlington, N. J.....								
Burlington, Vt.....						2		2
Cairo, Ill.....			1		1		1	3
Cape Charles.....	7	1			3		1	12
Cape Vincent.....			2		4	5	2	13
Castine.....							1	1
Cedar Keys.....	1		2					3
Charleston.....	2		2	19	1		1	25
Chattanooga.....		1	1	1	1			4
Chicago.....	8	7	8	7	21	5	70	126
Cincinnati.....					2	1	1	4
Cleveland.....	14	2	9	10	4	8	26	73
Columbus.....								
Coos Bay.....								
Corpus Christi.....	1							1
Council Bluffs.....								
Crisfield.....	5	9	1	4		13	27	59
Dayton.....								
Denver.....								
Des Moines.....								
Detroit.....	3	3	18	28	5	42	55	154
Dubuque.....	1				1			2
Duluth.....	34	16	15	16	15	14	46	156
Dunkirk.....								
Eagle Pass.....								
Eastport.....			1		3	9	8	21
Edgartown.....	1			1		1		3
Elizabeth City.....		2		1		11	5	19
Ellsworth.....		1					2	3
El Paso.....								
Erie.....			2	1			4	7
Eureka.....		2		1				3
Evansville.....					2			2
Fall River.....	2	1	5			4	1	13
Fernandina.....	5	8	7	16	3			39
Galena, Ill.....								
Galveston.....	7	5	8	15	5	9	1	50
Georgetown, S. C.....								
Gloucester.....		3	3	3				9
Grand Haven.....	3	7	10	9	9	24	19	81
Grand Rapids.....								
Great Falls.....			1					1
Greenport.....					1			1
Gulfport.....	15	20	19	11	2	2	24	93
Hartford.....	1	3	3		3		1	11
Honolulu.....	6	2	8		7	17	20	60
Houlton.....								
Indianapolis.....								
Jacksonville.....	3	4	2	5	3	11	15	43
Juneau.....	18	21	10	22	9	8	17	105
Kansas City.....							1	1
Kennebunk, Me.....								
Key West.....	11	13	26	12	5	4	24	96
Knoxville.....								
La Crosse.....								
Lincoln.....								
Los Angeles.....		8	5	4	52	4	25	96
Louisville.....				2				2
Machias.....				1				1
Marblehead.....								

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASES OF VIOLATION OF THE NAVIGATION AND STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION LAWS REPORTED BY OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, FISCAL YEARS 1904-1910—Continued.

Port.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total.
Marquette.....	16	6	5	6	10	13	79	135
Memphis.....	3	1	4	3	3	3	1	18
Milwaukee.....	2	6	9	4	14	19	13	67
Michigan City, Ind.....								
Mobile.....	6	15	13	12	4	7	17	74
Nantucket.....								
Nashville.....		1	2				2	5
Natchez.....						4		4
Newark.....	4		1	2	2		3	12
New Bedford.....						2	4	6
Newbern.....	1							1
Newburyport.....		1			1			2
New Haven.....	4	1	6	3	2	1	2	19
New London.....	3	2	2	1	2	2	9	21
New Orleans.....	11	15	25	21	21	12	21	126
Newport, R. I.....		1	3		3	2	5	14
Newport, Vt.....								
Newport News.....	9	7	14	9	145	28	21	233
New York.....	142	125	144	118	247	635	171	1,583
Niagara Falls.....					1		2	3
Nogales, Ariz.....								
Norfolk.....	26	5	6	7	22	37	21	124
Ogdensburg.....	5	4		3		1	1	14
Omaha.....								
Oswego.....			4			1	5	10
Paducah.....		1	2	3			1	7
Patchogue.....	2							2
Pembina.....								
Pensacola.....	2	7	5	1	4	1		20
Peoria.....								
Perth Amboy.....	12	5	12	3		3		35
Petersburg.....								
Philadelphia.....	24	11	23	15	10	8	15	106
Pittsburg.....								
Plattsburg.....				1			3	4
Plymouth.....			1					1
Port Arthur.....				6	4	3	5	18
Port Huron.....	11	7	8	5	4	7	8	50
Port Jefferson, N. Y.....								
Portland, Me.....	1	4	1	3	1	3	5	18
Portland, Oreg.....		1	2		1	2	6	12
Portsmouth.....							1	1
Port Townsend.....	138	54	72	87	33	29	19	432
Providence.....	1	1	11	9	6	11	2	41
Richmond.....						1		1
Rochester.....				1	2		2	5
Rock Island, Ill.....								
Saco, Me.....								
Sag Harbor.....	1							1
St. Augustine.....	1				1			2
St. Joseph, Mo.....								
St. Louis.....					2	3	6	11
St. Marys, Ga.....			1		9			10
St. Paul.....	1	1				2		5
Salem.....			2	1				3
Salt Lake City.....								
San Diego.....				1			1	2
Sandusky.....		11	9	7	6	1	1	35
San Francisco.....	6	18	11	72	25	20	70	222
San Juan.....	11	4	4	3	13	3	9	47
Savannah.....	2		6	1	2			11
Sioux City.....					4	2		6
Somers Point.....	1		1	1				3
Springfield, Mass.....								
Stonington.....		1	1					2
Syracuse.....								
Tampa.....	1	1	1	20	3	10	37	73
Tappahannock.....	1		1					2
Toledo.....		1		2	15			18
Tuckerton.....								
Vicksburg.....								
Waldoboro.....	1		2	3	1	1	6	14
Washington.....	1		1		2	4	8	16
Wheeling.....					3	5		8
Wilmington, Del.....		1	2				2	5
Wilmington, N. C.....								
Wiscasset.....		1	1		1		3	6
Yaquina.....								
York, Me.....								
Total (161 ports).....	706	524	670	684	852	1,134	1,070	5,640

ENFORCEMENT OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

During the past fiscal year the sum of \$32,725.32 was covered into the Treasury from fines and penalties for violations of the navigation and inspection laws. Hitherto collectors of customs have been embarrassed for want of facilities for the enforcement of the navigation laws, which are violated of course principally upon the water. In the general deficiency act of June 25, 1910, Congress appropriated not to exceed \$15,000 for the employment of motor boats by customs officers to assist in the enforcement of the laws relating to navigation and the inspection of vessels during the fiscal year 1911. In consequence of this appropriation, these laws have been enforced much more generally and assiduously than at any time in the past, with better results to safety to life and property on the water and to the greater satisfaction of careful navigators. The appropriation last year was taken from the permanent annual appropriation to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, and for this reason was placed at the disposal of the Treasury Department. The enforcement of the laws in question, however, is within the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and accordingly an item of \$15,000 has been included in the estimates of the Department of Commerce and Labor for the enforcement of these laws. The results already obtained in five months from the appropriation made by the act of June 25, 1910, warrant the statement that the receipts from fines and penalties will amount to more than double the appropriation requested and will secure a much more even and exact enforcement of the laws of Congress than has hitherto been possible.

MOTOR-BOAT LAW.

By the act of June 9, 1910, Congress provided for the equipment of motor boats as to lights, whistles, fog horns, bells, life-saving and fire-extinguishing apparatus on a rational basis substantially in accord with the recommendation of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor last year. The law applies to upward of 100,000 motor boats, and during the five months of its operation it has met with the general approval of those directly concerned in navigation. Difficulties were encountered at the outset, as was to be expected, but in the main these have been overcome. The evidence of the usefulness of the law is to be found in the fact that the number of lives lost on motor boats was much less during the past season than during previous summers. In some particulars the law could doubtless be improved, but in the judgment of this Bureau it would be better to allow it to remain in effect for at least a full year in order to obtain the benefit of longer experience before changes are undertaken. In nearly all of its features the act was framed after consultation with those best qualified to express opinions on the matters involved, and similar consultations should be held before amendments are proposed. Nearly all of the motor boats covered by this law are too small to be documented in the custom-houses or subject to the steamboat-inspection laws, and their owners accordingly are not so closely in touch with acts of Congress as are the owners and masters of larger vessels. This fact furnishes an additional reason for deliberation in the consideration of any amendment or extension of the law.

WIRELESS ON SHIPS.

By the act of July 24, 1910, Congress has provided that on and after July 1, 1911, every ocean-going passenger steamer carrying 50 or more persons for a voyage of 200 miles or more between ports must be equipped with efficient wireless apparatus and a skilled operator, the apparatus to be capable of transmitting and receiving messages at least 100 nautical miles by night or day. This act is a useful measure for the promotion of the safety of life and property at sea and the adoption of a similar measure by other maritime nations is doubtless a matter of but a short time.

Appendix M^a contains a statement of the vessels to be subject to the law which are already equipped to meet its requirements and of those not yet equipped. The statements contained therein are based on the reports of collectors of customs on September 1, 1910, but of course by July 1, 1911, the situation will have materially changed. The statements show that 370 ocean passenger steamers are already equipped with wireless apparatus and that 185 are not yet so equipped. The act also prescribes that companies installing wireless apparatus shall contract in writing to exchange and shall in fact exchange messages with shore or ship stations using other systems of radio-communication. By this provision of the law Congress has taken an important step toward the enforcement of the principal article of the Berlin Wireless Convention of 1906. The two companies which have equipped 313 of the 370 vessels have already begun to provide in their contracts for a complete compliance with this requirement of the statute. In fact, on the part of both ship-owners and the wireless companies, the disposition has been manifested in advance to comply with the law and to cooperate with the Department in securing its efficient enforcement.

The act prescribes that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make such regulations as may be necessary to secure the proper execution of the law. With a view to the preparation of such regulations, the Bureau has been in correspondence with the wireless companies and with steamship owners so that the regulations may be prepared in ample time to be fully known and understood before the act takes effect, on the 1st of July.

There seems to be no reason to apprehend that there will be a lack of skilled wireless operators, and enough companies are prepared to furnish the necessary installations to lead to the conclusion that monopoly and extortionate rates will not result from the act.

To enforce the law a small appropriation will be necessary, and the Department estimates accordingly carry an item of \$10,000 for this purpose. Of the 555 vessels required to be equipped, 320 clear from New York, and it will be necessary accordingly to have at least one wireless inspector, and probably two, stationed at that port. Men competent to perform this work can not be obtained at a salary less than \$1,500. Possibly the work at other North Atlantic ports can be performed by one inspector, but an allowance must be made for traveling expenses in that event. The same situation applies to ports on the Gulf of Mexico and on the Pacific coast. A small amount may also be required for testing apparatus, so that the sum of \$10,000 seems to be the least amount for which the work can be performed during the first year.

^a Not printed in this volume. See note on page 603.

WIRELESS REGULATION.

While the Congress of the United States is the first legislative body to require the installation of wireless apparatus on ocean passenger ships, other nations are in advance of the United States in the other essential matter of the regulation of radio-communication. A bill for the regulation of radio-communication, however (S. 7243), passed the Senate on June 17, 1910, and a bill similar in all essential respects (H. R. 23595) was reported favorably to the House at the last session and holds an advanced place on the calendar. The House bill differs from the bill which passed the Senate in only one considerable matter, viz, it prescribes license fees for wireless stations, and this requirement may well be omitted. The bill was drawn after careful consultation of representatives of the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Department of Commerce and Labor, and has been cordially approved by those departments. The reasons for the passage of the bill are fully set forth in Senate Report No. 659, and House Report No. 924, Sixty-first Congress, second session, and its passage is earnestly recommended.

The bill is drawn to avoid the difficulties which have hitherto stood in the way of the ratification by the United States of the Berlin Wireless Convention of 1906, which has met the approval of practically all other maritime nations.

While the act of June 18, 1910, to create a commerce court, brings wireless companies within the scope of the interstate-commerce act, the Bureau understands that only the charges of wireless companies are covered by that act, and the desirability of the passage of the bill referred to is not for this reason lessened.

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE ON MARITIME LAW.

The adjourned session of the Third International Conference on Maritime Law was held at Brussels from September 12 to 23, 1910, when two conventions were signed relating to damages in cases of collision and to maritime assistance and salvage, respectively. These conventions, which will doubtless be submitted to the Senate, are of interest to the export interests of the United States as well as to our maritime interests. The task of securing uniformity in the maritime law of nations is obviously of great usefulness, and it has been undertaken both here and abroad by admiralty judges and lawyers disinterestedly and without reward. The work has progressed so far that international diplomatic conferences are likely to be held perhaps annually. At these future conferences it is desirable that the United States should be represented by men of the same high abilities as those who have acted thus far in behalf of the United States. It would be desirable, therefore, that an appropriation of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, should be made each year by Congress.

INTERNATIONAL RULES OF THE ROAD.

The proposition to insert a new paragraph in the international rules of the road providing a special night signal to be exhibited by vessels towing targets, timber rafts, or other objects upon which it is impossible to place a light has been indorsed by practically all the

maritime interests of the United States concerned, and the British Government has been so advised. The special signal is to consist of three lights visible all round the horizon and placed not less than 3 feet apart from each other in a vertical line astern of the towing vessel, the lowest light being white and the other two lights red. It is not probable, however, that the assent of maritime nations generally will be obtained in time to submit the necessary brief legislation to Congress at this session.

COASTWISE PASSENGER TRADE.

Section 4347 of the Revised Statutes as amended on February 17, 1898, provides:

No foreign vessel shall transport passengers between ports or places in the United States, either directly or by way of a foreign port, under a penalty of \$200 for each passenger so transported and landed.

The purpose of the law was to reserve to American vessels the carrying of passengers between domestic ports. The courts have held, however (*Princess Beatrice* case and *United States v. 250 Kegs of Nails*, 61 Fed., 210), that while one foreign ship can not transport passengers between domestic ports, the same result can be attained by two foreign ships. Thus a passenger from Seattle to Nome, Alaska, may take a foreign ship from Seattle to Victoria, British Columbia, and there take another foreign ship for Nome. In the same manner a passenger by sea from San Francisco to New York can take a foreign ship from San Francisco to the Isthmus, and there take another foreign ship to New York. The law governing transportation of cargo coastwise is adequate, and the law governing the transportation of passengers coastwise should be made to conform to it.

The legislation referred to is the more necessary in view of the probable early completion of the Panama Canal.

CONCLUSION.

The recommendations in the report for 1909 concerning forecastle accommodations, deductions for propelling power, exemption from pilotage of coastwise sail vessels, and stowaways are renewed.

Respectfully,

EUGENE TYLER CHAMBERLAIN,
Commissioner.

To HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

NOTE.—The report of the Commissioner of Navigation, as separately published, contains also the following appendixes and statistical tables:

APPENDIXES.

- (A) Reports of shipping commissioners for year ended June 30, 1910—(1) Shipments, discharges, and expenditures; (2) Shipments and reshipments of seamen; (3) Number of men discharged; (4) Nationality of seamen; (5) Failures of seamen to join American vessels; (6) Men shipped to be discharged in foreign ports; (7) Allotments of wages of seamen; (8) Seamen shipped and discharged by collectors.
- (B) Wages of seamen—(1) Average monthly wages paid in the American merchant marine, year ended June 30, 1910; (2) Average monthly wages paid to able seamen on American vessels, 1895-1910; (3) Average monthly wages paid to first mates on American vessels, 1895-1910; (4) Average monthly wages paid to firemen and first engineers on American steam vessels, 1895-1910.

- (C) Consular reports of seamen shipped, discharged, and deserted from American vessels in foreign ports, year ended June 30, 1910.
- (D) Tonnage tax—Law and collections—(1) Tonnage tax collections, 1896–1910; (2) Collections, year ended June 30, 1910, by ports; (3) Collections, year ended June 30, 1910, by nationality of vessels.
- (E) Steel shipbuilding of the United States—(1) Steel steam vessels built in the United States during the past ten years; (2) Steel vessels building or contracted for in the United States on July 1, 1910; (3) Price per ton of 2,240 pounds of steel ship plates in the United States and Great Britain for each month from October, 1900, to August, 1910.
- (F) The world's tonnage, motive power, and materials of construction—(1) World's tonnage based on official returns, 1850–1908 (from Return on Progress of British Shipping for 1910); (2) Number and net and gross tonnage of steam and sailing vessels as recorded by the Bureau Veritas for 1910–11; (3) Number and net and gross tonnage of steam and sailing vessels of over 100 tons of the several countries of the world, as recorded in Lloyd's Register for 1910–11; (4) Motive power and chief materials of construction of the world's merchant marine (Lloyd's); (5) Total number and tonnage of steam vessels (over 100 tons) and sailing vessels (over 50 tons), 1890–1910 (Bureau Veritas); (6) Construction—Vessels built in the world (over 100 tons), according to Lloyd's (including vessels not recorded in Lloyd's), during eleven recent years; (7) Shipbuilding at home and abroad in 1909 (Lloyd's summary); (8) Vessels under construction September 30, 1910 (Lloyd's); (9) Number, tonnage, and nationality of vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1909, as reported up to July 16, 1910; also the number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels owned in each country.
- (G) The world's large and fast ocean steamships—Classification, by owners, flag, and speed.
- (H) Progress of British, German, and Japanese shipping.
- (I) British shipping policy—(1) British ocean-mail payments for 1909–10; (2) Foreign and colonial packet service, 1840–41 to 1907–8; (3) British reserve merchant cruisers; (4) British naval reserve appropriations.
- (J) Registered steam vessels of the United States on June 30, 1910.
- (K) Statistics of square-rigged American vessels.
- (L) Distances between important seaports of the United States and between said ports and principal seaports of the rest of the world.
- (M) Wireless-telegraph equipment of all vessels operating under the passenger act of 1882 and of all American coastwise passenger steamers.
- (N) Miscellaneous—(1) Foreign carrying trade of the United States, 1821–1910; (2) Tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade of the United States, 1821–1910.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

- (1) Number and gross tonnage of documented vessels of the United States, by customs districts, June 30, 1910.
- (2) Number and gross tonnage of documented vessels of the United States, by States and Territories, June 30, 1910.
- (3) Number and gross tonnage of documented steam vessels of the United States, by customs districts, June 30, 1910.
- (4) Number and gross tonnage of documented metal vessels of the United States, by customs districts, June 30, 1910.
- (5) Number and gross tonnage of documented steam metal vessels of the United States, by customs districts, June 30, 1910.
- (6) Class, number, and gross tonnage of metal vessels of the United States, by customs districts, June 30, 1910.
- (7) Number and gross tonnage of each class of documented wooden and metal vessels of the United States, June 30, 1910.
- (8) Balance sheet of tonnage accounts, showing the increase and decrease in documented vessels, June 30, 1910.
- (9) Balance sheet of tonnage accounts, showing the increase and decrease in each class of vessels, June 30, 1910.
- (10) Documented sailing and steam tonnage constituting the total merchant marine of the United States, 1789–1910.
- (10a) Number and gross tonnage of canal boats and barges documented in the United States, 1868–1910.
- (10b) Number and gross tonnage of sailing vessels, steam vessels, canal boats, and barges documented on the northern lakes, 1868–1910.

- (11) Number and gross tonnage of sailing vessels, steam vessels, canal boats, and barges in the United States, by customs districts, June 30, 1910.
- (12) Number and gross tonnage of sailing vessels, steam vessels, canal boats, and barges in the United States, by States, June 30, 1910.
- (13) Sailing and steam vessels of the United States, according to size, June 30, 1910.
- (14) Number and gross tonnage of vessels of the United States engaged in the cod and mackerel fisheries, by customs districts, June 30, 1910.
- (15) Number and gross tonnage of vessels of the United States engaged in the whale fisheries, by ports, June 30, 1910.
- (16) Employment of the tonnage of the United States, by classes, June 30, 1910.
- (17) Documented tonnage of the United States merchant marine employed in the foreign trade, the coasting trade, and the fisheries, 1789-1910.
- (18) Class, number, and gross tonnage of vessels built in the United States and documented during year ended June 30, 1910, by customs districts.
- (19) Class, number, and gross tonnage of sailing vessels built in the United States and documented during year ended June 30, 1910.
- (20) Class, number, and gross tonnage of steam vessels built in the United States and documented during year ended June 30, 1910.
- (21) Class, number, and gross tonnage of steel vessels built in the United States and documented during year ended June 30, 1910.
- (22) Class, number, and gross tonnage of vessels built in the United States and documented, 1797-1910.
- (23) Number and gross tonnage of vessels built in the United States and documented, 1857-1910.
- (24) Class, number, and gross tonnage of metal vessels built in the United States and documented, 1838-1910.
- (25) Tonnage of vessels of the United States which have been built, admitted to registry by acts of Congress, etc., and those which have been lost, abandoned, sold to aliens, etc., 1813-1910.
- (26) Class, number, and gross tonnage of documented yachts of the United States, by ports, June 30, 1910.
- (27) Class, number, and gross tonnage of documented metal yachts of the United States, by ports, June 30, 1910.
- (28) Class, number, and gross tonnage of yachts built in the United States and documented, by customs districts, June 30, 1910.
- (29) Class, number, and gross tonnage of metal yachts built in the United States and documented, by ports, during year ended June 30, 1910.
- (30) Class, number, and gross tonnage of documented yachts lost, abandoned, sold to aliens, etc., year ended June 30, 1910.

REPORT
OF THE
SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL, STEAMBOAT-
INSPECTION SERVICE

607

REPORT

OF THE

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR-GENERAL, STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE,
Washington, September 7, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the operations of the Steamboat-Inspection Service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, as required by section 4403, Revised Statutes, and department regulations relating thereto:

PERSONNEL.

The total number of persons in the Service at the end of the fiscal year was 260, consisting of 186 officers, 72 clerks, 1 messenger, and 1 janitor, classed as follows: At Washington, the Supervising Inspector-General, a chief clerk (who is Acting Supervising Inspector-General in the absence of that officer), 6 clerks, and 1 messenger; and the Service at large, consisting of 10 supervising inspectors, 46 local inspectors of hulls, 46 local inspectors of boilers, 41 assistant inspectors of hulls, 42 assistant inspectors of boilers, 65 clerks to supervising and local inspectors, and 1 janitor.

During the year 1 local inspector of boilers, 1 assistant inspector of boilers, and 5 clerks resigned; 2 clerks were transferred to offices outside of the Service; 1 clerk was removed, 1 assistant inspector of hulls was dismissed, and 1 chief clerk was separated from the Service; 2 local inspectors of hulls died; 1 local inspector of boilers, 1 assistant inspector of hulls, and 8 clerks were transferred to other offices in the Service; and 2 local inspectors of hulls, 2 assistant inspectors of hulls, 2 assistant inspectors of boilers, 8 clerks, and 1 janitor were appointed from without the Service. One new position (janitor) was added to the Service.

SUMMARY OF OFFICE WORK.

The following is a partial summary of the work of the office of the Supervising Inspector-General during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

Number of reports of excursion permits issued.....	1,305
Letters prepared for Secretary's signature.....	358
Permits to use oil as fuel on steamers.....	51

Annual reports of lifeboat and life-raft equipment of vessels of over 100 tons..	46
Semimonthly reports of vessels visited by supervising inspectors.....	240
Miscellaneous accounts examined and approved.....	704
Index (card system) correspondence (new numbers).....	5, 815
Estimated number of letters answered.....	18, 000
Personal-expense accounts examined and approved.....	1, 935
Weekly reports of inspectors examined and approved.....	2, 402
Quarterly statements of customs officers and inspectors examined, checked, and recorded.....	768
Reports of casualties and violations of the law recorded and filed.....	1, 682
Statements of public property charged to Service received, examined, and checked.....	112
Reports of tests of material at mills and affidavits of boiler makers received, recorded, and filed.....	1, 063
Reports examined of life-preservers inspected at factory.....	194

A comparison of the above summary with that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, shows a decrease in certain lines of work, but there was a marked increase in the correspondence, as well as in the amount of office work performed incident to the installation of the new card-index systems relating to vessels inspected and officers licenses issued.

EXPENDITURES.

Following is a detailed account of the expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910:

Salaries, Supervising Inspector-General, supervising and local inspectors, assistant inspectors, and clerks to local boards, authorized by acts of Congress approved April 4, 1888, March 3, 1905, April 9, 1906, and May 28, 1906 (appointments authorized by sections 4402, 4404, and 4414, Revised Statutes).....	\$430, 787. 34
Salaries, clerks and messenger in the office of the Supervising Inspector-General, at Washington, D. C.....	10, 393. 34
Total.....	441, 180. 68
Traveling expenses (actual and mileage).....	65, 856. 72
Rents, offices.....	10, 689. 17
Stationery, supplies, and transportation of same.....	4, 924. 19
Telephone rents, telegrams, and postage.....	1, 536. 30
Typewriting machines, repairs, and supplies.....	1, 009. 32
Notary fees to certificates of inspection and expense accounts.....	986. 20
Witnesses' fees and mileage in cases of investigation.....	583. 75
Instruments and repairs to instruments.....	422. 78
Ice, fuel, gas, electric lights, and water rent.....	292. 59
Furniture and repairs to same.....	261. 25
Clerk to Board of Supervising Inspectors (annual meeting, 1910).....	165. 00
Toilet service, laundry, soap, etc.....	71. 60
Marine publications and official railway guides.....	44. 75
Street-car tickets (for use of messenger in Washington).....	29. 92
Post-office box rent.....	23. 80
Janitor service.....	23. 00
Typewriting.....	10. 00
Moving offices and machinery.....	8. 00
Total traveling and miscellaneous expenses.....	86, 938. 34
Salaries as noted above.....	441, 180. 68
Total expenditures for year ended June 30, 1910.....	528, 119. 02
Total expenditures for year ended June 30, 1909.....	526, 823. 79
Increase, 1910.....	1, 295. 23

Salaries, 1910.....	\$441, 180. 68
Salaries, 1909.....	438, 580. 91
Increase, 1910.....	2, 599. 77
Contingent expenses, 1910.....	86, 938. 34
Contingent expenses, 1909.....	88, 242. 88
Decrease, 1910.....	1, 304. 54
Rents, 1910.....	10, 689. 17
Rents, 1909.....	10, 331. 73
Increase, 1910.....	357. 44
Traveling expenses, actual and mileage, 1910.....	65, 856. 72
Traveling expenses, actual and mileage, 1909.....	65, 709. 38
Increase, 1910.....	147. 34

A comparison of the total expenditures during the fiscal years 1909 and 1910 will show that there was an increase of less than \$1,300 in the latter year. There was an increase of \$2,599.77 in the amount paid for salaries, but this was largely offset by a substantial decrease in contingent expenses.

NUMBER, CLASS, AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS INSPECTED.

There is submitted herewith a tabulated statement showing the number, class, and tonnage of vessels regularly inspected by this Service and granted certificates.

**CERTIFICATES OF INSPECTION ISSUED TO STEAM, SAIL, AND MOTOR VESSELS AND TO BARGES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910,
BY DISTRICTS.**

Supervising district.	Local district.	Domestic vessels.										Foreign passenger steam vessels.			Total.
		Steam vessels.		Motor vessels.		Passenger sail vessels and barges.		Seagoing barges.		Total.		No.	Gross tonnage.		
		No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.				
First.	San Francisco, Cal.	861	404,309	41	3,667	2	2,111			404	410,167	No.	Gross tonnage.		
	Portland, Oreg.	188	32,272	11	631					199	32,903	408	430,314		
	Seattle, Wash.	243	133,919	15	1,092					318	148,734	358	387,929		
	Juneau, Alaska.	86	3,543	2	85	1	107			99	3,735	59	16,629		
	St. Michael, Alaska.	38	16,578	2	51	2	2,000	1	122	40	16,629	40	16,629		
	Honolulu, Hawaii.	24	10,066	2	93	14	6,286	167	162,408	29	12,271	6	44,870		
	New York, N. Y.	1,258	734,464	18	607	1	248			1,457	903,765	222	2,007,496		
	Albany, N. Y.	1,198	63,148							199	63,396	1,199	63,396		
	Boston, Mass.	254	113,576		16			46	41,089	301	154,691	332	308,856		
	Providence, R. I.	180	100,545	7	226			33	32,319	190	133,090	190	133,090		
Second.	New London, Conn.	93	28,578	4	177			6	5,114	103	33,869	103	33,869		
	New Haven, Conn.	106	11,566	21	965					126	12,551	126	12,551		
	Philadelphia, Pa.	294	160,677	10	546					386	232,956	408	376,986		
	Portland, Me.	80	19,470	2	87			82	71,733	92	21,658	6	42,112		
	Bangor, Me.	88	7,840	2	94					10	10,063	2	491		
	Baltimore, Md.	220	90,635	10	354	2	620	48	41,333	280	132,942	303	143,599		
	Norfolk, Va.	265	122,465	23	1,480	1	561	31	28,478	330	152,964	339	211,588		
	Charleston, S. C.	100	9,978	6	176			2	360	108	10,513	108	10,513		
	Savannah, Ga.	66	40,714	1	26					67	40,740	67	40,740		
	Jacksonville, Fla.	51	8,438	6	190			4	2,931	61	11,559	62	12,719		
Fourth.	St. Louis, Mo.	78	14,840	12	288					90	15,125	90	15,125		
	Dubuque, Iowa.	69	7,547	8	298	2	342			79	8,187	79	8,187		
	Duluth, Minn.	189	437,613	9	564					178	438,177	178	438,177		
	Louisville, Ky.	52	8,338	7	249					59	8,587	59	8,587		
	Evansville, Ind.	51	8,418	3	106	1	355			55	8,879	55	8,879		
Sixth.	Nashville, Tenn.	78	8,969							78	8,969	78	8,969		
	Memphis, Tenn.	64	9,429							66	9,676	66	9,676		
	Cincinnati, Ohio.	48	11,444							49	11,469	49	11,469		
	Point Pleasant, W. Va.	75	10,961							75	10,961	75	10,961		
	Pittsburg, Pa.	117	22,370							118	22,485	118	22,485		
Seventh.	Detroit, Mich.	136	207,810	1	60		115			137	207,870	137	207,870		
	Chicago, Ill.	197	278,562	6	335					203	278,927	203	278,927		
	Grand Haven, Mich.	142	47,843	2	40					144	47,883	144	47,883		
	Marquette, Mich.	70	28,444			1	148			71	28,592	71	28,592		
	Milwaukee, Wis.	281	464,933		375					289	465,068	289	465,068		
Eighth.	Port Huron, Mich.	97	74,223	1	48					98	74,268	98	74,268		

Ninth.....	Cleveland, Ohio.....	228	554,705	41	1	228	554,705	1	570	229	555,275
	Buffalo, N. Y.....	283	387,912	398	2	284	387,903	18	28,340	302	410,283
	Oswego, N. Y.....	108	33,696	42	1	110	34,094	14	6,964	124	40,048
	Burlington, Vt.....	28	44,117	21	1	29	44,199	3	796	32	4,964
Tenth.....	Toledo, Ohio.....	93	88,069	37	1,189	94	88,060	1	183	95	88,273
	New Orleans, La.....	240	44,069	37	1,189	280	62,639	38	100,572	324	213,211
	Apalachicola, Fla.....	55	6,860	12	581	67	7,441	16	85,968	67	7,541
	Galveston, Tex.....	69	4,823	20	688	107	17,348	16	85,968	123	103,316
	Mobile, Ala.....	124	9,817	16	704	140	14,543	7	19,192	157	33,676
	San Juan, P. R.....	10	1,643	2	576	12	2,219	8	20,315	20	27,554
	Total, 1910.....	7,114	4,879,236	333	16,526	480	5,344,834	464	3,129,872	8,429	8,474,706
	Total, 1909.....	7,152	4,389,741	326	16,111	448	4,837,719	419	2,860,903	8,381	7,728,622
	Increase (+) or decrease (-).....	-38	+489,495	+7	-1,585	+2	+3,013	+32	+16,192	+48	+746,084

VESSELS INSPECTED AND OFFICERS LICENSED DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Geographical division.	Domestic vessels.										Officers licensed.			
	Steam vessels.		Motor vessels.		Passenger sail vessels and barges.		Seagoing barges.		Total.		Foreign passenger steam vessels.		Total.	
	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.	No.	Gross tonnage.
Pacific coast.....	830	600,677	73	5,529	5	4,218	11	13,835	1,019	624,359	50	284,262	1,069	908,621
Atlantic coast.....	3,222	1,502,114	111	4,943	18	7,715	439	397,959	3,780	1,912,731	285	2,508,724	4,065	4,421,465
Western rivers.....	641	102,533	41	1,564	5	1,032	.....	.....	687	105,119	.....	.....	687	105,119
Northern lakes.....	1,823	2,606,890	23	1,357	1	148	.....	.....	1,847	2,608,395	50	50,809	1,897	2,659,204
Gulf coast.....	408	67,022	85	3,143	9	8,027	30	16,038	1,622	94,230	69	286,047	1,691	380,277
Total, 1910.....	7,114	4,879,236	333	16,526	38	21,140	480	427,932	7,965	5,344,834	464	3,129,872	8,429	8,474,706
Total, 1909.....	7,152	4,389,741	326	16,111	36	16,127	448	411,740	7,962	4,837,719	419	2,860,903	8,381	7,728,622
Increase (+) or decrease (-).....	-38	+489,495	+7	-1,585	+2	+3,013	+32	+16,192	+3	+507,115	+45	+238,969	+48	+746,084

MARINE BOILER PLATES TESTED.

During the year ended June 30, 1910, 4,526 marine boiler plates were tested at the mills by assistant inspectors of this Service, under act of Congress approved January 22, 1894. Of this number, 4,197 were accepted and 329 rejected, as follows:

Inspected by Assistant Inspector—	Plates rejected because of—											Total.		
	Spotted at shears after inspection.	Lost in shipping hoise.	Tensile strength.	Elongation.	Lamination.	Light gauge.	Heavy gauge.	Reduced area.	Bad surface.	Bending test.	Wrong dimensions.	Rejected.	Accepted.	Inspected.
E. G. Allen, Coatesville, Pa.	1	15	16	6	10	6	3	3	39	.....	.....	99	2,167	2,266
J. B. Hayward, Pittsburg, Pa.	4	.....	47	2	15	25	.....	60	38	16	1	208	1,550	1,758
S. H. Hunter, Cleveland, Ohio. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16
P. N. Knaggs, Milwaukee, Wis. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94	94
W. Nicholas, Chicago, Ill. ....	.....	.....	8	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	10	113	123
J. E. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa.	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	.....	12	257	269
Total, 1910.....	7	15	69	10	26	31	3	67	83	17	1	329	4,197	4,526
Total, 1909.....	6	.....	88	32	17	6	9	33	44	30	.....	285	2,774	3,059
Increase (+) or decrease (—).....	+1	+15	-19	-22	+9	+25	-6	+34	+30	-23	+1	+44	+1,423	+1,467

Also there were inspected at the mills a large number of steel bars for braces and stay bolts in marine boilers, and several hundred plates for stock and repairs. Many requests from other branches and departments of the Government for tests of material at the mills were complied with and reports rendered to the proper officials.

NEW LIFE-PRESERVERS INSPECTED.

During the fiscal year inspectors of this Service inspected new life-preservers, as follows:

Kind.	Inspected.	Rejected.	Passed.
Block cork.....	138,601	1,063	137,538
Neversink jackets.....	1,018	.....	1,018
Balsa wood (A. B. C.).....	7,847	.....	7,847
Tule.....	8,300	.....	8,300
Consolidated cork.....	1,071	.....	1,071
Total.....	156,837	1,063	155,774

The above statement of the number of new life-preservers examined shows a decrease from the previous year of 4,369. Of those examined, 1,063 were rejected, an increase of 293 over the previous year.

OFFICERS LICENSED.

There were 13,156 officers of all grades licensed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910. The number licensed for each grade, by local districts, is shown in the following table:

Local district.	Masters of steam vessels.	Mates of ocean steamers.	Mates of river steamers.	First-class pilots.	Second-class and special pilots.	Chief engineers.	Assistant engineers.	Special engineers.	Joint pilots and engineers.	Operators of motor vessels.	Engineers of motor vessels other than steam.	Masters of sail vessels of over 700 gross tons.	Mates of sail vessels of over 700 gross tons.	Masters of barges of over 100 gross tons.	Total of all grades.
San Francisco, Cal.....	249	145	15	34	26	170	212	1	2	305	89	81	21	3	1,333
Juneau, Alaska.....	6	1			9	2	5		3	36	5				70
Honolulu, Hawaii.....	7	6				9	11	1		7	5	4			47
Portland, Oreg.....	29	1	21	2	14	35	40	1	2	154	5				308
Seattle, Wash.....	123	60	13	3	28	70	76	1	3	250	45	35	12		724
St. Michael, Alaska.....	8	1	5	2	1	5	5			13	3				43
New York, N. Y.....	273	74	33	166	31	520	237	4	1	683	51	31	10	3	2,217
Albany, N. Y.....	16	1	5	7	14	39	21	6		25	2				137
Bangor, Me.....	5	1	3	4	16	11	15	1	2	180	11	3			252
Boston, Mass.....	a 91	35	1	23	32	84	105	3	4	287	24	62	8		759
New Haven, Conn.....	15	4	3	6	14	13	5	1	60	8	3				132
New London, Conn.....	10	2	2	7	9	20	12	2	1	93	17	2			177
Philadelphia, Pa.....	a 64	7	8	23	20	56	39	1		237	22	14	1		462
Portland, Me.....	a 26	6	2	5	9	24	21	1		110	8	39	4		255
Providence, R. I.....	16	13	8	8	14	52	23			67	20	6	2		229
Norfolk, Va.....	62	11	3	23	38	51	50	8		212	9	21	2		490
Baltimore, Md.....	92	19	19	14	38	58	70	1	1	200	28	17	1		558
Charleston, S. C.....	11	1		9	20	15	11	2	4	73	16	3			165
Jacksonville, Fla.....	10	2	2	2	14	11	8	3	1	188	29	3			273
Savannah, Ga.....	8	1	5	2	6	8	13		1	25	7	7	1		84
St. Louis, Mo.....	19	1	30	39		19	23	4		81	8				224
Dubuque, Iowa.....	12		9	5	10	14	19	2	5	76	11			1	164
Duluth, Minn.....	19		1	19	9	15	21	2	2	32	1				121
Louisville, Ky.....	7		9	9	2	7	10	3		28	4				79
Evansville, Ind.....	13		10	5	4	8	8			49	7				104
Memphis, Tenn.....	23		14	12	5	11	17			74	2				156
Nashville, Tenn.....	14		15	10	8	8	14	4		48					121
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	15		16	10		9	14			14	3				81
Pittsburg, Pa.....	19		28	4	4	20	19	9	1	38					142
Point Pleasant, W. Va.....	16		12	15	23	7	12	1		35	2				123
Detroit, Mich.....	38			16	6	76	40	3	40	2					221
Chicago, Ill.....	37		1	29	20	24	34	2	1	49	11				208
Grand Haven, Mich.....	14			4	17	16	28		4	96	6				185
Marquette, Mich.....	15			8	8	3	15	3		25					77
Milwaukee, Wis.....	32			21	22	27	28	4	1	96	8				239
Port Huron, Mich.....	47			27	7	38	44			22					185
Cleveland, Ohio.....	38			29	12	36	28			19					162
Buffalo, N. Y.....	38			16	24	45	32	6	3	18	3			8	193
Burlington, Vt.....	3			4	8	5	5	1		31	1				68
Oswego, N. Y.....	19			11	22	10	19	1		102	3				187
Toledo, Ohio.....	15			3	9	9	14		1	20					71
New Orleans, La.....	65	11	19	37	64	47	63	6	1	81	43	4			441
Apalachicola, Fla.....	26	3		12	15	16	19	1		162	27	1			282
Galveston, Tex.....	21	5		4	26	17	22	4	5	165	27			1	297
Mobile, Ala.....	18	3	6	13	31	17	37		5	71	18	2			237
San Juan, P. R.....	3	3		1	2	2	6			20	7	3			47
Total, 1910.....	1,807	416	321	703	711	1,759	1,570	93	159	4,607	588	342	62	18	13,156
Total, 1909.....	2,071	467	393	905	832	1,900	1,699	118	69	5,640	663	211	41	14	15,023
Increase (+) or decrease (-).....	-264	-51	-72	-202	-121	-141	-129	-25	+90	-1,033	-75	+131	+21	+4	-1,867

a Includes 1 license issued to masters of steam yachts of over 100 gross tons.

EXAMINATIONS FOR COLOR BLINDNESS.

During the year ended June 30, 1910, 1,018 applicants were examined for color blindness, 18 of whom were found color-blind and rejected and 1,000 were passed. As compared with the previous year, these figures show a decrease of 344 in the number examined and 326 in the number passed.

ACCIDENTS, AND LIVES LOST.

The total number of accidents resulting in loss of life during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, was 55, with a total life loss of 379. Classified according to causes, the accidents and deaths are shown in the following table:

Cause.	Acci- dents.	Lives lost.	Cause.	Acci- dents.	Lives lost.
Fire.....	6	21	Snags, wrecks, and sinking.....	19	119
Collision.....	23	61	Accidental drowning.....		119
Explosions or accidental escape of steam.....	5	12	Miscellaneous.....		41
Breaking of steam pipes, mud drums, etc.....	2	6	Total.....	^a 55	^b 379

^a Decrease of 19 from previous year.^b Increase of 101 over previous year.

By supervising inspection districts and by causes, the loss of life was as follows:

Supervising district.	Fire.	Colli- sion.	Explo- sions or accident- al escape of steam.	Breaking of steam pipes, mud drums, etc.	Snags, wrecks, and sink- ing.	Acci- dental drown- ing.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
First.....	2	1	1		40	16	3	63
Second.....	1	16	8		15	27	17	84
Third.....	1	3			3	5	5	17
Fourth.....					12	2		14
Fifth.....	2				7		4	13
Sixth.....		3	3			8	1	15
Seventh.....		1				14		15
Eighth.....		33		1	1	15	8	58
Ninth.....	15	4			41	8		68
Tenth.....				5	7	17	3	32
Total.....	21	61	12	6	119	119	41	379

The loss of life was due largely to the following disasters:

July 12, 1909, during a dense fog, a collision occurred between the steamers *John B. Cowle* and *Isaac M. Scott*, off Whitefish Point, Lake Superior. Three minutes after the collision the *John B. Cowle* sunk, carrying with her 14 members of her crew, who were drowned.

On December 8, 1909, about 7 o'clock p. m., the freight steamer *Clarion*, when about 1 mile north of Southeast Shoal light-ship, Lake Erie, was discovered to be on fire between decks. Heroic efforts were made to subdue the fire with the steam fire apparatus and fire hose, but without avail. The crew took to the boats, one of which, containing 13 men, was never heard from. One of the crew lost his life in attempting to subdue the fire, and another was lost from one of the lifeboats, making a total of 15 lives lost.

The local inspectors at Cleveland, Ohio, reported on December 18, 1909, that the steamer *Marquette and Bessemer No. 2*, left Conneaut, Ohio, at 10.25 a. m., on December 7, 1909, for Port Stanley, Ontario. Heavy gales with snow were blowing for several days after she left, and the steamer was never reported. One of the steamer's lifeboats, with the dead bodies of several of the crew (frozen to death), was

picked up by a tug. This is all that was ever known of this steamer, and the owners report that 30 men were lost.

On January 12, 1910, while the steamer *Czarina* was crossing out over the Coos Bay Bar, en route to San Francisco, Cal., with a cargo of coal, cement, and lumber, she was overwhelmed with heavy seas, and foundered. Twenty-three officers and crew and 1 passenger were lost, with but one survivor, the first assistant engineer of the steamer.

May 11, 1910, the steamer *City of Saltillo*, of St. Louis, Mo., left St. Louis about 7 o'clock p. m., for points on the Mississippi, Ohio, and Tennessee rivers. When near Glen Park, Mo., about 23 miles below St. Louis, she struck the rocks on the Missouri shore, and sunk, resulting in loss of steamer and 12 lives.

On May 23, 1910, the steamers *Frank H. Goodyear* and *James B. Wood*, collided on the regular course on Lake Huron, about 40 miles below Thunder Bay Island, in a dense fog, at 6 o'clock a. m. The *Frank H. Goodyear* sunk so rapidly that only 5 of her crew of 23 were saved, 18 lives being lost.

Of the total (379) lives lost, 119 were from accidents incident to the perils of navigation, and 41 were from suicide and other causes beyond the power of the Service to avert, which leaves 219 which can fairly be chargeable to accident, collision, or foundering.

PASSENGERS CARRIED.

During the past fiscal year 328,666,255 passengers were carried on vessels that are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Taking the total loss of life as 379, it is seen that 867,193 passengers were carried for each life lost, whether of passengers or crew, and from all causes.

INSPECTION OF MOTOR VESSELS.

The time has come when every motor vessel, regardless of size and of the purpose for which used, should be inspected or examined by this Service. It is not proposed that there be made an inspection of so detailed a character as that at present required of steamers and other vessels subject to the jurisdiction of this Service, but that there be a sufficient inspection or examination to ascertain whether they are equipped with the proper lights and life-saving apparatus and the fuel tanks and engine are properly installed. It is believed that such an inspection would be a protection to the lives of both the persons who travel in motor boats and those who travel on other vessels, for while many of the operators of motor vessels are very expert, and are perfectly at home when navigating such vessels, the lives of persons traveling by other vessels are often jeopardized by reason of the fact that many of the operators of motor vessels do not even know the rules of the road.

If a law were enacted which required inspectors of this Service to visit motor vessels, examine their equipment, and issue a certificate of inspection to the owners thereof, it would result also in protecting the owners of such boats from incurring the fine that is at present imposed for the violation of the act of June 9, 1910. This Service has observed that the operators or owners of motor vessels do not

willfully violate the law so much as they do through ignorance of it, and as the purpose of modern government is to prevent violations thereof rather than to apprehend and punish the violators it is believed that the persons who would be most protected by the proposed inspection are the owners and operators of such craft.

It has been noted also that some very small motor vessels are navigated upon routes for which they are not fitted. This is another feature of motor-boat navigation that should be controlled by authorizing this Service to designate the waters upon which certain craft may navigate.

At present the law requires that a motor boat carrying passengers for hire shall be in charge of a licensed operator. In my opinion the law should go a step further and require that every motor boat, whether used for pleasure, transportation of passengers or freight, or towing, be in charge of a licensed operator. Also all operators of motor boats should be required to submit to examinations which would test their knowledge of the rules of the road, demonstrate that they are free from color-blindness, and ascertain whether they have had sufficient experience in the operation of such craft to justify the issuance of a license. At present the law does not require such an examination, and as a result the Service is placed in the peculiar position of legalizing the acts of many incompetent persons.

If the legislation suggested were enacted, it would be necessary to appoint in this Service additional inspectors and clerks, the services of the latter of whom would be required in making out the certificates of inspection that the Service proposes to give such motor boats, but the number would not be very large, and the increased safety to life would more than compensate for the extra cost incident to their employment.

COUNTING OF PASSENGERS.

For many years the responsibility for the counting of passengers on excursion steamers has been divided by reason of the small number of inspectors in this Service, and most of the counting of passengers has been done by customs officers under the authority of section 4496, Revised Statutes. Every season, however, the old question arises as to who shall count passengers, and the same answer is given by this office that the inspectors of this Service will count them as far as they are able, and that the balance of the counting must be done by the customs officers. Thus, it can be plainly seen that in this divided responsibility it is possible for many steamers upon which passengers ought to be counted to escape observation. It is believed, therefore, that the counting of passengers should be brought entirely under this Service, and that there should be appointed a sufficient number of additional inspectors, employed during the season of navigation, to count passengers, particularly on excursion steamers. If this is done, this office will then be able to control absolutely the actions of such inspectors, and the probability of any steamer escaping the count of her passengers will be removed.

HULL INSPECTION.

For some time it has been required that the manufacturers of boilers submit to the local inspectors blueprints showing in detail the proposed construction of the boiler or boilers which they are about to build. Inspectors have thereby been enabled to ascertain whether the boilers are to be constructed in conformity with the requirements of the General Rules and Regulations and of the United States statutes upon which those rules and regulations are based, and before approving such blueprints they frequently confer with the boiler manufacturers and point out to them the defects, if any.

This Service is of opinion that the time has now come when blueprints of hull construction should also be submitted, not with a view to imposing unnecessary burdens upon shipbuilders and the owners of steam vessels, but in order that the inspectors may know whether the hulls of the vessels proposed to be built are to be constructed in accordance with safe practice. At present the inspectors of hulls ascertain exactly whether the necessary life-saving and fire-fighting equipment is aboard the boat, whether the fire hose is in a good condition, whether the necessary life preservers are on board and in good condition, and other matters relating to the hull inspection of a vessel, but having ascertained all of this they are often still in ignorance as to the details of the original construction of the hull.

An important item of information with which inspectors should be furnished when the hull of a steamer is built is the thickness of the material and the size and weight of the scantling used in the construction thereof, for it is well known that there is a general deterioration of hulls, with the result that as the years go by and the vessels go from one district to another the inspectors really have to depend absolutely upon surface indications as to the condition of the hull. The condition of a steel or iron hull is ascertained by the hammer test and general indications, and of wooden hulls by boring, scraping, etc. Anyone familiar with hull construction knows that quantities of rust accumulate on the inside of the iron or steel hull, if not properly cared for, with the result that each year the material of such a hull becomes thinner, while the wooden hull softens and rots. If inspectors were furnished with detailed information regarding the original construction of a hull, they would then be accurately informed as to just how much the vessel had deteriorated since her construction. It is therefore proposed to submit to you for approval a bill which will make necessary a more detailed hull inspection than that heretofore prevailing.

UNIFORM ADMINISTRATION OF LAW.

During the fiscal year last ended this office has made extraordinary efforts to obtain that uniform administration of the law with which the Supervising Inspector-General is charged. While it is true that conditions on the coasts are somewhat different from those prevailing on the lakes and on the western rivers, it is also true that there are certain general conditions that prevail everywhere, knowing which this office has endeavored to make uniform the administration of the statutes governing the operation of this

Service, as well as the rules and regulations based upon those statutes. To this end there has been inaugurated the custom of furnishing at the end of each month a bulletin showing the rulings of this office, and these bulletins are sent to all of the inspectors of this Service, to customs officers with whom this Service has business, and to most of the steamboat companies and marine-boiler manufacturers in the United States. This has been much appreciated by the marine interests of the country as evidenced by numerous letters sent to this office, and it is believed that from this practice there will be obtained that uniform administration of law which is so desirable.

CONDITION OF THE SERVICE.

Through the system of bulletins above referred to it is believed that the Service is in closer touch with the central office than ever before. During the past year special efforts have been directed to a uniform administration of the license law, and to this end local inspectors have been required to submit to the supervising inspectors of their respective districts every case of original license and licenses where there have been raise of grade, and the supervising inspectors have been required to examine in detail the statements of experience given, so that it may no longer be possible for a person who has not had the necessary experience to receive an original license or a raise of grade. The reports of the inspectors are promptly and correctly rendered, and probably there is not a service in the Government whose operations are more thoroughly observed and controlled by the central office.

While the work in the various districts is in good condition, much remains to be done in the way of reorganizing the methods of clerical work. At present much unnecessary work is done, while much that ought to be done is not accomplished because of the lack of time of the clerks. It is, therefore, proposed to work out a plan whereby the card-index system may be installed throughout all of the offices, to the end that there may be kept more detailed information and that there may be done much work which is at present not undertaken because of the lack of clerical assistance.

During the year I have inspected the Third, Tenth, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and First supervising districts, and I find that in these districts all of the vessels, so far as I have been able personally to inspect them, are in splendid condition, the personnel of the Service is good, and there is an esprit de corps which can only result in better inspection, because the inspectors themselves are taking a personal pride in the quality of their work.

When a plan is finally worked out for the installation of the card-index system throughout the Service it may be necessary to send from this office to all of the districts some one who is familiar with this particular kind of work in order that there may be uniformity in the use of the system.

CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

During the fiscal year 1910 the work of the office of the Supervising Inspector-General was completely reorganized. Work of the same kind heretofore scattered among several clerks has now been

unified and one clerk made responsible for it, with the result that there is not now the liability of error that the divided responsibility heretofore caused to exist. Also there were established in this office card-index systems which have made readily accessible information relative to the inspection of vessels and the licensing of officers, heretofore obtainable only by writing to the districts or searching the records of the office. Inspectors are now required when filing a certificate of inspection of a vessel to forward to this office immediately a card showing in detail the important results of the inspection. Thus, if to-day the local inspectors at Baltimore, Md., file a certificate of inspection with the collector of customs at that place, by to-morrow morning this office will be in receipt of a card showing the principal facts relating to the inspection.

The same policy is now followed with regard to the licensing of officers, and within forty-eight hours after the issuance of such a license this office is in receipt of information covering the whole of the case. Of course reports from boards located at great distances, such as at Honolulu, Hawaii, San Juan, P. R., or in Alaska, do not reach the office as promptly as those from boards within continental United States, but even such inspectors are required to forward to this office at the close of each day cards showing the licensing of officers and the inspection of vessels. When these cards are received they are filed in alphabetical order, and when requests are made for information as to the licensing of a man or as to the inspection of a vessel the office is able to ascertain within a few moments all of the essential facts in the case.

It is now proposed to work out a plan whereby even more detailed information may be furnished the central office by the inspectors throughout the Service, so that information which at present has to be written for to the districts may be readily accessible.

During the last year the mailing system of the Service has been entirely reorganized. Heretofore most of the literature for which this Service is responsible has been sent in bulk to the local inspectors throughout the districts, and they have been required to distribute it to all persons concerned. It has long been evident, however, that the inspectors, with the numerous other duties required of them and with the limited clerical assistance with which they are furnished, have not been able to distribute these important documents properly and expeditiously. The responsibility for mailing most of them has therefore recently been assumed by the central office, and hereafter the General Rules and Regulations, the Annual Report, the List of Licensed Officers, and the pamphlet forms of the Pilot Rules will be sent from this office direct to parties to whom they are of interest. It is believed that this will result in a wider distribution of such literature and a saving of money to the Department. This office now maintains on cards lists containing the names of persons needing its documents, and it also keeps in like manner the names of all the steamboat companies, all of the marine-boiler manufacturers, and all of the mills rolling material for use in the construction of marine boilers that have business dealings with the Service.

During the last year the work of the office has increased very much by reason of the new index system, by reason of the reorganization of the mailing system, and on account of the methods of centralization which are now being pursued, and it is believed that it is

now necessary to have the services of an additional clerk, which, if such be granted, will enable the office to perform all of the clerical work for the Board of Supervising Inspectors each year without the employment of a special clerk for that purpose. It would be of untold advantage to be able to assign to the work of the board a clerk who is familiar with the methods of this office and who would be able, by reason of such familiarity, to perform the work of the board in such a manner that no portion of it would have to be gone over again.

Considerable work has been done in bringing up to date the work of the board for the past six years, and while this work has not been entirely completed, owing to the limited force of clerks in this office and the large increase in correspondence, another year, at the present rate of work, will bring all of the past work completely up to date.

BOARD OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS.

During the year the Board of Supervising Inspectors held its regular annual meeting, at which necessary amendments were made to the rules and regulations and new rules formulated, and those which have received the approval of the Department are in effect.

The usefulness of the Board of Supervising Inspectors is more and more apparent every year, for coming, as the supervising inspectors do, from all parts of the United States, and meeting, as they do, all of the numerous marine interests, this board is better able than any other body of men to legislate upon questions affecting the American merchant marine.

REPORTS OF SUPERVISING INSPECTORS.

There are attached hereto, for your information and the information of Congress, statements compiled from the reports of the supervising inspectors of the various districts for the calendar year ended December 31, 1909, and indicating the nature and extent of their work; also a detailed list of foreign passenger steamers inspected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.^a

Respectfully,

GEO. UHLER,
Supervising Inspector-General.

To HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor

^a Not printed in this volume. See note following:

NOTE.—The report of the Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, as separately published, contains also, in an appendix, the following:

1. A detailed statistical statement embracing the various matters and occurrences relating to vessels navigated under the acts of Congress that have been acted upon by the several boards of local and supervising inspectors for the year ended December 31, 1909.

2. List of domestic vessels inspected during the year ended December 31, 1909, showing, by supervising and local districts, the class, name, and gross tonnage of each vessel inspected, when hull was built and rebuilt, when boilers were built and rebuilt, where vessel was built, date and place of inspection, and date and local district of previous inspection.

3. Summary of casualties, violations of navigation laws, and investigations for the year ended December 31, 1909, by supervising and local districts.

4. List of United States government vessels and buildings in which boilers were inspected by officers of the Service during the year ended December 31, 1909, showing the number of boilers inspected in each, and the places and dates of inspections.

5. List of United States government vessels whose hulls were inspected by officers of the Service during the year ended December 31, 1909, and places and dates of such inspections.

6. List of foreign steam vessels inspected during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910, showing, by headquarters of local inspectors, the name, gross tonnage, nationality, and date of inspection of each vessel.

7. Number and gross tonnage of foreign steam vessels of each nationality to which certificates of inspection and certificates of examination were issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF OF APPOINTMENT DIVISION

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REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF OF APPOINTMENT DIVISION.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
APPOINTMENT DIVISION,
Washington, September 1, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report as Chief of the Appointment Division for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

INTRODUCTION.

The affairs of the Appointment Division are up to date and in a satisfactory condition, although the past year has been the most trying period of its existence. The investigation into the efficiency of the personnel of the Department, and the resulting reorganization of the forces of the various bureaus, accomplished during the year, was an extraordinary task and one which is seldom attempted by any department of the Government. In addition, an unusual amount of work and responsibility were attached to the preparation of the material for the biennial Official Register, the preparatory and permanent work in connection with the Thirteenth Decennial Census, the compilation of elaborate statistics for the use of Congress and for other purposes, and the very material increase in the correspondence, recording, and filing incident to the items just mentioned.

While this unusually large amount of extra work required that the regular force of the Division be augmented during certain periods of the year, the cost to the Government for the maintenance of personal service is now no greater than it was a year ago. Improved methods of handling the public business intrusted to the Division have been introduced wherever practicable, and this is especially true with respect to the recording and filing system and to the manner of issuing appointments, in which quite a radical change has been made. The working force has reached a high standard of efficiency, and through the discipline maintained and the harmonious spirit which prevails among the employees they are able to work as a unit, thus adding to the efficiency of the Division as a whole.

STATISTICS OF THE PERSONNEL.

The accompanying table shows by bureaus the number of positions in the service of the Department on July 1, 1910, and the increase or decrease in each bureau as compared with July 1, 1909. The figures include the positions held by post-light keepers and seamen on the

vessels in the Light-House Service, appointment to which is not made by the Secretary, but do not include those held by enlisted men on vessels in the Coast and Geodetic Survey nor those held by temporary employees of any kind paid from lump appropriations, except in the Light-House Service.

Bureau.	Statu- tory.	Nonstatu- tory.	Total.	In District of Co- lumbia.	Outside District of Co- lumbia.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
Office of the Secretary.....	137	.....	137	137	.....	.....
Bureau of Manufactures.....	29	11	40	33	7	+ 3
Bureau of Corporations.....	65	54	119	119	.....	- 1
Bureau of Labor.....	80	31	111	111	.....	- 14
Bureau of Light-Houses.....	45	5,444	5,489	53	5,436	+ 7
Bureau of the Census.....	43	1,483	1,526	753	773	+172
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	242	104	346	203	143	- 2
Bureau of Statistics.....	55	2	57	57	.....	- 1
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	111	151	262	9	253	+ 1
Bureau of Fisheries.....	357	4	361	78	283	+ 20
Bureau of Navigation.....	23	52	75	23	52	- 1
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.....	85	1,477	1,562	90	1,472	+109
Bureau of Standards.....	161	12	173	173	.....	+ 34
Total.....	1,433	8,825	10,258	1,839	8,419	+327

- * Does not include 2 temporary clerks.
- * Does not include 2 temporary special agents.
- * Employees engaged in work in the field for a part of each year with headquarters in Washington are treated as within the District of Columbia.
- * Does not include 1 temporary expert and 2 temporary clerks.
- * Includes 1,485 post-light keepers and 1,246 members of crews of vessels.
- * Does not include the following employees, appointed for all or a part of the Thirteenth Decennial Census period, who were on duty at the close of June 30, 1910: 328 supervisors, 990 special agents, 1,842 clerks, 23 subclerks, 813 temporary employees limited to sixty days; total, 3,496. Also approximately 68,000 enumerators, who have completed their work, are not shown.
- * Does not include 5 members of the visiting committee and 1 temporary clerk.

It will be observed that there is a net increase of 327 in the total number of positions as compared with July 1, 1909. The increase is due to the authorization of 71 (net) new statutory positions and 256 positions created under lump appropriations, as follows:

Bureau.	Statutory.		Nonstatutory.		Total.	
	In- crease.	De- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.	In- crease.	De- crease.
Bureau of Manufactures.....	2	.....	1	.....	3	.....
Bureau of Corporations.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bureau of Labor.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14
Bureau of Light-Houses.....	4	.....	3	.....	7	.....
Bureau of the Census.....	15	.....	157	.....	172	.....
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	2
Bureau of Statistics.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Bureau of Fisheries.....	19	.....	1	.....	20	.....
Bureau of Navigation.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.....	9	.....	100	.....	109	.....
Bureau of Standards.....	26	.....	8	.....	34	.....
Total.....	75	4	273	17	346	19
Net.....	71	.....	256	.....	327	.....

On July 1, 1909, 40 employees of the Department of Justice were transferred to the Division of Naturalization in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. This force has increased during the year by 15 positions, which increase is shown in the table of positions as a part of the increase in the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

The following presidential positions have been created during the year:

Assistant Director of the Thirteenth Decennial Census. Salary, \$5,000 per annum. (Act approved July 2, 1909.)

Commissioner of Immigration at the port of Seattle, Wash. Salary, \$4,000 per annum. (Act of Aug. 18, 1894, 28 Stat., 391.)

Commissioner of Light-Houses. Salary, \$5,000 per annum. (Act approved June 17, 1910.)

Deputy Commissioner of Light-Houses. Salary, \$4,000 per annum. (Act approved June 17, 1910.)

Chief constructing engineer, Bureau of Light-Houses. Salary, \$4,000 per annum. Not yet filled. (Act approved June 17, 1910.)

Superintendent of naval construction, Bureau of Light-Houses. Salary, \$3,000 per annum. Not yet filled. (Act approved June 17, 1910.)

The following table is a summary of the changes in the personnel of the Department during the fiscal year:

Bureau or service.	Permanent changes.						Temporary employments.	Miscellaneous changes. ^c
	Appointments. ^a			Separations. ^b				
	Competitive.	Excepted.	Unclassified.	Competitive.	Excepted.	Unclassified.		
Office of the Secretary.....	41	1	6	33	1	6	3	47
Bureau of Manufactures.....	12	4	.....	11	3	.....	9	15
Bureau of Corporations.....	33	1	.....	23	.....	.....	3	67
Bureau of Labor.....	22	.....	4	36	.....	2	67	66
Light-House Service.....	374	50	.....	370	42	1	44,793	848
Bureau of the Census.....	117	21	7	64	2	1	5,418	1,902
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	43	8	4	57	6	1	1,231	109
Bureau of Statistics.....	9	.....	1	11	.....	.....	11	10
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	16	2	.....	14	.....	.....	3	27
Bureau of Fisheries.....	29	6	5	28	3	4	3,498	105
Bureau of Navigation.....	8	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	14
Immigration Service.....	176	71	26	141	61	19	1,214	735
Naturalization Service.....	63	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	17	67
Bureau of Standards.....	22	1	.....	27	.....	.....	11	50
Total.....	965	165	53	835	118	34	16,282	4,062

^a Includes appointments under executive orders, reinstatements, transfers within the Department, and transfers to the Department from other departments or independent offices.

^b Separations made by removal without prejudice or on charges, resignation, death, discontinuance of probationary appointees, by transfer within the Department, or by transfer from the Department to other departments or independent offices.

^c Includes promotions, reductions, changes of appropriation, designation, name, or station, and cancellations of appointment certificates, etc.

^d Includes temporary mechanics, skilled tradesmen, and laborers employed under the authority of Schedule A, Subdivision 1, section 12, of the civil-service rules.

^e Includes special agents and 2,453 appointments of clerks, etc., selected from the Thirteenth Census Register and under the fourth proviso of section 7 of the Thirteenth Census act. Supervisors of the census are not included.

^f Includes hands employed in rodding, chaining, recording, heliographing, etc., in the field parties of the Survey.

^g Includes temporary field appointments under the Bureau.

^h Includes a number of emergency appointments of guards, interpreters, stenographers, etc.

PROMOTIONS.

Promotion of employees in the government service constitutes one of the most difficult questions presented in the actual every-day administration of the civil-service rules, although practically there is but little restriction by the rules on this subject. There are certain prohibitions against promotion without examination to a grade for which the entrance tests are higher or essentially different, but for the

great bulk of promotions, which are usually within a grade, the matter is left with but little restriction upon the promoting officer. Civil Service Rule XI, section 2, provides that "until regulations to govern promotions are made promotions may be made upon any test of fitness, not disapproved by the Commission, which may be determined upon by the promoting officer," subject to age limitations, apportionment, and examination when entrance tests to the positions are different. The difficulty attending the promulgation of practical regulations to govern promotions is shown by the several attempts to institute such a system and by the significant fact that the Civil Service Commission, which seems to be particularly charged under the civil-service law with the duty of formulating promotion regulations, has not been able after years of study to present anything workable and effective.

Unquestionably the ideal system is one in which political, personal, and social influences, as well as personal favoritism, are entirely eliminated, thereby insuring promotion solely on merit. The purpose of any system is to guide in determining who of a number of employees excels in special qualifications or general efficiency. A scholastic examination does not appear to be a means to this desirable end. In the departments in which promotion examinations have been in force it is extremely doubtful whether the results have been commensurate with the work and time involved, and whether the system has proved satisfactory to either the administrative officers or the employees. It is well enough to provide scholastic tests for entrance to the service, but the conditions within the service are entirely different. The employees work under the direction and observation of chiefs of bureaus and divisions, their capacity and resourcefulness are observed and judged by them, and in the final analysis their rights to advancement should be wholly determined by the opinions of these supervising officials. This would seem to be the proper and orderly course to pursue, provided, always, that such opinions are judicious, well informed, and conscientiously reached.

Through experience gained during the spring and summer of 1909, when this Department instituted a thorough inquiry into the efficiency of its personnel, it has been demonstrated that as an aid to arriving at a just estimate of the merits of employees, chiefs of bureaus should be required to report at fixed periods the efficiency of all employees under their charge. These reports should bear upon the quantity and quality of and interest manifested in their work, and, upon the theory that the Government is entitled to a day's work for a day's pay, should show whether the employees are actually earning their salaries. After such a system has been established, recommendations for promotion from bureau chiefs should be considered in connection with the efficiency ratings previously submitted, and if it should appear that employees not having the highest ratings are recommended for advancement the bureau officers should be called upon for a statement of the reasons for the action proposed. Under such a system there is no reason why promotions should not be justly made.

Too much importance should not be attached to the charges made by disappointed employees that promotions are made through favoritism. It is barely possible that there may be an occasional instance in which an employee may be recommended by a chief of bureau on account of some personal or political influence, but in the

great majority of cases, practically all of them, the report and recommendation of the chief are based upon merit, and are just as little open to criticism as they would be under a more elaborate system.

The views and suggestions of the bureau officials of this Department on this particular subject were recently obtained, and it was found to be the consensus of opinion that it is impracticable to devise a mechanical and self-operative method of promotion, or to establish any rules, which could possibly take the place of the discretion, fairness, and knowledge of the head of the bureau.

TRANSFERS.

There are many instances in which it is found to be impracticable to make selection for appointment from the civil-service registers. Prior to June 22, 1906, a department could select, after six months' service, an employee in another department or branch of the service having qualifications to fit the needs of a particular position, thus leaving a vacancy which very often could be filled advantageously from the eligible list; but by legislation enacted on that date such a transfer is prohibited if both positions are in Washington, D. C., unless the employee proposed for transfer has served at least three years in the department from which transfer is desired, and this applies also to transfers to and from positions outside of the District of Columbia, unless the Civil Service Commission deems the action necessary in the interest of the service and waives the three-year requirement. The desirability, and even necessity, of occasional transfers, especially to positions requiring executive ability or scientific and technical training, can not be questioned. The transfer of an employee from a position not requiring the full use of his powers to one requiring a higher order of work is clearly in the interest of the service, as well as advantageous to the employee himself. It enables the department to fill properly a position which requires a special order of ability, or imposes a high degree of responsibility, by the appointment of a person whom experience has shown to possess just the qualifications of mind and temperament desired, as well as to retain in the service a valuable employee who might otherwise become dissatisfied with his environments and leave the service, but who, if given the proper encouragement and opportunity, might rise step by step into the higher positions. A less direct, but by no means unimportant, advantage of such a system is that it offers inducements to ambitious young men who would enter the service if they felt assured of a fair chance for advancement.

The civil-service act contains no specific authority for transfers. Presumably for this reason the Civil Service Commission considers the filling of a position by transfer such a departure from the general method of appointment prescribed by law as can be justified only when the conditions of good administration will be more fully met than by original appointment. While recognizing the advantages of a certain amount of elasticity in the transfer rules, the Commission apparently feels itself constrained to restrict them as much as possible, for it stated shortly before the passage of the law establishing the three-year limit that it was believed that transfers had been "restricted to the fullest extent compatible with the best interests of the service," which means, of course, that it was opposed to further restriction.

Experience shows that interdepartmental transfers are, without doubt, severely and perhaps unnecessarily hampered and restricted at the present time by this provision of law. While its object was unquestionably to restrict the number of transfers made for personal and other reasons not connected with the best interests of the service and to prevent persons from accepting appointment to undesirable positions with a view to securing early transfer through improper influence, in actual practice it appears to be merely an arbitrary rule for which no sufficient justification can be found and an obstacle in the way of business-like methods. There seems to be no reason why objectionable transfers could not be restricted by means less detrimental to the general service; none why, if a time limit is deemed absolutely necessary, it should be placed at three years rather than at six months or one year; or why the Civil Service Commission should not be authorized to waive the requirement, even in transfers between departments in Washington, when a department concludes and certifies that such action is clearly required in the interests of the service.

In pleasing contrast to interdepartmental transfers and as really convincing illustrations of their usefulness with proper cooperation between the departments and fewer arbitrary restrictions, are the transfers between the various bureaus of this Department. During the past fiscal year there were 90 transfers of this kind. Many of these were made upon the application of the employee concerned, practically all were agreeable to the persons transferred, and all (even those made as the result of the efficiency records taken last year) appear to have had in view the ultimate good of the service.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE PERSONNEL.

The investigation into the efficiency of the personnel which was instituted by the present head of the Department soon after his induction into office is now practically closed. Its scope, the manner in which it was conducted, the great variety of conditions presented, and the basic considerations which governed the committee reviewing the reports in predicated subsequent action were considered at length in the last annual report of the Division, and no further reference will, therefore, be made to them at this time.

In order that the results might be more fully understood, the Department addressed communications to its various bureau officers during the latter part of October, 1909, requesting an expression of their views as to what, if any, had been the effect of the investigation and the resulting readjustment of salaries, or other action, in the cases of the employees who had been reported as below the required standard. Practically all of the bureau officers were of opinion that the investigation had been far reaching and salutary in its effect, as is clearly evidenced by the following extracts taken from their reports:

The efficiency has undoubtedly reached the highest point attained in years, and if marked increase in work and enlarged volume of business form a criterion the investigation has been a pronounced success.

The investigation has proved beneficial to the service and has resulted in raising the esprit of the working force.

Greater interest is now manifested, not only by those who were below the required standard of efficiency, but also by those persons who were commended for the quantity and quality of work performed.

The action taken in the cases of employees who were found to be below the required standard of efficiency has had a good effect, and has substantially accomplished the result desired.

The effect of the reductions, and of the corresponding promotions, on the general force has been unquestionably good.

The effect of the investigation has been a most salutary one.

The demotion, promotion, or warning of certain employees has, to some extent, brought about a readjustment of the work of the Bureau, and the effect of such readjustment has been good.

In all of the cases where employees received letters of caution there was an immediate response in more and better work.

The result of the investigation in so far as it affected the personnel of the Department is shown in the following statement:

Number of efficiency reports received.....	7, 119
Number of reports indicating that employees were not below the required standard of efficiency.....	6, 096
Number of reports indicating that employees might be below the required standard of efficiency.....	1, 023

Upon more thorough and critical examination of the last-stated number, it was decided that in 382 cases no disciplinary or other action was required. The remaining 641 cases were disposed of as follows:

By dismissal.....	30	By transfer and demotion.....	15
By acceptance of resignations.....	39	By cautioning, warning, admonishing, or reprimanding.....	357
By discontinuance of services.....	29	By furloughing.....	1
By demotion.....	147	Cases still pending.....	11
By transfer.....	12		

While the efficiency reports were being considered, a number of cases were brought to light in which employees had rendered long and faithful service, in some instances both military and civil, and whose inefficiency was due to causes over which they had no control. It is not unlikely that the bureau officers were somewhat reluctant about rating these persons solely upon their ability to render the quantity and quality of work expected of thoroughly efficient employees. The cases naturally appeal to the sympathy of those who might be primarily responsible for any action looking toward demotion or separation from the service, and the passage of some form of retirement legislation by Congress would seem to be the only solution of this difficulty. In the absence of such legislation the Department has given the utmost consideration to cases of this character, although it has not favored the retention of an employee in a position in which he has been found to be practically useless.

On April 15, 1910, the Department addressed letters to its bureau officers advising them that it would not undertake during the summer of 1910 another general inquiry into the efficiency of the personnel, but requesting them to report such cases of inefficiency as might merit separation, reduction, or other disciplinary action, instead of waiting for another general investigation to uncover them. As a result of this action, 14 cases of inefficiency have thus far been reported. Upon investigation it was found that 8 of the employees were rendered inefficient through causes over which they had no control, and, in view of the prospects of the enactment of legislation which will provide equitable means for the retirement of such persons, their cases were treated as closed for the present. Two of the

employees were demoted and 1 was demoted and ordered transferred to a station where the work is less exacting. There are 3 cases which have not yet been disposed of.

During the past year two other departments of the Government have conducted investigations into the efficiency of their personnel, using almost identically the same forms of inquiry and the same methods of measuring fitness and determining results.

REMOVALS.

During the year there were 115 dismissals in the Department. The causes which led to them may be grouped as follows:

Absence without leave.....	12	Intoxication.....	19
Desertion.....	9	Misappropriation of property.....	3
Destruction of property.....	1	Neglect of duty.....	13
Failure to pay debts.....	1	Tendering resignation without giving due notice.....	5
False statements.....	2		
Gross misconduct.....	28		
Inefficiency.....	17	Total.....	115
Insubordination.....	5		

In nearly every instance removal was made after charges in writing had been submitted to the employee concerned and he had been given a reasonable time in which to submit a reply in writing. In addition, there were five resignations submitted which the Department did not feel justified in accepting "without prejudice," in view of the fact that their submission was the result of acts which, while not of sufficient gravity to require dismissal, were of such a nature as to call for some disciplinary expression. There were also four persons whose services it was found necessary to discontinue at the close of their probationary periods.

SUPERANNUATION.

Probably no question dealing with the personnel of the service has been so seriously considered during the past year as that relating to the superannuation of employees, and especially that phase of the subject looking toward the enactment of some law to provide equitable means for their retirement. Most civilized countries have already adopted some such system, and a like practice now prevails in many of the municipal governments of this country, and in many corporations and large industries as well. The problem was encountered and dealt with in the United States Army and Navy fifty years ago. It is now critically present and awaiting solution in the civil departments of this Government. While to minds unacquainted with actual conditions the subject has usually been approached in a humanitarian sense, there are now those in and out of the service who look upon superannuation as an unavoidable contingency which must be met by the application of modern ideas and strictly business principles. Until this is done department officials will continue to bear the burden of an inefficient force rather than place themselves on record as removing, or even reducing, a public servant who has become incapacitated while in the faithful performance of duty. Therefore, while humanitarian reasons may have at first suggested the advisability, and, in fact, the duty, of providing a system of retirement, it

is now being recognized quite generally that the conditions are such as to more than justify it from a strictly economical point of view. The retirement of aged and superannuated employees under some liberal system would seem to make a positive financial saving by creating opportunity for the employment of young and capable men who are able to do two to three times as much work for the salary paid. It is therefore important that Congress give the subject serious thought and investigation, to the end that the government service may be conducted in the most efficient manner by the most competent employees, and, at the same time, that means may be afforded for providing for faithful servants who have devoted their entire lives to the public service.

The Department recently took steps to ascertain the extent to which superannuation exists in its personnel. To this end the various bureau officers were requested to furnish the information indicated below, with respect to such classified employees as they would be willing to recommend for retirement if some suitable system of providing an annual income were in force:

(1) The number of employees 65 years of age and over who have become superannuated and whose retirement would work an improvement in the service.

(2) Their average length of service, in years.

(3) Their average salaries.

(4) The per cent of aggregate salaries unearned by reason of superannuation.

The following table has been compiled from the replies submitted:

Bureau.	Number superan- nuated.	Average length of service.	Aggregate salaries.	Aggregate salaries unearned.	
				<i>Amount.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
		<i>Years.</i>			
Office of the Secretary.....	1	40	\$720.00	\$72.00	10
Bureau of Manufactures.....	1	35½	1,800.00	450.00	25
Bureau of Corporations.....	0				
Bureau of Labor.....	7	23	7,820.00	3,910.00	50
Bureau of Light-Houses.....	64	23½	52,970.46	8,475.27	16
Bureau of the Census.....	3	32½	3,320.00	1,660.00	50
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	7	41½	13,800.00	6,831.00	49½
Bureau of Statistics.....	0				
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	0				
Bureau of Fisheries.....	8	23½	13,190.00	3,297.50	25
Bureau of Navigation.....	0				
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.....	12	12	17,025.00	3,405.00	20
Bureau of Standards.....	0				
Total.....	103		110,645.46	28,100.77	

A statement recently prepared for the chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment showed that there were 361 classified employees of this Department 65 years of age and over. The foregoing table indicates that 103, or 28.53 per cent, of these employees are superannuated.

It was scarcely to be expected that in passing upon the question of superannuation 13 officials would look at the matter through the same perspective, and it appears extremely doubtful whether the statements submitted actually represent the full extent of the loss to the Government in unearned salaries. If the term superannuation be construed as applying to an employee at the very time he begins to deteriorate or become incapacitated or disqualified by long service or advanced age, then the degree of superannuation should be given its

proper relative weight. Furthermore, it is not at all unlikely that some of the bureaus were more or less reluctant to submit reports concerning superannuation and the percentage of salaries thereby unearned, in view of the uncertainty of the passage of a retirement bill and the possibility of removal or reduction of the employees in question if the actual conditions were disclosed. One bureau, in which there are 19 employees over 65 years of age, did not report a single case of superannuation, while another bureau, in which there are 25 persons more than 65 years of age, 4 of this number being over 75, reported but 3 cases. These reports lead to the belief that the actual conditions can not be ascertained unless the facts are reviewed by one person and presented with just regard to their proportional importance.

But, accepting the reports at their face value, it is shown that there are 103 employees of the Department 65 years of age and over who have become superannuated, and whose retirement would work an improvement in the service, and also that \$28,100.77 of their salaries is unearned. In view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in the Light-House Service, differing so radically from those in the other branches of the Department, it is possible that the employees of this service who have become superannuated should not be included in any estimates concerning the other groups. This view would seem to be sustained by the bill (H. R. 3073) introduced in the House on March 22, 1909, by Mr. Maynard, to fix the compensation of light-house keepers and to provide for their retirement on half pay, thus making the retirement of these employees the subject of special or separate legislation. Eliminating, then, the 64 superannuated employees of the Light-House Service, with unearned salaries amounting to \$8,475.27, there remain 39 employees 65 years of age and over who are not earning their salaries and whose retirement would work an improvement in the service. Their unearned salaries aggregate \$19,625.50. By a simple arithmetical calculation it is found that the Government could pay each of these persons an annuity of \$503.22 out of the fund which is now reported as being unearned.

As indicating, in general, the extent of superannuation in the government service in the District of Columbia and the amount of loss to the Government annually, the following statement is quoted from the report of the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service:

In its report for the year ending June 1, 1906, the Civil Service Commission estimated the annual loss of efficiency in the executive civil service in the District of Columbia from superannuation at \$400,000. Census Bulletin 94, on the executive civil service, shows 1 government employee in 14, out of 23,254 in the District of Columbia, to be over 65 years of age, while the proportion of employees over 70 is large.

It is apparent from the foregoing statement that 1,661 of the 23,254 employees were over 65 years of age. Assuming that the same percentage of superannuation existed in the 1,661 cases just mentioned, as is shown by the reports of the bureau officers to exist in like cases in this Department, it would appear that 474 of these employees were superannuated. Dividing the \$400,000 reported as being lost to the Government by the number of superannuated employees (474), it is found that each employee could be paid an annuity of \$843.88 by the Government out of the fund reported as being now a loss.

By eliminating the employees whose abilities are necessarily limited to certain lines of work and filling their places with young and much more capable men, the bureaus would be able to make readjustments from time to time so as to keep abreast of the constantly increasing amount of work with but little or no addition to the force. As bearing upon this point, attention is invited to the following extract from the report of one bureau officer:

This last statement, however, does not give an adequate impression of the impairment of the service, for the reason that 4 out of these 7 employees belonged to the force of special agents of the Bureau whose work is ordinarily in the field. Such work is arduous, and these employees are too old for efficient service in the field. They have therefore been transferred to the clerical force, at reduced salaries, but they are not well qualified for clerical work and have become a drag on the Bureau.

As indicated above, no expression of efficiency on a percentage basis can give any adequate idea of the impairment of the service due to a number of superannuated employees in a small bureau like ours. Every employee in the Bureau ought to be able to take assignments to field work, and all men engaged in field service should be required to spend some months each year on the inside work of the Bureau. A force in which a considerable percentage is, because of age, incapable of being thus shifted back and forth handicaps the service very seriously.

Unquestionably compulsory retirement on account of age or disability should be authorized by law. There would seem to be some question, however, whether the law should absolutely fix the retirement age. It is conceivable that in many instances the employee would at the specified period show but little impairment of his physical vigor and might still retain more than a fair degree of mental activity. But the fact should not be disregarded that unless the law compelled retirement at a certain age there would be many instances in which the element of human sympathy would control, and thus defeat the purpose of the law.

Of the several plans that have been suggested for retirement, the so-called "contributory system" and the "straight pension system" have been given the most consideration. Almost any system which would retire superannuated employees upon an equitable basis would be, from the standpoint of the Government, acceptable as a means of relieving the unfortunate conditions which now exist throughout the service. But the heavy draft on comparatively low salaries under a contributory system would be a hardship and an injustice to the employees. If salaries are to remain as they are, it would seem that the Government can well afford, as a strictly economical measure, to provide a straight pension without contribution from the employees. As bearing directly upon the question whether the employees should provide the means for their retirement, the following statement is quoted from the report of a bureau officer:

I strongly advocate a plan for the compulsory retirement of employees when they have reached a certain age (to be determined by proper authority) or when, because of physical or mental disability, they become unfit for service before attaining the age limit. Coincident with retirement for superannuation there should be provided a pension representing an adequate percentage of the salary of employees at the time of retirement. This pension should be given outright by the Government without an assessment levied against the salary of active employees. Owing to the small salaries paid in the civil service as compared with the army and navy, the exaction of even a small percentage of the income for a pension fund would work hardship in many cases.

SERVICE RECORDS.

From the information submitted in connection with the efficiency reports, the Division has been able to perfect the service record of the personnel of the Department, particularly with respect to the employees who were transferred by operation of law from other departments in 1903. During the year the card system, which has been in use since 1904, was extended to cover the presidential officers of the Department, so that at the present time there are available for statistical and other purposes complete service records of all employees appointed by the President or by the Secretary, with the exception of temporary employees of the Thirteenth Decennial Census, for whom there are index cards showing merely the name, designation, compensation, and the State, county, and congressional district from which appointed. In order to avoid a useless duplication of the records of the Bureau of the Census it was deemed inadvisable to maintain more complete service records of these employees.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.

Owing to the fact that properly qualified eligibles are not always available for certification, it is frequently necessary to hold special examinations to meet the needs of the Department. The following list shows the examinations held during the year, and the bureaus to which appointments were or are to be made:

Bureau of Labor.—Expert (qualified as cataloguer).

Light-House Service.—Wireless telegraph operator.

Bureau of the Census.—Temporary decennial census positions, clerical and subclerical grades (two examinations); special agent; enumerator.

Coast and Geodetic Survey.—Topographic draftsman; copyist topographic draftsman; computer; aid.

Bureau of Statistics.—Library assistant; copyist (qualified to act as library assistant).

Bureau of Fisheries.—Scientific assistant.

Bureau of Navigation.—Deputy shipping commissioner.

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.—Immigrant and Chinese inspector; electrician and plumber; laundryman; dynamo tender; deck hand; interpreter (qualified in Albanian and at least three of the following languages: Bulgarian, Greek, Turkish, French, and Roumanian); interpreter (qualified in Croatian, Servian, Italian, German, and Spanish); junior watchman; junior janitor.

Bureau of Standards.—Metallographist; engineer physicist; chemist (qualified in metallurgy and metallography); assistant chemist; assistant physicist; scientific librarian; mechanic; laboratory assistant (qualified as glass blower); laboratory apprentice.

The examinations covered a wide range of subjects, and exceeded the number held the previous year. In many cases eligibles who possessed qualifications which are not usually found in those who seek to enter the executive civil service were desired.

With a view to securing the additional clerical and subclerical force necessary for the taking of the Thirteenth Decennial Census two examinations were held. This second examination was necessary on account of the scarcity of eligibles obtained from the prior examination. Special agents and enumerators were also appointed as the result of examination, although this action was not required by law.

RESIDENCE RESTRICTION IN EXAMINATIONS FOR THE APPORTIONED SERVICE.

The Attorney-General has held that the provision in section 7 of the census act of July 2, 1909, requiring that applicants for positions in the government service, from any State or Territory, be examined in the State or Territory in which such applicants reside, is not limited to the Bureau of the Census, but applies to the entire apportioned service in Washington. As a result of this opinion the question has been raised by one of the bureaus, and will very probably be raised later by other bureaus when it becomes necessary to hold special examinations for them, as to whether this restriction will not work to the detriment of the service, especially in examinations held for scientific and technical positions. Much difficulty has been experienced in the past in securing suitably qualified eligibles for certain positions of this nature, and the fear has been expressed that this difficulty will be increased by the new residence restriction. Thus, for instance, legal residents of far Western, Southwestern, or Southern States who may happen at the time of examination to be taking scientific and technical courses in the advanced eastern universities would be practically barred on account of the great expense and inconvenience of returning to their distant home States to take the examination. This would result in depriving of many appointments those States and Territories which have not received their share under the law of apportionment, and would therefore defeat the very ends for which the restriction was imposed. Two remedies for this situation suggest themselves. One is to take such positions out of the apportioned service by amendment to the civil-service rules, in which event applicants could be examined anywhere, and the other is to have the law amended so as to make provision for just such contingencies. The first alternative was applied during the past year in the case of messenger-boy positions. The action was taken for the reason that owing to the small compensation paid and the age limits fixed for the positions it was deemed impracticable to hold examinations outside of the District of Columbia for appointment to such places in Washington, and to keep these positions in the apportioned service would therefore result, in view of the new residence provision, in increasing the already excessive number of appointments charged to the District. It is doubtful, however, whether it would be feasible to place, from time to time as cases arise, scientific and technical positions in the non-apportioned service by amendment to the rules, as such action would undoubtedly lead within a very short time to a strong demand for placing most, if not all, such positions in the nonapportioned service. This step would, to a large extent, nullify the law of apportionment, and its legality might be seriously questioned. It would therefore seem that if the provision in relation to the apportionment is to remain in the civil-service law the proper remedy is to have the law amended so as to permit, upon proper showing, legal residents of one State who are attending school in another, or who are necessarily absent for other reasons, to take the examination in the State where they may happen to be and be charged to the State of their legal residence.

APPORTIONMENT OF APPOINTMENTS AMONG THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES.

It is generally conceded that, although far from being perfect, the civil-service method of securing employees possessing proper qualifications for the performance of the work required by the Government is the best system that has yet been devised for the purpose, but there are certain restrictions imposed by law, rule, or regulation which do not make for efficiency and economy in administration. The provision of law requiring that appointments in the departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population may well be cited as an illustration. It is very doubtful whether the benefits of this particular provision of law outweigh its manifest disadvantages. While the civil-service tests undoubtedly furnish the best guaranty for appointment upon merit, the demand for geographical distribution necessarily restricts the freedom of choice. For some reasons it may be desirable to have the employees of the civil branch of the Government represent the various States and sections of the country, but it seems doubtful whether such a policy is of sufficient importance to outweigh the tests which the law now provides to determine the merit and qualifications of applicants for the service. If the service is to be maintained on that high plane of efficiency which is so urgently demanded, it seems only fair to urge that the departments be granted the privilege of selecting the persons who have attained the highest marks on examination and not be compelled to consider eligibles with poor markings simply because they claim legal residence in States in which the quotas are not in excess.

APPOINTMENT FROM CONNECTED CERTIFICATES OF ELIGIBLES.

During the past year the Department experienced some difficulty in filling positions from connected certificates of eligibles issued by the Civil Service Commission. It is not unusual for two (or more) bureaus to request almost simultaneously eligibles having the same qualifications. Separate requisitions are made on the Commission, and in due course certificates are furnished. The first certificate contains the names of three eligibles, while the second certificate may contain only one name and the statement "together with those not appointed whose names appear on certificate No. —" (the first certificate), the intention being that the second bureau will consider the two eligibles not selected from the first certificate and the eligible named on the second certificate. This prevents the bureau for which the second certificate is issued from making selection from a full certification of eligibles until the bureau having the first certificate has reported, and as considerable time may elapse before eligibles can be communicated with and report of selection submitted, the work of the second bureau may fall considerably in arrears. The Commission does not always connect certificates in the manner indicated, but it has often done so, and it is of record in the Division that as many as seven certificates have been thus connected. In this particular instance eligibles qualified in stenography and type-writing were desired for filling clerical positions in the Third light-

house district at Tompkinsville, N. Y.; the Immigration Service at Vancouver, British Columbia; the Steamboat-Inspection Service of San Francisco, Cal.; the Bureau of Manufactures; and the office of the Secretary (two vacancies) in Washington. The first requisition was made on the Commission on February 16, 1910, and final report in the matter of selection was not made until April 6, 1910. Of course, when the vacancies to be filled exist in Washington, the delay is not so great, but when they are in the field service, much time must necessarily be consumed before appointments can be made, especially in the bureaus which have made it a practice to forward the certificates and examination papers to the field officers for consideration and recommendation. Delay in selections would be obviated to a considerable extent if all selections were made by the bureau officers at Washington, but it does not seem well to advocate this plan too strongly, as it possesses certain disadvantages which in the end might offset the saving of time in making selections. The main difficulty is in the connection of certificates, and it is hoped that the Civil Service Commission may be induced to abolish a practice which has been found to be objectionable.

APPOINTMENT OF DEAF-MUTES.

On April 7, 1909, the President issued an executive order admitting deaf-mutes to examinations for all places in the classified civil service of the United States, the duties of which, in the opinion of the heads of the several executive departments, they may be considered capable of performing. Complying with the terms of the order, the Department, on June 14, 1909, furnished the Civil Service Commission with a list of the positions which deaf-mutes were considered qualified to fill, namely, clerical positions not involving special qualifications up to and including the grade of \$900 per annum; charwoman, draftsman, engraver, and computer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Since furnishing this list the examination papers of every person furnished the Department by the Civil Service Commission have been carefully reviewed, but not a single deaf-mute has been certified for appointment.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENTS IN THE FIELD PARTIES OF THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

On February 12, 1908, the Attorney-General rendered an opinion holding, in effect, that all classified places in the executive civil service, except those mentioned in Schedule A of the civil-service rules must be filled as the result of open competitive examination. Investigation into the various services of the Department disclosed, among other things, that the Coast and Geodetic Survey frequently found it necessary to employ, for brief periods in the field, small corps of workmen, such as packers, drivers, axmen, rodmen, etc., for the speedy transaction of the work in hand. In view of the nature of their employment, it was desirable that the chief of party in charge of each particular piece of work should be free to hire such hands on or near the ground of operation. These facts were placed before the Civil Service Commission in response to a request for information concern-

ing all positions and employments not previously reported as classified, and upon consideration it expressed the opinion that the employees were excepted from examination under Schedule A, subdivision 1, paragraph 12 of the civil-service rules, which excepts, throughout the entire classified service, mechanics and skilled tradesmen or laborers employed upon construction or repair work in the field services, under such restrictive conditions that they can not, as a class, be appointed from registers of eligibles. On January 13, 1909, the Commission suggested, in reply to an inquiry from the Department, that reports of changes affecting these employees should include names, designations, rates of pay, and periods of employment. Since that time the number of employments of this miscellaneous character has varied from 39 (in January, 1909) to 176 (in April, 1909) per month, and averages about 100 per month.

RECLASSIFICATION OF POSITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXECUTIVE ORDER.

By executive order of May 13, 1908, it was directed that the salaries of employees in the executive departments and independent establishments be arranged so as to conform as nearly as possible to the principles underlying the report of the Committee on Grades and Salaries, appointed by the President on June 11, 1907, and that, so far as practicable, the rule be followed of paying similar salaries for similar grades of work. A copy of the order was forwarded to the various bureau officers, who were directed to cause a review to be made of the work of the persons employed in the District of Columbia under their direction and to compare it carefully with the classification given in the schedule, with the view of determining in each case to which grade and class the work properly belonged. The status of persons paid from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, special attorneys, examiners, etc.," in the Bureau of Corporations, and the appropriation "Investigating the condition of woman and child workers," in the Bureau of Labor, was immediately changed to conform to the report of the committee, but it was found to be impracticable to make a similar adjustment in the cases of other persons employed at Washington without making a reduction for every promotion and without promoting some over others who were efficient and deserving. Although the Department's instructions did not refer to the outside service, it was intended that the order should be applied thereto wherever practicable and as individual cases arose in which some salary was recommended other than that contained in the schedule, the Department fixed the compensation according to the classification recommended by the committee. Thus, the Bureau of Light-Houses, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Bureau of Navigation, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and the Division of Naturalization have, to a considerable extent, applied the new rates of pay to their outside services, with the result that the affairs of the fiscal officers are facilitated, and better opportunity and greater discretion are afforded for promoting efficient employees within a grade.

As evidencing the general trend of legislation with respect to the reclassification of salaries, it is significant to note that the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Gillett on February 28, 1910, contained substantially the same grades and salaries as were embodied in the report of the committee.

MINIMIZING THE NUMBER OF DESIGNATIONS OF POSITIONS.

A statement recently prepared for a Senate committee disclosed the fact that there were between 250 and 300 different designations used to describe 6,366 classified positions under the Department. The great majority of these positions have been created from the lump-sum appropriations for the Light-House Service and the Immigration Service, and some effort appears to have been made to confer titles which in a measure would describe the duties required of the incumbents. One of the objects sought to be accomplished by the Committee on Department Methods, through its recommendations concerning the classification of positions and gradation of salaries, was a reduction in the number of titles throughout the government service, and while the salaries of employees in this Department, in and out of Washington, D. C., have been adjusted to some extent to conform to the rates recommended by the committee, there has unfortunately been a steady increase in the number of designations. The lack of uniformity has often led to complications, especially when it was desired to fill a particular position by the appointment, promotion, or transfer of an employee having the requisite qualifications for the place, although apparently disqualified when judged solely from the title of the position.

Having in mind the advantages to be gained by the adoption of a uniform classification of titles in both the statutory and nonstatutory grades, I recommend that the officers concerned in the preparation of estimates for Congress be requested to give careful consideration to the advisability of reducing the number of designations, and that a committee on reclassification of positions, consisting of the Chief Clerk of the Department, a representative of the bureau familiar with its needs, and a representative of the Appointment Division, be appointed for the purpose of bringing about general uniformity in the titles of positions throughout the Department, and especially in the two larger bureaus of which mention has been made.

DESIRABILITY OF ABOLISHING POSITIONS OF THE LOWER CLASSES.

Statistical data compiled during the past winter showed that there were 59 clerical positions in the various bureaus of the Department with compensation ranging from \$600 to \$840 per annum. These inadequate salaries do not induce the more capable class of men to offer their services to the Government. If results are to be expected, the Government must make its work attractive enough to cause intelligent and ambitious young men to enter the service and must permit a reasonable expectation of advancement, not only in salary, but also to positions of administrative importance and responsibility. Those at the head of the civil-service registers are quite likely to decline appointment to positions carrying low salaries, thus leaving for such positions only the eligibles who attained ratings barely above the passing mark, and who, in many instances, are found to be below the required standard. Indeed, in the case of stenographers and typewriters, it is frequently found that persons certified as eligible attained a passing mark in only one of the subjects, but they are certified as qualified in the other. The abolishment of all clerical posi-

tions paying less than \$900 per annum, as proposed in the bill providing for the reclassification of salaries in the government service, introduced in the last session of Congress, would result in fewer declinations of appointment and lessen the incessant desire for transfer from one department to another in the hope of more rapid promotion.

THIRTEENTH DECENNIAL CENSUS.

As the increase in the work of the Division has been due in part to the Thirteenth Census, it seems not inappropriate to consider briefly the provisions of the census act relating to its personnel, and the efforts which have been made toward securing the large army of competent employees needed in the Bureau.

Congress at first proposed to authorize the appointment of the Thirteenth Census force upon noncompetitive examination, as has been the custom in the taking of previous censuses. The bill which first passed the two Houses was framed with this intent, but was vetoed by the President for the reason that it did not comply with the merit principle of appointments. It was subsequently amended in this particular and approved, becoming a law on July 2, 1909.

The following are the main provisions of the act relating to the appointment of the temporary force during the decennial census period:

(1) Appointment was to be made through a special examination open to all applicants without regard to political affiliations, selection from the eligible registers being made in conformity with the law of apportionment, in the order of rating.

(2) Applicants were required to be examined in the State or Territory in which they reside, and not more than one person could be appointed from the same family.

(3) The Director was authorized to appoint for emergency service eligibles immediately available, or persons with previous experience in operating mechanical appliances in census work, the latter without examination.

(4) Employees in other branches of the classified departmental service with previous experience in census work were made eligible for transfer without examination.

(5) Provision was made for the discontinuance of all temporary appointees and for their ineligibility for appointment or transfer into the classified service.

Between 2,500 and 3,000 clerks and subclerical employees will be appointed during the census period ending June 30, 1912. The length of service of such appointees, if satisfactory, will range from six months to two years and will average probably one year. During the past year arrangements were made to hold the special examination required by law, after information concerning the approximate number of appointments, character of work, length of service, etc., had been widely circulated. As a sufficient number of eligibles to carry out the provision with respect to apportionment were not secured from the first examination, it became necessary to hold a supplemental examination. The examinations were held by the Civil Service Commission in the various States and Territories and the

District of Columbia, and 4,752 eligibles were obtained. But one kind of examination was given, although five separate registers of eligibles were established as follows:

- (1) Those 18 years of age or over.
- (2) Those having previous experience in operating card-punching, card-tabulating, or card-sorting machines.
- (3) Those who passed the basis examination and who also passed an optional test on typewriter tabulation.
- (4) Those willing to accept employment in the subclerical grades.
- (5) Boys between 16 and 18 years of age for appointment as messenger boys.

The collection of the statistics of manufactures and of mines and quarries required the employment of from 1,200 to 1,300 special agents to obtain the schedules from the various establishments. These agents for the most part were required to work independently, and it was desired, as far as possible, to obtain for the work persons who had taken college or university courses in statistics or economics or who had served in the accounting branches of manufacturing or other business establishments. It was therefore deemed advisable to hold a special test examination, although, as the positions are unclassified, this was not required by law or the civil-service rules. For this purpose applications were filed at the Bureau, and those persons whose papers were found satisfactory as to previous training, experience, and education were permitted to take a practical test in filling out a schedule such as is required in the actual work of a special agent. Through the courtesy of the Civil Service Commission this test was taken before the local boards of civil-service examiners in the various States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

The enumeration of the census of population and agriculture required the employment during the year of approximately 69,000 enumerators, and in order to enable the supervisors to select from among the very large number of persons desiring such employment, candidates who were competent applicants were given a practical test to determine their qualifications for the work. The test consisted of filling out a sample schedule of population from a description of typical families, and, in the case of enumerators whose work was to be performed in the rural districts, of filling out also a sample schedule of agriculture from information furnished. Any person who presented his application in due season, properly filled out, was permitted to take the test unless he was disqualified by reason of being less than 18 or more than 70 years of age, by lack of citizenship, or for conviction of any crime. The supervisors were charged with the duty of conducting the test at their headquarters, except in cases where, owing to the short period of employment, it would not be just to require candidates to travel more than a short distance to the place of examination. In such instances, the tests were conducted by members of local civil-service boards or by postmasters, to suit the convenience of the applicants. The examination papers were rated by the supervisors, and the papers of those persons nominated for appointment were rated in the Bureau with a view to determining whether or not competent persons had been actually selected.

The desirability of augmenting the regular force of the Bureau by the appointment of persons experienced in government work, and

particularly in census work, in view of the appointment of the vast number of persons without such experience, is apparent. This in a measure was recognized by Congress when it authorized not only an increase in the number of higher-grade positions, to be filled in accordance with the usual civil-service methods, such as promotions, transfers, reinstatements, etc., but also the transfer, without regard to the ordinary limitations, of persons with previous census training. Under this provision of law a number of transfers of former census clerks have been made from the other departments and the Government Printing Office. In addition to these, a few transfers have been made in the usual way, and a small number of appointments have been authorized by reinstatement, by selections from the Civil Service Commission's registers, and by transfer under executive order from the rolls of the Immigration Commission. It should be stated that the policy has been to keep to the lowest practicable limit the number of regular transfers and appointments from the general civil-service lists. As a rule, appointments of this character were made before the special eligible register was ready, and were for the purpose of obtaining persons having actually necessary qualifications.

The Department has put into operation a plan for the promotion of the clerks appointed from the special census registers, and the division of this force into three classes as follows:

(a) Those selected for service as subsection chiefs—to be promoted from the entrance grade to \$900, and not exceeding \$1,200, per annum.

(b) Those qualified for work of a grade above that of mere clerk, such as stenography, translation, machine operation, and who are assigned to such work the greater portion of their time—to be promoted to \$720, \$840, and \$900 per annum, and beyond in exceptional cases.

(c) All other clerical employees—to be promoted to \$720, \$840, and \$900 per annum.

Promotion to these grades, as well as separation from the service as the needs of the Bureau demand, depend upon the length of service and the efficiency of the employees as reported monthly by the division chiefs.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

During the year the following executive orders applying generally to all departments were promulgated:

The order of July 3, 1909, amending the regulations, previously established by the President, governing the employment of unclassified laborers in federal offices outside of Washington, D. C. As amended the regulations provide for the creation of boards of labor employment in each of the civil-service districts, and establish rules relating to the qualifications of applicants, the rating of papers, the certification and appointment of eligibles, and the promotion, demotion, transfer, and removal of the employees to whom the regulations apply.

The order of July 30, 1909, granting fourteen days of annual leave to all employees who were members of the Grand Army of the Republic to enable them to attend the National Encampment of that body at Salt Lake City, Utah, in August, 1909.

The order of August 4, 1909, permitting the appointment in the Bureau of the Census of certain state and county officials as special agents to collect statistics of cotton. This order was necessary in order to secure a more efficient administration of the affairs of the Bureau. For the same reason a similar order was promulgated on June 13, 1910, permitting the temporary appointment of state and county officials as special agents in the Bureau of the Census for the collection of such statistical data as may be authorized by law.

The order of August 27, 1909, declaring the first Monday in September, commonly known as Labor Day and set apart as a legal public holiday for certain branches of the public service by act of June 28, 1894, to be a holiday for all purposes for all per diem employees and other day laborers in the federal public service.

The order of September 18, 1909, amending Civil-Service Rule VII by placing the position of messenger boy in the nonapportioned service, and Civil-Service Rule XI by prohibiting the transfer or promotion of messenger boys appointed without reference to the apportionment to positions in the apportioned service.

The order of November 26, 1909, prohibiting officers and employees in the departments, and also officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps stationed in Washington, D. C., from applying to Congress, congressional committees, or individual Members for legislation, appropriations, or congressional action of any kind; also prohibiting them from furnishing information to Congress, committees, or individual Members, except through or as authorized by the head of the department.

The order of January 12, 1910, amending executive order of February 20, 1908, relative to the procedure to be observed in submitting recommendations affecting the method of appointment to positions in the classified service, or proposing any exception to the civil-service act or rules, or labor regulations.

The order of April 28, 1910, amending Civil-Service Rule VII, so as to permit of the selection of eligibles by the appointing officer without preliminary certification when authorized by a regulation of the Civil Service Commission, and to permit of the selection from a certificate of more than one name from among the three (or two) next in order for appointment, when the condition of apportionment does not restrict.

APPOINTMENTS BY SPECIAL EXCEPTION TO THE CIVIL-SERVICE RULES.

The civil-service law and rules provide and declare, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the public service. By the use of the words "as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant," the law and rules recognize the probable necessity for exceptions in certain cases, and in order that proper publicity may be given to them, thus in a measure forestalling possible abuses, the law requires that exceptions from the requirement of examination for entrance to the competitive service shall be set forth in connection with the rules, and the reasons therefor shall be stated in the annual reports of the Civil Service Commission. While in the past there may have been instances in which exceptions have been made largely for humanitarian reasons, it is believed that in the

main they are now restricted to appointments to positions requiring peculiar qualifications with respect to knowledge and ability, or scientific, technical, or special attainments which can not be fairly tested by the usual competitive course.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, nine executive orders affecting directly the personnel of this Department were promulgated. During the past year there were only five similar orders. One permitted the temporary employment in the Bureau of the Census of certain persons then on the rolls of the Immigration Commission who had shown great efficiency and whose experience acquired during their service with the Commission was such as to render them better fitted for the census work than the untrained persons listed on the civil-service registers. Another order permitted the Department to employ temporarily such machinists, tool makers, electricians, and apprentice boys as might be necessary for the prosecution of certain lines of work in the machine shops of the same Bureau. The work had been seriously retarded by an inability to secure properly qualified eligibles from the eligible registers and the issuance of an order authorizing the appointment of persons known to be qualified and who were immediately available seemed to be the only solution of the difficulties experienced by the Bureau in obtaining necessary assistance.

A third exception permitted the appointment of a shell expert at a biological station operated under the Bureau of Fisheries primarily in the investigation and experimentation concerning the culture of fresh-water mussels and their artificial propagation in the interests of the pearl-button industry. The person whose appointment was recommended was thoroughly experienced in the commercial end of this industry, having been the first person in America to use fresh-water mussels in the manufacture of pearl buttons, and had been temporarily employed at various times by the Bureau of Fisheries in connection with its investigations relating to the culture and propagation of mussels. In view of his qualifications for the duties of the position, and the fact that there would probably be no competition in an examination, if held, the Civil Service Commission recommended his appointment without the usual competitive test.

The fourth order was promulgated in order to permit the appointment of a nautical expert in the Coast and Geodetic Survey whose services were absolutely necessary in the prosecution of the work of the Coast Pilot Division. The recommendation for the order was based upon the person's long experience at sea, his large acquaintance with masters, mates, and local pilots of the country, upon whose good will and confidence the obtaining of much valuable information depends, and his former satisfactory service as a mate in the Survey.

The fifth exception authorized the employment of a special immigrant inspectress in connection with the enforcement of the statute concerning white slavery (amendment of immigration act, approved March 26, 1910). The person recommended for appointment had demonstrated her ability for this work while serving under successive temporary appointments made necessary by the investigation of the charges instituted by the Municipal Research Committee of New York, alleging that alien women were being imported for immoral purposes under a plan which baffled detection at the time such persons landed by reason of the thorough method in which the arriving aliens

were coached. The evidence obtained by her was of much value in securing the indictments which were handed down by the grand jury in New York City, and was productive of information as to the location of procurers in other parts of the country.

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND THE SOLICITOR FOR THE
DEPARTMENT.

Section 7 of the Thirteenth Census act, relating to appointments to the decennial census force, contains various provisions the meaning of which is not entirely clear. In answering certain requests for opinions upon points concerning which there seemed to be some doubt the Attorney-General held (1) that the residence and domicile restrictions of section 7 apply only to examinations for appointment to apportioned positions in Washington, D. C.; (2) that the term "resides," as used in the first proviso, does not mean actual physical residence, but legal residence; (3) that the words "actually domiciled," as used in the first proviso, do not require actual abode and bodily presence, but merely that an applicant's domicile must be his permanent home; (4) that the proviso requiring that but one person be appointed from the same family applies only to appointments in the Bureau of the Census; and (5) that persons who are entitled to preference under section 1754, Revised Statutes, are not relieved from the restrictions of section 7 as to residence, family, etc.

The Solicitor for the Department rendered opinions on a number of important questions relating particularly to the work of this Division as follows: (1) That a proposition to change the name of a light-station should originate with the Bureau of Light-Houses, but that such change may not be made without the approval of the head of the Department; (2) that the detail of assistant inspectors of hulls and boilers from one port to another for an indefinite period is permissible under section 4414, Revised Statutes; (3) that the appointment of an immigration officer to act as attorney or legal adviser to the commissioner of immigration at the port of New York is not in contravention of sections 189, 363, and 365, Revised Statutes, which prohibit the head of a department from employing attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States; (4) that the third proviso of section 7 of the Thirteenth Census act relating to members of a family is a limitation solely upon appointment to positions authorized by section 6 of the act; (5) that persons appointed as naturalization examiners may be detailed to Washington, D. C., for purposes of instruction for a period not to exceed one hundred and twenty days; (6) that the bonds of shipping commissioners should be amended by the substitution for the clause, "according to law," of the words "according to the laws of the United States and the rules and regulations of the Department of Commerce and Labor made in conformity therewith;" (7) that a clerk may be promoted without examination to the position of telegraph operator and continue to perform his previous clerical duties; and (8) that the messenger position in the Bureau of Fisheries, the duties of which required merely the services of an errand boy from 15 to 18 years of age, may be filled by the transfer of a messenger boy from another bureau, inasmuch as the position first mentioned is not an apportioned position within the meaning of the amendment made to paragraph 2 of the Civil-Service Rule VII on September 18, 1909.

FILES AND RECORDS.

The growth of the files and records of the Division for the past fiscal year has been greater than that for any like period. The increase was largely due to correspondence incident to the recent investigation into the efficiency of the personnel of the Department, and the preliminary work in connection with the Thirteenth Decennial Census. The beginning of the past fiscal year found the filing space of the Division severely taxed, and in order to provide for the increased volume of correspondence it became necessary to devise some means for its enlargement. A careful investigation made for the purpose of determining just which records could be removed with the least inconvenience to the work assigned to the Division disclosed the fact that all applications for appointment of a date prior to July 1, 1903, and a large quantity of somewhat similar papers filed subsequent to the same date could be placed in storage without seriously interfering with the work. This plan was accordingly carried out, and the space secured thereby, in conjunction with the application of practical methods for the saving of space, has been sufficient to meet the present needs of the Division.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES AND CONVENTIONS.

The State Department, upon invitations issued through foreign diplomatic representatives, frequently gives this Department an opportunity to recommend for appointment suitable persons to represent the United States, without expense to the Government, as delegates to various international congresses and conventions. It is now generally recognized that these meetings are capable of bringing about results affecting international matters to a remarkable degree, owing to the interest taken in the work by men of standing and position of various nationalities, and the official recognition vouchsafed by the governments of the countries in which the congresses have been held and by those of other states. During the past year the following invitations were received:

The invitation from the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States, on behalf of the Permanent Committee of the International Congress on Commercial Instruction, to the meeting of the congress at Vienna in September, 1910, under the patronage of the Austrian ministry of worship, instruction, and commerce. The subjects of discussion at this congress relate principally to technical, industrial, and commercial instruction. Eight like congresses have been held previously, and from the standpoint of mercantile public instruction they are considered highly important. The following persons, recommended by the National Council of Commerce, were nominated by this Department and designated by the State Department as delegates on the part of the United States: Mr. B. A. Eckhart, Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Ambrose Swasey, Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. William McCarroll, Board of Trade and Transportation, New York City; Mr. E. G. Miner, Chamber of Commerce, Rochester, N. Y.

The invitation from the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Ninth International Congress on Dwellings, at Vienna, from May 30

to June 2, 1910. The principal topics of discussion at this meeting related to the economy of communal dwellings, how the construction of such dwellings should be financed, whether the single house or block affords the better living, and the rules that commend themselves for the cheapening of the cost of construction. Dr. William H. Tolman, director of the American Museum of Safety and secretary of the American section of the International Housing Committee, and Mr. Arthur E. Buchholz, chief of the tenement-house division of the Philadelphia Department of Health and Charities, were nominated by this Department and designated by the State Department to represent the United States.

The invitation from the British Government to the International Congress of Chambers of Commerce and Commercial and Industrial Associations at London, June 21-23, 1910. The following matters were discussed at this congress:

- (1) Enforcement of judgments and arbitration awards pronounced in foreign countries.
- (2) Advisability of all countries adhering to the convention of Madrid, which deals with the suppression of false marks of origin on goods.
- (3) Methods of valuation for the compilation of customs statistics.
- (4) Unification of the law regarding checks.
- (5) Development of postal unions and of the European Postal Union.
- (6) Direct representation of commerce and industry at official conferences and international economic congresses.
- (7) Establishment of a fixed date for Easter; unification and simplification of the Gregorian calendar.

This is the fourth congress to be held, and it is apparent from the foregoing list of subjects that it was of great importance to commercial communities. The following persons were nominated by this Department and designated by the State Department to represent the United States: Mr. Frank D. La Lanne, president of the National Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Harvey D. Goulder, counsel for the Lake Carriers' Association, Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. Patrick J. Lennox, special agent to investigate trade conditions abroad; Mr. William Jay Schieffelin, member of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, president of the Citizens' Union, etc.; Mr. Samuel W. Fairchild, chairman and member of several important committees of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and member of the New York Union League Club; Mr. Edward A. Filene, director and member of executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the executive committee of the National Council of Commerce.

The invitation from the Government of the Netherlands to the International Conference on Social Insurance, to be held at The Hague, September 6-8, 1910. The subject will be discussed along the following lines:

1. Contribution and assistance by the State.
2. Medical services and hygiene.
3. Extension of social insurance to include certain new classes of beneficiaries.
4. Insurance for widows and orphans.
5. Insurance against lack of employment due to illness, accident, old age, etc.

The following persons were designated by the State Department, upon the request of this Department, as delegates: Mr. Alpheus H. Snow, lecturer in the George Washington University, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Miles M. Dawson, consulting actuary, New York City;

Mr. H. V. Mercer, chairman of the Employees' Compensation Commission, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mr. Charles Marshall Butler, of New York City.

The invitation from the Austro-Hungarian Government to the Second International Congress on the Production and Uses of Cold, at Vienna, in October, 1910. The following phases of the subject of the production and uses of cold, as outlined in the programme, will be considered: Its science, industrial production, application to alimentation and other industries, transportation, administration, and legislation. Mr. Homer McDaniel, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. Theodore O. Vilter, of Milwaukee, Wis., who were members of the American Association of Refrigeration, were nominated by this Department and designated by the State Department as delegates. The association will make a special effort to secure the Third International Congress for the United States.

The invitation from the Belgian Government to the Third International Congress on Family Education, at Brussels, August 21-25, 1910. Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander, president of the New Jersey State Board of Children's Guardians, etc., of New Jersey, was nominated by this Department and designated by the State Department as a delegate.

Although the following cases do not come strictly within the purview of this subject, they are analogous in certain respects, and are therefore treated under this heading.

Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, chief statistician of the Bureau of the Census, and Dr. Wilmer R. Batt, who was chosen from the organized registration officials of the United States, were designated as commissioners to represent the United States at the meeting of the International Commission for the Revision of the Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death, held in Paris in July, 1909.

Upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Fisheries, Dr. Charles W. Greene, professor of physiology in the University of Missouri, was designated as an honorary representative of the Bureau of Fisheries, for the purpose of visiting the various biological and physiological laboratories in Europe with a view to acquainting himself with the material equipment of modern laboratories and the methods of investigation and research employed by the investigators therewith, and especially with a view to informing himself as to the modern methods of chemical analysis as applied to the determination of the composition and nutritive value of the flesh of the salmonidæ and other food fishes.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

On May 1, 1908, the Department issued a register of its officers and employees. The work of preparing the data for this register (for transmission to the Director of the Census for publication) was assigned to this Division. At that time it was the Department's intention to publish this register biennially, provided it was found to be of practical value. With the view of deciding the question of the advisability of republishing it this year, an expression of opinion concerning the utility of the book was requested from the different bureau officers. The replies received indicated that nearly all of these officers were of the opinion that its value as a book of reference did not justify

a reprint in any form. Consequently the Department decided that the question of issuing another edition need not be further considered.

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

The earliest issue of the Official Register was published in 1816 under the supervision of the Secretary of State, to whom the duty was assigned by a resolution of Congress approved April 27 of that year, and who continued to publish it biennially until 1861, when an act of Congress approved March 2 of that year transferred the publication of it to the Department of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior supervised the issue for 1861 and each succeeding issue up to and including that of 1905. An act approved June 7, 1906, transferred the duty of compiling and publishing it to the Director of the Census. Its growth in size and number of names contained was approximately at the rate of 50 per cent in each decade for all issues prior to 1907.

The Official Register for 1909 was published and distributed during the latter part of that year. The information respecting the personnel of this Department, showing for each person the name, grade, bureau, or office in which employed, place of employment, compensation, Territory, State, or country of birth, and county and congressional district from which appointed, was compiled on cards provided by the Bureau of the Census for the purpose, which method of supplying this information concerning the employees is far superior to the compilation made on sheets for former registers.

The service records kept by the Appointment Division served as the basis for the compilation, except for certain employees of the Light-House Service, who do not receive appointment. For these the officers in charge furnished the necessary data on sheets prepared for the purpose, which was transcribed on cards.

The only employees of the Department whose official history was not printed in the Register were temporary employees with service of less than six months, temporary laborers and mechanics in the Light-House Service, temporary employees in the field service of the Bureau of Fisheries paid from the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses, enlisted men of vessels and temporary employees of field parties in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and emergency employees in the field service of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

DETAILS.

Section 166, Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of May 28, 1896 (29 Stat., 179), authorizes the head of each department to alter the distribution of clerks and other employees among the various bureaus and offices of his department, except such clerks or employees as are required by law to be exclusively engaged upon some specific work, but all such details must be made by his written order and in no case continue for a period beyond one hundred and twenty days, unless renewed for like or shorter periods.

During the year 98 employees were detailed from offices, bureaus, or divisions in which they belonged to duty in other offices, bureaus, or divisions. As a rule, these details were made for the purpose of

relieving temporary increases of work, but in a few instances they were necessary in order that the services of the employees might be utilized to the best advantage to the Department as a whole. Twenty-eight of the number mentioned were detailed between the various outside stations of and in the divisions within the Bureau of Fisheries. Seven interdetails in the same Bureau, including one in its field force, have continued during the entire year.

The demand for such a large number of details within the Bureau of Fisheries is due to the fact that in authorizing the appropriations for the Bureau Congress provides for a certain number of clerks and other employees in each particular division in the Bureau at Washington, D. C., and at the outside stations, at specified rates of pay, notwithstanding the fact that the work seems to fluctuate in some of its divisions and stations during certain periods of the year, and thus requires a certain amount of elasticity in the arrangement of the force. The necessity for many of the details could be obviated by a rearrangement of the forces of the divisions and stations, based upon their actual needs, or, better still, by having the appropriations provide for the clerks and other employees in the Bureau as a whole, in the same manner that appropriations are made for other bureaus of the Department, leaving to the discretion of the head of the Bureau the matter of the assignment of them to the different divisions and stations.

BONDS.

While no special reference has been made to the subject of official bonds in previous annual reports, the matter is now deserving of mention, particularly in view of the extra work and special care required in connection therewith during the past year. The Department has at present 118 bonded officers, the majority of whom are chiefs of party in the Coast and Geodetic Survey and special disbursing agents in various bureaus. The preparation of the bonds of these officials, their examination every two years with a view to ascertaining the sufficiency of the amounts involved, their renewal every four years, and the other detail work in connection with them are matters coming entirely under the jurisdiction of the Appointment Division. Thirty-four renewal bonds were prepared for execution during the past year, inquiries were made of bureau chiefs concerning the sufficiency of the bonds of 30 officers under their charge, and 15 bonds were prepared for officers who were bonded in the first instance. On account of the high rates of premium which surety companies had been charging for the bonds of government officials, Congress, on August 5, 1909, passed a law limiting the amount which such companies may charge to a rate not exceeding 35 per cent in excess of that charged for similar bonds in 1908. Quite recently, however, a number of companies have reduced, rather than increased, their rates of premium. As practically all the bonds of the Department are executed by corporate sureties, considerable detail work was necessary in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of this act.

COMPILATION OF STATISTICS.

During the past year the Division was called upon to prepare the following statistical statements relative to the personnel of the Department:

(1) A statement showing (a) the number of classified employees in the Office of the Secretary and in each of the twelve bureaus of the Department; (b) the number of positions in the Office of the Secretary and each bureau, classified according to grade and compensation; (c) the number of classified and unclassified positions in the Office of the Secretary and the various bureaus on January 26, 1910, and the net increase over July 1, 1909; and (d) the number of employees in the classified service of the Department not more than 45 years of age, those more than 45 and not more than 50, those more than 50 and not more than 55, those more than 55 and not more than 60, those more than 60 and not more than 65, those more than 65 and not more than 70, those more than 70 and not more than 75, and those more than 75 years of age.

(2) A statement relating to presidential positions in the Department, giving the positions, names of incumbents, dates of last commissions, dates of effect, and tenure.

(3) A comparative statement of the number of positions in the District of Columbia, at the various grades of compensation, on July 1, 1904, and January 1, 1910.

(4) A statement of changes affecting a portion of the personnel made from March 5, 1909, to November 19, 1909, giving the names of employees, bureaus or services, designations, salaries, from whence appointed, places of employment, nature of change, and dates of separation, if separated from the service.

(5) A statement concerning the status of a certain portion of the personnel on November 27, 1909, giving the names of the employees, bureaus or services, positions, salaries, from whence appointed, places of employment, dates of appointment to positions, and manner of appointment.

These statements were prepared from the service-record cards, but owing to the variety of information desired and the large number of cards to be reviewed, the work necessarily involved considerable labor, each table requiring, in fact, the services of two or more clerks from two to twelve days. The first statement, which is the most comprehensive and which consumed the longest time in its preparation, was compiled in February last for the chairman of the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, in connection with certain phases of the classified service which the committee had under consideration. The other statements were prepared for the Department's own information and use.

CHANGES IN METHODS RELATING TO APPOINTMENTS.

With the increasing amount of work devolving upon the Assistant Secretary, who in matters relating to appointments has acted as Secretary a greater portion of the time, it became necessary to adopt some course of procedure which would relieve that officer of the work connected with the signing of every appointment or other change in

the personnel and would authorize a subordinate officer to perform the mere ministerial duty of notifying the persons affected of the changes approved or ordered by the Secretary or the officer acting in his stead. Competent authorities on the subject having uniformly held that heads of departments are without authority to delegate the discretionary power involved in appointments and other changes in the force, the Department decided upon a plan which fulfills every legal requirement and affords the relief sought. A daily "journal," containing the orders of the Secretary or Acting Secretary with respect to all changes in the personnel, now takes the place of the individual appointments and other changes, as well as the daily reports which the Chief of the Appointment Division formerly made to the Disbursing Clerk. The notifications of these changes are made up in the Appointment Division on amended forms and signed, "by direction of the Secretary," by the Chief Clerk of the Department. In this manner the journal constitutes the appointments, made en bloc, and the forms signed by the Chief Clerk constitute the certificates of evidence reciting the fact that the appointments have been made by the officer vested with that authority. The Secretary or Acting Secretary is always personally consulted in advance concerning cases in which there may possibly be an element of doubt and those involving the establishment of policy or precedent. In order to put the new method into effect, it was necessary to make radical changes in the forms used in the Appointment Division, and each bureau officer was given the opportunity to express a preference for one of three ways of preparing the notifications of the action taken by the Department.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. LEADLEY,
Chief of Appointment Division.

TO HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF, DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS

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REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF, DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS,
Washington, August 30, 1910.

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith my annual report as Chief of the Division of Publications for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1910.

Before taking up the detailed discussion of the work done under my supervision, I wish to urge upon you the fact that the Division of Publications is urgently in need of four new positions in order to keep abreast with its constantly increasing work. One new position at \$1,600, one at \$1,400, one at \$1,200, and one at \$660 per annum are asked for. The new position requested at \$1,600 per annum is needed in connection with the editorial work of the Department, and the ones at \$1,400, \$1,200, and \$660 are necessary in connection with the distribution of the Department's publications, which work is being centralized in the Division of Publications.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

It is a pleasure to be able to testify that the publication work of the Department continues to advance in standard and to be maintained upon a thoroughly economic basis. During the last fiscal year the Department issued 3,703 requisitions on the Public Printer, calling for the printing of over 9,600,000 blank forms, 3,100,000 reports and pamphlets, 2,000,000 letter heads, 85,000 envelopes, 350,000 circulars and decisions, and 3,800,000 memorandum sheets; the making of over 1,400,000 index and guide cards and folders, and 53,000 blank books, and the binding of over 3,000 miscellaneous volumes. Of blank forms there was an increase during the past year in the number printed of over 460,000, or 5.02 per cent; of index cards there was an increase of over 390,000, or 65.57 per cent; of guide cards and folders an increase of nearly 180,000, or 72.53 per cent; of memorandum sheets an increase of over 1,400,000, or 59.15 per cent, and of blank books made an increase of over 30,000, or 135.43 per cent.

In addition, orders to the number of 504 were placed with the envelope contractors for the making and printing of over 14,000,000 penalty envelopes, an increase of nearly 7,400,000, or 110.39 per cent. Also orders were placed for the making of 185,000 sheets of special water-marked papers on which to print declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization, an increase of 95,000 sheets, or 105.55 per cent.

During the year there were received from the various outside services of the Department 7,342 requisitions for blank forms and 311

requisitions for printed stationery and from the bureaus and offices of the Department located in Washington 339 requisitions for printed stationery. The 7,342 requisitions for blank forms called for over 5,860,000 blanks and nearly 270,000 books and pamphlets, and the 650 requisitions for printed stationery for over 14,000,000 envelopes, 2,000,000 letter heads, 3,800,000 memorandum sheets, 10,000 stenographers' notebooks, 7,000 blank books, 1,150,000 index and guide cards, 62,000 vertical folders, and 70,000 blank forms.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations.—The Department's allotment for printing and binding during the last fiscal year was \$375,000, to which should be added \$1,337.43 for printed supplies furnished the Bureau of the Census, making the total amount available \$376,337.43.

Expenditures.—Of the total amount (\$376,337.43) available for printing and binding, \$361,530.43 was paid to the Public Printer, leaving a balance of \$14,807 to be covered into the Treasury. The decrease in expenditures as compared with the fiscal year 1909 was \$13,409.48, or 3.58 per cent.

COST OF PRINTING AND BINDING, BY BUREAUS.

There is no allotment of amounts that may be spent for the different offices, bureaus, and services of the Department for printing and binding, all meritorious requests from whatever source in the Department being given favorable consideration so far as the general allotment will permit. The Division keeps a record of such expenditures by offices, bureaus, and services, however, and the following table gives the comparative costs of such work for them, other than for the Bureau of the Census, during the fiscal years 1909 and 1910, and the estimated cost of work in hand but not completed June 30, 1910:

Office, bureau, or service.	Cost of work delivered.		Increase (+) or decrease (—).		Estimated cost of work not completed June 30, 1910.
	1909.	1910.	Cost.	Per cent.	
Office of the Secretary	\$17,038.22	\$21,026.94	+ \$3,988.72	+23.41	\$336.60
Bureau of Corporations	9,511.09	8,177.84	— 1,333.25	—14.02	1,206.88
Bureau of Manufactures	57,496.97	50,226.55	— 7,240.42	—12.60	2,687.88
Bureau of Statistics	84,226.61	90,258.97	+ 6,032.36	+ 7.16	1,381.39
Bureau of Labor	42,624.73	33,954.76	— 8,719.97	—20.46	7,448.43
Coast and Geodetic Survey	39,291.42	31,138.93	— 8,152.49	—20.75	446.97
Bureau of Fisheries	9,378.22	14,916.45	+ 5,538.23	+59.05	597.78
Bureau of Navigation	10,616.20	9,034.08	— 1,582.12	—14.90	1.02
Shipping Service	2,012.05	2,494.04	+ 481.99	+23.96	1,240.12
Office, Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service	5,619.66	5,870.12	+ 250.46	+ 4.46	6.70
Steamboat-Inspection Service	12,095.21	9,607.59	— 2,487.62	—20.56	1,128.38
Light-House Board	25,174.58	17,930.11	— 7,244.47	—28.78	1,374.84
Light-House Establishment	11,279.69	8,019.76	— 3,259.93	—28.90	1,496.45
Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization	4,843.66	5,999.70	+ 1,156.04	+23.87	7.21
Immigration Service	13,483.35	19,240.08	+ 5,756.73	+42.70	453.13
Division of Naturalization	(b)	755.24	—	—	167.95
Naturalization Service	9,799.78	11,116.01	+ 2,101.47	+21.50	2,047.89
Division of Information	3,610.41	744.78	— 2,865.63	—79.37	.....
Bureau of Standards	8,360.64	9,982.98	+ 1,622.34	+19.40	1,366.06
Customs Service	8,537.42	11,085.50	+ 2,548.08	+29.84	382.41
Total	374,939.91	361,530.43	—13,409.48	— 3.58	23,777.89

• Of this amount, \$1,337.43 was for supplies furnished to the Bureau of the Census, which reimbursed the Department's allotment to that extent.

• Cost of work for Division of Naturalization carried under the Naturalization Service account.

QUANTITY AND COST OF PRINTING AND BINDING, BY CLASSES.

The amount and cost of each class of work called for by requisitions on the Public Printer during the fiscal year 1910 and a comparison with the amount and cost of similar classes ordered during the preceding year are given in the table below.

Class.	1909.	1910.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Blank forms.....	9,178,840	9,639,875	+ 461,035	+ 5.02
Reports, pamphlets, etc.....	4,261,069	3,118,330	-1,142,739	- 26.82
Letter heads.....	2,165,250	2,056,500	- 108,750	- 5.02
Envelopes.....	78,824	85,577	+ 6,753	+ 8.57
Circulars and decisions.....	409,450	350,775	- 58,675	- 14.33
Index cards.....	600,350	994,000	+ 393,650	+ 65.57
Guide cards and folders.....	247,150	426,400	+ 179,250	+ 72.53
Memorandum sheets.....	2,389,500	3,802,900	+1,413,400	+ 59.15
Blank books.....	22,502	52,977	+ 30,475	+135.43
Miscellaneous books (binding).....	2,570	3,037	+ 467	+ 18.95
<hr/>				
	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Cost.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Blank forms.....	\$40,686.60	\$43,038.25	+ \$2,351.65	+ 5.78
Reports, pamphlets, etc.....	288,079.38	263,873.66	-24,205.72	- 8.40
Letter heads.....	6,847.30	5,432.36	-1,414.94	- 20.66
Envelopes.....	232.95	220.80	- 12.15	- 5.22
Circulars and decisions.....	3,865.83	4,013.93	+ 148.10	+ 3.83
Index cards.....	715.05	1,025.97	+ 310.92	+ 43.45
Guide cards and folders.....	1,388.28	2,043.32	+ 655.04	+ 47.18
Memorandum sheets.....	2,313.93	3,135.66	+ 821.73	+ 35.51
Blank books.....	26,462.43	32,147.14	+ 5,684.71	+ 21.48
Miscellaneous books (binding).....	4,268.21	5,804.18	+ 1,535.97	+ 35.99
Miscellaneous.....	79.95	795.16	+ 715.21	+894.57
Total.....	374,939.91	361,530.43	-13,409.48	- 3.58

The decrease in the number of reports and pamphlets printed is due largely to the suspension, on February 28, of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports, in lieu of which a weekly was issued during the months of March, April, May, and June. The decrease in the number of copies printed of this publication alone was over 840,000.

ENVELOPES AND SPECIAL WATER-MARKED PAPERS.

During the year orders to the number of 504 were placed with the envelope contractors for the making and printing of 14,068,110 penalty envelopes (an increase of 7,381,360, or 110.39 per cent), for the use of the various offices, bureaus, and services of the Department. Of these, 9,889,308 were for the Bureau of the Census for use in connection with the taking of the Thirteenth Decennial Census.

Also there were placed with the contractors orders for the making of 185,000 sheets of special water-marked papers on which to print declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization.

BLANK BOOKS AND FORMS

There were received and filled during the year 7,342 requisitions from the outside services of the Department calling for 5,860,337 blank forms, as compared with 4,633,721 in 1909 (an increase of 1,226,616, or 26.47 per cent), and 269,418 books and pamphlets, as compared with 233,003 in 1909 (an increase of 36,415, or 15.62 per cent). There was a decided increase in the number of forms used by the Immigration and Naturalization services, which took 1,244,292 more than in 1909, and there was a further large increase in the number of books used by the Steamboat Inspection Service, which took

39,204 more than in 1909, due primarily to the act of Congress approved May 16, 1906, providing for the regulation of motor boats.

To fill these 7,342 requisitions required the making of 21,731 packages and the packing of 694 boxes and 343 bags, of the total weight of 268,640 pounds, or more than 134 tons, of which 234,347 pounds were sent by regular mail and 34,293 by registered mail.

The following table shows the number of books and blanks sent to officials of each of the outside services during the fiscal years 1909 and 1910:

Service.	1909.		1910.		Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
	Books.	Blanks.	Books.	Blanks.	Books.	Blanks.
Customs Service:						
General.....	10,569	423,672	11,883	415,399	+ 1,314	- 8,273
New York.....	638	89,300	278	73,000	- 260	- 16,300
Immigration Service:						
General.....	1,360	1,168,754	4,496	1,602,696	+ 3,136	+ 433,942
New York.....	81	506,800	4,204	1,183,000	+ 4,123	+ 656,200
Shipping Service.....	3,386	74,505	3,829	77,627	+ 443	+ 3,122
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	185,049	323,672	224,253	321,470	+39,204	- 2,202
Light-House Establishment.....	4,066	626,867	3,770	362,370	- 326	- 164,497
Clerks of courts:						
Naturalization forms.....	19,068	892,300	11,376	1,046,450	- 7,712	+ 154,150
Books of certificates of naturalization.....	a 1,477	.....	b 1,344	.....	- 133	.....
Miscellaneous.....	7,359	627,851	3,985	798,325	- 3,374	+ 170,474
Total.....	233,003	4,633,721	269,418	5,860,337	+36,415	+1,226,616

a 540 books of 10 certificates each, 306 books of 25 certificates each, and 622 books of 50 certificates each, or a total of 1,477 books, containing 44,240 certificates.

b 301 books of 10 certificates each, 312 books of 25 certificates each, and 641 books of 50 certificates each, or a total of 1,344 books, containing 43,760 certificates.

PRINTED STATIONERY.

There were filled during the year 650 requisitions for printed stationery, 339 of which were from offices and bureaus of the Department in Washington and 311 from the outside services. To fill requisitions from the outside services required the sending out of 727 packages and boxes, weighing 39,701 pounds, or nearly 20 tons. Of these, 718 (weighing 37,704 pounds) were sent by ordinary mail and 9 (weighing 1,997 pounds) by freight.

The following statement gives the quantity of each class of printed stationery supplied by the Division:

Class.	Number.	Class.	Number.
Envelopes (white, 5,836,385; manila, 8,231,726).....	14,068,110	Stenographers' notebooks.....	10,140
Letter heads.....	2,002,500	Blank books.....	7,321
Memorandum sheets.....	3,831,600	Blank forms.....	70,321
Embossed letter heads.....	64,000	Index cards.....	936,600
Embossed envelopes.....	33,075	Guide cards.....	215,780
		Vertical folders.....	62,150

Adding the amount of matter sent out in the filling of requisitions for blank forms and books to the amount sent out in the filling of requisitions for printed stationery, it will be seen that the Division sent out during the last fiscal year 23,495 packages and boxes, weighing 308,341 pounds, or a little over 154 tons, as compared with 20,087 packages and boxes, weighing 309,935 pounds, the preceding year. The figures for 1910 show an increase in the number of pack-

ages sent out of over 3,000, while the weight remains about the same. The 1910 figures show also an average of a little over 1,000 pounds of invoiced supplies packed and sent out for each working day of the year.

WORK OF EDITORIAL SECTION.

Exclusive of blank forms and job work, all of which received careful scrutiny in the Division, the work of the editorial section during the past year involved the editing or examination and preparation for the printer of 60,713 folios of copy, an increase of 9,317 folios over the preceding year; the reading and revising of 38,440 printed pages, an increase of 3,912 pages, and the indexing of 1,267 printed pages. It will be seen that the work of this section is largely in excess of that of last year. This would have been impossible of accomplishment but for the assistance rendered by several of the bureaus in matters of detail.

In this connection, it is deemed proper to call attention to the fact that by far the larger part of the allotment for printing and binding for the Department is expended for publications of various kinds, and to keep such expenditures within due bounds careful editing and preparation of manuscripts are necessary. This work requires not only long experience and careful training, but a certain degree of natural aptitude on the part of editorial clerks. These are qualifications which comparatively few persons possess, and those who do are in such constant demand by both government departments and private employers that more than ordinary inducements in the way of compensation are ever being held out to the most capable of them. Owing to the limited salaries which the Department has heretofore paid to men equipped to do this work, it has not always or even as a rule been possible to procure and retain the very best talent in this line. A great deal has been accomplished, however, by editorial clerks in this Division, whose knowledge of matters having to do with the production of books has resulted in many economies, and has permitted the greatest volume of work at a minimum of expense. At the same time much attention has been given to the matter of improving the character of publications, in order that the very highest standard may be attained.

The volume of work now devolving on the few editorial clerks in the Division is so great that all of it can not possibly be given the attention that it deserves and should receive. For this reason, I desire to renew the recommendation carried in several former reports that the editorial and proof-reading force be enlarged. It is my conviction that every folio of manuscript should be carefully read, edited, and prepared before being forwarded to the Government Printing Office, and that every proof should be revised equally as carefully before being returned to the printer. To do this work properly would require several additional clerks, but it is believed that the beneficial results obtained would abundantly justify the increased expenditure for salaries.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED.

There is submitted on the following pages a list of publications issued by the Department during the last fiscal year. This list does not include publications issued by the Bureau of the Census, nor does it include those ordered during the year but not delivered by

the Public Printer up to June 30, while those ordered prior to but delivered during the fiscal year appear in it. In other words, an effort has been made to confine the list to publications becoming available for distribution or use during the year, including congressional documents emanating from the Department and for the printing of which the Department's allotment for printing and binding was drawn upon, in accordance with the provisions of public resolution No. 13, approved March 30, 1906.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
Annual report of Secretary, 1909. 8vo.....	77	2,800
Same [press proofs].....	77	1,775
Reports of Department of Commerce and Labor, 1909. [Report of Secretary and reports of bureaus consolidated.] 2 charts, 1 map, 1 pl. [Printed also as H. doc. 109, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	798	500
Annual report of Chief, Division of Printing and Publications, 1909. 8vo.....	13	200
List of publications of Department of Commerce and Labor available for distribution. 4th edition. Dec. 15, 1909. 8vo.....	60	500
Contract laborers—Limited application of excluding regulations. June 8, 1909. Dept. decision 118. [Reprint.] 8vo.....	3	250
Department circulars [all 4to]:		
188 (2d edition)—Bureau of Navigation. Equipment of motor boats on navigable waters except the Great Lakes and western rivers. Mar. 25, 1909. [Reprint for Bureau of Navigation.].....	2	7,000
190—Bureau of Navigation. Equipment of motor boats on the Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters as far east as Montreal. Apr. 7, 1909. [Reprint for Bureau of Navigation.].....	2	3,000
191—Bureau of Navigation. Equipment of motor boats on western rivers. Apr. 14, 1909. [Reprint for Bureau of Navigation.].....	2	2,000
194. Purchases chargeable to contingent fund. Aug. 10, 1909.....	1	1,200
195—Bureau of Statistics. Changes in statistical schedule A, classification for foreign merchandise imported and exported. Aug. 14, 1909.....	2	1,500
196—Bureau of Navigation. Undermanning of inspected vessels. Aug. 19, 1909. Same [reprint for Bureau of Navigation].....	2	1,500
197—Steamboat-Inspection Service. Temporary certificates of inspection. Aug. 20, 1909.....	1	1,700
198—Bureau of Navigation [supersedes Treasury Dept. circulars 19, 34, 137, 1885; 60, 111, 1887; 94, 1894; and 140, 1898]. Tonnage dues. Sept. 8, 1909.....	3	1,800
199—Light-House Board [supersedes 114, Feb. 26, 1907, and 164, Mar. 21, 1908, and amends regulation 6]. Rules and regulations governing private aids to navigation. Nov. 4, 1909.....	2	1,400
200—Steamboat-Inspection Service. Examination and certification of foreign passenger steamers of Kingdom of Norway inspected under laws of that country. Nov. 4, 1909.....	2	1,500
201—Coast and Geodetic Survey [supersedes 90, Aug. 16, 1905]. Medicines and medical and surgical attendance for, and funeral expenses of, employees of Coast and Geodetic Survey in field. Dec. 21, 1909.....	1	1,725
202—Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. Instructions regarding inspection of Chinese persons coming to United States ports via Canada. Jan. 25, 1910.....	1	1,700
203—Light-House Board [supersedes 114, Feb. 26, 1907; 164, Mar. 21, 1908, and 199, Nov. 4, 1909, and amends regulation 6]. Rules and regulations governing private aids to navigation. Feb. 3, 1910.....	2	1,200
204 [supersedes 83, July 8, 1905]. Returns of government property. Feb. 28, 1910.....	4	2,200
205—Bureau of Navigation. Person signing fee voucher should indicate capacity in which he signs. Mar. 11, 1910.....	1	1,700
206—Bureau of Fisheries. Regulations for protection of fur-bearing animals in Alaska. June 2, 1910.....	1	2,200
207—Bureau of Navigation [supersedes 188, Mar. 25, 1909; 190, Apr. 7, 1909, and 191, Apr. 14, 1909; and modifies 91, Aug. 19, 1905, and 158, Nov. 21, 1907]. Regulation of motor boats. June 9, 1910.....	4	21,200
Same [2d edition].....	4	30,000
208—Steamboat-Inspection Service [issued in connection with 207]. Inspection and licensed officers of motor boats. June 11, 1910.....	3	125,000
209—Flag for use of Secretary of Commerce and Labor. June 7, 1910.....	1	1,200
210—Bureau of Navigation. Maritime liens. June 27, 1910.....	1	6,200
211—Bureau of Navigation. Wireless installation on ocean steamers. June 27, 1910.....	1	4,200
Detailed statements of disbursements from miscellaneous appropriations, fiscal year 1909. Dec. 6, 1909. [Printed as H. doc. 199, 61st Cong. 2d sess.].....	60	(a)
Estimate of deficiency appropriation for Department. Jan. 10, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 498, 61st Cong. 2d sess.].....	2	(a)
Statement of documents received and distributed, calendar year 1909. Jan. 31, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 619, 61st Cong. 2d sess.].....	6	(a)
Accumulation of papers not needed for service of Department. June 6, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 949, 61st Cong. 2d sess.].....	8	(a)

(a) None printed for the Department.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS—Continued.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
Report of Superintendent, showing progress of work, July, 1908-June, 1909. 1l. 10 maps in pocket. [Printed also as H. doc. 131, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 4to.....	189	2,000
Results of magnetic observations made by Survey between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1909; by R. L. Faris. [From Report, 1909.] large 8vo.....	71	900
Distribution of magnetic declination in Alaska and adjacent regions, 1910; by R. L. Faris. 1l. map. [From Report, 1909.] large 8vo.....	29	700
Tide tables, [calendar] year 1911 [with list of references]. 1l. large 8vo.....	531	1,150
Tide tables for Atlantic coast of United States, including Canada and West Indies; from Tide tables, [calendar year] 1911. large 8vo.....	161	1,600
Tide tables for Pacific coast of United States, with foreign ports in Pacific Ocean; from Tide tables, [calendar year] 1911. large 8vo.....	161	10,000
United States coast pilot, Pacific coast: California, Oregon, and Washington. 2d edition. 1l. 9 charts. large 8vo.....	251	3,000
United States coast pilot, Atlantic coast: pts. 1, 2, from St. Croix River to Cape Ann, supplement to 2d edition. Apr. 10, 1910. large 8vo.....	19	600
Same, pt. 3, Cape Ann to Point Judith, supplement to 2d edition. Jan. 31, 1910. large 8vo.....	16	600
Same, pt. 4, Point Judith to New York; [by John Ross and Herbert C. Graves]. 5th edition. 1l. 1 pl. 4 maps. large 8vo.....	215	3,000
Same, pt. 5, New York to Chesapeake Bay entrance; [by Edwin H. Tillman and John Ross]. 4th edition [revised by John Ross and Herbert C. Graves]. 1l. 4 maps. large 8vo.....	169	2,500
Same, pt. 6, Chesapeake Bay and tributaries, supplement to 3d edition. Mar. 24, 1910. large 8vo.....	10	700
Same, pt. 7, Chesapeake Bay entrance to Key West, supplement to 3d edition. Mar. 22, 1910. large 8vo.....	33	700
Same, pt. 8, Gulf of Mexico from Key West to Rio Grande, supplement to 3d edition. Jan. 25, 1910. large 8vo.....	12	600
Alaska, coast pilot notes from Yakutat Bay to Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait; [by Herbert C. Graves]. 2d edition. large 8vo.....	83	800
Figure of the earth and isostasy from measurements in United States; by John F. Hayford. 1l. 1 pl. and 5 maps in pocket. 4to.....	178	2,500
Supplementary investigation in 1909 of figure of earth and isostasy; by John F. Hayford. 1 pl. 5 maps, 1 pl. and 4 maps in pocket. 4to.....	80	2,000
Results of observations made at Coast and Geodetic Survey magnetic observatory at Cheltenham, Md., 1905-06; by Daniel L. Hazard. 1l. 4to.....	110	700
Results of observations made at Coast and Geodetic Survey magnetic observatory near Honolulu, Hawaii, 1905-06; by Daniel L. Hazard. 1l. 4to.....	112	700
Results of observations made at Coast and Geodetic Survey magnetic observatory at Sitka, Alaska, 1905-06; by Daniel L. Hazard. 1l. 4to.....	115	700
Survey of oyster bars, Calvert County, Md., description of boundaries and landmarks and report of work of survey in cooperation with Bureau of Fisheries and Maryland Shell Fish Commission; by C. C. Yates. map. large 8vo.....	94	500
Catalogue of charts, coast pilots, and tide tables, 1909. 1l. 4to.....	228	2,500
Geodetic operations in United States, 1906-09, report to 16th general conference of International Geodetic Association; by O. H. Tittmann and John F. Hayford. 4to.....	11	300
Description of long wire drag; by N. H. Heck. 1l. 4to.....	21	200
Statement of expenditures of Survey, fiscal year 1909. Jan. 24, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 588, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	15	
Estimate of appropriation for salaries [of] Coast and Geodetic Survey. Mar. 10, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 767, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	2	(a)
Statement of travel [on official business] by officers and employees of Coast and Geodetic Survey, fiscal year 1909. Mar. 21, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 808, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	1	(a)

CORPORATIONS BUREAU.

[6th] annual report of Commissioner, 1909. 8vo.....	8	2,500
Same [press proofs]. 8vo.....	8	1,300
Report on transportation by water in United States: pt. 1, General conditions of transportation by water. July 12, 1909. map. 8vo.....	632	2,500
Same [press proofs of summary]. 8vo.....	28	1,000
Same, pt. 2, Water-borne traffic. July 19, 1909. 5 maps. 8vo.....	426	2,500
Same [press proofs of summary]. 8vo.....	28	1,650
Taxation of corporations: pt. 2, Middle Atlantic States. Report on the system of taxing manufacturing, mercantile, transportation, and transmission corporations in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and in the District of Columbia. June 6, 1910. 8vo.....	129	2,500
Same [press proofs of summary]. 8vo.....	14	1,800
Report on cotton exchanges: pt. 4, Effect of future contracts on prices of cotton; pt. 5, Influence of producers' organizations on prices of cotton. Dec. 9, 1909. 24 pl. 8vo.....	322	2,500
Same, Summary. 8vo.....	30	2,500
Same [press proofs]. 8vo.....	42	1,200

* None printed for the Department.

666 REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS—Continued.

FISHERIES BUREAU.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
Report of Commissioner, 1907, and special papers. 14 pl. 37 text figs. 1 map. 8vo....	296	250
Report of Commissioner, 1909. 8vo.....	38	1,250
Fisheries of Alaska in 1909; [by Millard C. Marsh and John N. Cobb]. (B. F. doc. 730.) 8vo.....	59	1,250
Laws and regulations relative to fur-seal fishing. (B. F. doc. 732.) 8vo.....	7	250
Fiscal regulations governing employments in field. Feb. 1, 1910. 16mo.....	27	2,500
Condition and extent of oyster beds of James River, Va.; [by H. F. Moore]. 2 maps. (B. F. doc. 729.) 8vo.....	84	1,250
Oyster culture experiments and investigations in Louisiana; [by H. F. Moore and T. E. B. Pope]. 8 pl. (B. F. doc. 731.) 8vo.....	53	1,250
Distribution of fish and fish eggs, fiscal year 1909. (B. F. doc. 728.) 8vo.....	104	1,000
List of publications of Bureau available for distribution. Nov. 22, 1909. (B. F. doc. 614.) 8vo.....	22	250
Same, May 7, 1910. (B. F. doc. 614.) 8vo.....	17	250
Bureau of Fisheries documents issued separately, but to be bound up as Bulletin, vol. 28, 1908 [containing proceedings of 4th International Fishery Congress, held at Washington, Sept. 22-26, 1906, together with papers submitted to the congress in competition for certain prizes; all large 8vo]:		
646. International regulations of fisheries on high seas; [by O. T. Olsen, with discussion]. [Jan.] 1910.....	16	1,250
647. International regulations of fisheries on high seas; [by Charles Edward Fryer]. [Jan.] 1910.....	14	1,250
648. International regulations of fisheries on high seas; [by Charles Hugh Stevenson]. [Jan.] 1910. II.....	80	1,250
649. Work of International Fisheries Commission of Great Britain and United States; by David Starr Jordan. Jan. 1910.....	6	1,250
650. Some reasons for failure of fish protective legislation and some suggested remedies; by Oregon Milton Dennis. Jan. 1910.....	6	1,250
651. National aspects of angling and protection of game fishes; by H. Wheeler Perce. Feb. 1910.....	6	1,250
652. Sport fishing in California and Florida; [by Charles F. Hoxley]. [Feb.] 1910. 6 pl.....	11	1,250
653. Lobsters and lobster problem [in Massachusetts; by George W. Field, with discussion]. [Feb.] 1910.....	11	1,250
654. Method of lobster culture; [by A. D. Mead]. [Feb.] 1910. II. 5 pl.....	24	1,250
655. Sea mussels and dogfish as food; [by Irving A. Field]. [Feb.] 1910.....	19	1,250
656. Wholesomeness of oysters as food; by Henry C. Rowe. Feb. 1910.....	9	1,250
657. Effects of menhaden fishing upon supply of menhaden and of fishes that prey upon them; [by Walter E. Hathaway]. [Feb.] 1910.....	12	1,250
658. Effects of menhaden and mackerel fisheries upon fish supply; [by W. C. Kendall]. [Feb.] 1910.....	17	1,250
659. Improved and practical method of packing fish for transportation; by A. Stilling. Feb. 1910.....	7	1,250
660. Process for preserving pearl-oyster fisheries and for increasing value of yield of pearls; [by John I. Solomon]. [Feb.] 1910. II.....	13	1,250
661. Fur seals and seal fisheries; by Charles H. Townsend. Feb. 1910.....	7	1,250
662. Economic conditions of fisheries in Italy; by Guido Rossetti. Feb. 1910.....	10	1,250
663. Fisheries and guano industry of Peru; [by Robert E. Coker]. [Feb.] 1910. 6 pl.....	35	1,250
664. Fisheries of China; by Wei-Ching W. Yen. Feb. 1910.....	7	1,250
665. Fisheries of Japan considered from geographical standpoint; by T. Kitahara. Feb. 1910.....	5	1,250
666. Goldfish and their culture in Japan; [by Shinnosuke Matsubara]. [Feb.] 1910. II. 10 pl.....	19	1,250
667. Commercial sponges and sponge fisheries [with bibliography; by H. F. Moore]. [Mar.] 1910. II. 39 pl.....	115	1,250
668. Abuse of scaphander in sponge fisheries; [by Ch. Flégel]. [Mar.] 1910.....	33	1,250
669. Practical method of sponge culture; [by H. F. Moore]. [Mar.] 1910. II. 10 pl.....	43	1,250
670. Sponge culture [with bibliography; by Jules Cotte]. [Apr.] 1910.....	30	1,250
671. Experiments in artificial propagation of fresh-water mussels; [by George Leleuvre and W. C. Curtis]. [Apr.] 1910.....	14	1,250
672, 673, 674. Plans for promoting whitefish production of Great Lakes [with bibliography; articles] by S. W. Downing, Frank N. Clark [and] Paul Reighard, [with] discussion. [Apr.] 1910. II.....	71	1,250
675. Fish-cultural practices in Bureau; [by John W. Titcomb]. [Apr.] 1910. II. 13 pl.....	63	1,250
676. New principle of aquiculture and transportation of live fishes; [by A. D. Mead]. [Apr.] 1910. II. 11 pl.....	24	1,250
677. Method of cultivating rainbow trout and other salmonoids; by Charles L. Paige. Apr. 1910. II.....	7	1,250
678. Possible expansion of hatchery work; by S. G. Worth. Apr. 1910.....	5	1,250
679. Comparative value of foods for rainbow trout and other salmonoids; by Charles L. Paige. Apr. 1910.....	4	1,250
680. Apparatus and methods employed at marine fish hatchery at Flödevig, Norway; [by G. M. Dannervig]. [Apr.] 1910. II. 1 pl.....	13	1,250
681. Utility of sea-fish hatching; by G. M. Dannervig. Apr. 1910.....	6	1,250
682. Propagation and protection of Rhine salmon; [by P. P. C. Hoek, with discussion]. [Apr.] 1910. II.....	15	1,250

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS—Continued.

FISHERIES BUREAU—Continued.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
Bureau of Fisheries documents issued separately, etc.—Continued.		
683. Fishes in their relation to mosquito problem; [by William P. Seal]. [Apr.] 1910.	10	1, 250
684. Foods for young salmonoid fishes; [by Charles G. Atkins]. [Apr.] 1910.	15	1, 250
685. Fresh-water shrimp, a natural fish food; by S. G. Worth. Apr. 1910.	6	1, 250
686. Cultivation of turbot; [by R. Anthony]. [Apr.] 1910. II. 2 pl.	14	1, 250
687. Treatment of fish-cultural waters for removal of algae; [by M. C. Marsh and E. K. Robinson]. [Apr.] 1910. II.	22	1, 250
688. Notes on dissolved content of water in its effect upon fishes; [by M. C. Marsh]. [Apr.] 1910.	18	1, 250
689. Causes of disease in young salmonoids; [by Eugene Vincent]. [Apr.] 1910.	12	1, 250
690. Radical prevention of Costia neatrix in salmonoid fry; [by Johann Franke]. [Apr.] 1910.	14	1, 250
691. Treatment of fungus on fishes in captivity; by L. B. Spencer. Apr. 1910.	4	1, 250
692. Methods of combating fungus disease on fishes in captivity; by Charles F. Holder. Apr. 1910.	4	1, 250
693. New method of combating fungus on fishes in captivity; by Paul Zirzow. Apr. 1910.	4	1, 250
694. Experience in abating disease among brook trout; by Albert Rosenberg. Apr. 1910.	5	1, 250
695. American fishes in Italy; by Giuseppe Besana. Apr. 1910.	8	1, 250
696. Acclimatization of American fishes in Argentina; [by E. A. Tullian]. [Apr.] 1910.	13	1, 250
697. Introduction of American fishes into New Zealand; [by L. F. Ayson, with discussion]. [Apr.] 1910.	11	1, 250
698. Naturalization of American fishes in Austrian waters; by Frans von Pirko. Apr. 1910.	6	1, 250
699. Causes of degeneration of American trouts in Austria; by Johann Franke. Apr. 1910.	7	1, 250
700. New and improved devices for fish culturists; [by Alfred E. Fuller]. [Apr.] 1910. 3 pl.	12	1, 250
701. Device for counting young fish; by Robert K. Robinson. Apr. 1910. II.	4	1, 250
702. Method of transporting live fishes; by Charles F. Holder. Apr. 1910.	3	1, 250
703. Method of measuring fish eggs; by H. von Bayer. Apr. 1910. II.	6	1, 250
704. Improvement in hatching and rearing boxes, with notes on continuous feeding of fry of salmonids; [by G. E. Simms]. [Apr.] 1910. II.	11	1, 250
705. Devices for use in fish hatcheries and aquaria; [by Eugene Vincent]. [Apr.] 1910. II.	13	1, 250
706. New methods of transporting eggs and fish; by Walter S. Kincaid. Apr. 1910.	3	1, 250
707. Fishways [with bibliography; by H. von Bayer]. [Apr.] 1910. II.	19	1, 250
708. Plea for observation of habits of fishes and against undue generalization; [by Theodore Gill, with discussion]. [Apr.] 1910.	13	1, 250
709. Habits and life history of toadfish, <i>Opsanus tau</i> [with bibliography; by E. W. Gudger]. [Apr.] 1910. II. 7 pl.	41	1, 250
710. Methods of studying habits of fishes with account of breeding habits of horned dace [with bibliography; by Jacob Reighard]. [Apr.] 1910. II. 7 pl.	28	1, 250
711. Method of studying life history of fishes; by Charles F. Holder. Apr. 1910.	5	1, 250
712. Effects of changes in density of water upon blood of fishes; [by G. G. Scott]. [Apr.] 1910.	10	1, 250
713. Internal parasites of sebago salmon [with bibliography; by Henry B. Ward]. [Apr.] 1910. 1 pl.	46	1, 250
714. Notes on flesh parasites of marine food fishes; [by Edwin Linton]. [Apr.] 1910.	17	1, 250
715. Structure and functions of ear of squeteague [with bibliography; by G. H. Parker]. [Apr.] 1910. 1 pl.	16	1, 250
716. Intensive study of fauna and flora of restricted area of sea bottom; [by Francis B. Sumner]. [May] 1910. II. 1 pl. map.	41	1, 250
717. Development of sponges from tissue cells outside body of parent; by H. V. Wilson. May, 1910.	7	1, 250
718. Gases dissolved in waters of Wisconsin lakes; [by Edward A. Birge, with discussion]. [May] 1910. II.	24	1, 250
719. Volumetric studies of food and feeding of oysters; [by H. F. Moore]. [May] 1910. II. 1 pl.	16	1, 250
720. Plan for educational exhibit of fishes; by Charles F. Holder. May, 1910.	6	1, 250
721. Plan for educational exhibit of fishes; [by Roy W. Miner]. [May] 1910. II. 16 pl.	28	1, 250
722. Outline for educational exhibit of fishes; [by Frederic A. Lucas]. [May] 1910.	13	1, 250
723. Method of preparing fishes for museum and exhibition purposes; by Dwight Franklin. May, 1910.	3	1, 250
724. New methods of preparing fishes for museum exhibit; by J. D. Figgins. May, 1910.	7	1, 250
725. United States Bureau of Fisheries, its establishment, functions, organization, resources, operations, and achievements; [by Hugh M. Smith]. [2d edition.] [May] 1910. 14 pl.	49	1, 250
726. Organization and sessional business of 4th International Fishery Congress, Washington, U. S. A., 1908. [Apr.] 1910.	77	1, 250
Artificial propagation of marine species. 10 pl. 1 text fig. [Reprint from revised edition of Fish manual.] 8vo.	44	500

668 REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS—Continued.

FISHERIES BUREAU—Continued.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
Artificial propagation of Atlantic salmon, rainbow trout, and brook trout. 19 pl. 12 text fig. [Reprint from revised edition of Fish manual.] 8vo.....	76	500
Artificial propagation of black basses, crappies, and rock bass. 4 pl. 3 text fig. [Reprint from revised edition of Fish manual.] 8vo.....	19	500
Artificial propagation of lake trout, grayling, and whitefish. 10 pl. 2 text fig. [Reprint from revised edition of Fish manual.] 8vo.....	22	500
Artificial propagation of salmon of Pacific coast. 8 pl. [Reprint from revised edition of Fish manual.] 8vo.....	17	500
Statement of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., by American fishing vessels [issued monthly, May, 1909-May, 1910, 13 numbers, each 1 oblong large 8vo; statistical bulletins 226-228, 229-247].....	13	3,250
Statement, by months, of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., by American fishing vessels, [calendar] year 1909. (Statistical bulletin 237.) oblong large 8vo.....	1	500
Statement, by fishing grounds, of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., by American fishing vessels, [calendar] year 1909. (Statistical bulletin 238.) oblong fo.....	1	500
Estimate of appropriation for study of diseases of fish. Apr. 12, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 855, 61st Cong. 2d sess.].....	2	(e)
Estimate of appropriation for Bureau of Fisheries. Feb. 7, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 659, 61st Cong. 2d sess.].....	2	(e)

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION BUREAU.

Annual report of Commissioner-General of Immigration, 1909; compiled by A. Warner Parker, special immigrant inspector. 2 pl. 8vo.....	244	5,000
Annual report of Chief of Division of Naturalization, 1909. 8vo.....	28	2,500
Annual report of Chief of Division of Information, 1909. 8vo.....	24	500
Immigration laws and regulations of July 1, 1907. 7th edition. Oct. 7, 1909. 8vo.....	88	2,500
Same, 8th edition. Dec. 15, 1909. 8vo.....	86	3,000
Same, 9th edition. Feb. 15, 1910. 8vo.....	87	2,000
Naturalization laws and regulations, Aug. 17, 1909. 8vo.....	28	5,000
Same [reprint].....	28	3,000
Same [reprint].....	28	2,000
Treaty, laws, and regulations governing admission of Chinese; regulations approved Oct. 30, 1909. Edition of Oct. 1909, embodying amendments to rules 3, 4, 11, 30, 31, 38, 47, 49-52. 8vo.....	70	2,500
Same; regulations approved Dec. 15, 1909. Edition of Dec. 1909, embodying amendments to rules 14 and 30. 8vo.....	70	2,000
Same; regulations approved Apr. 18, 1910. 8vo.....	61	3,000
Fiscal regulations governing field employees [in Naturalization Service], effective July 1, 1909. 16mo.....	22	500
Information for immigrants. [English and 23 other languages.] small 4to.....	26	10,000
Same [reprint, with slight changes].....	26	10,000
Same [reprint].....	26	10,000
Same [reprint].....	26	10,000
List of Chinese family names; compiled and alphabetically arranged by Jno. Endicott Gardner, U. S. Chinese inspector and interpreter, San Francisco, Cal. [Printed or full form, script or written form, Cantonese or Sam Yup, Sz Yup, various popular spellings in United States, and Mandarin.] 12mo.....	208	100
Catalogue of books and blanks used by Immigration Service. July, 1909. 8vo.....	14	600
Immigration bulletin [issued monthly, June, 1909-May, 1910, 12 numbers, 4 p. each.] 4to.....	48	12,000
Detention of aliens pending deportation. July 26, 1909. (Bureau circular 29.) 4to.....	2	1,000
Instructions relating to sending of official telegrams by officers and employees of Immigration Service. Aug. 21, 1909. [Reprint of Bureau circular 17, with changes in code words.] 4to.....	3	800
Establishment of districts covering all immigration business [amending rule 61, regulations of Feb. 26, 1907, governing admission of Chinese]. Aug. 31, 1909. 8vo.....	2	500
Amendments to [rules 22 and 35 of] Immigration regulations of July 1, 1907. Sept. 28, 1909. 8vo.....	1	800
Amendments to [rules 3 and 49 of] regulations of Feb. 26, 1907, governing admission of Chinese. Oct. 2, 1909. 8vo.....	1	800
Same [reprint].....	1	1,000
Amendment to rule 36 of Immigration regulations of July 1, 1907. Feb. 8, 1910. 8vo.....	1	500
Amendment to [rules 48 and 51, respectively, of] Immigration and Chinese regulations regarding district 9. Feb. 10, 1910. 8vo.....	1	500
Amendment to [rule 29 of] statistical regulations of July 1, 1907. Mar. 14, 1910. 8vo.....	1	800
Amendment to rule 36, Immigration regulations of July 1, 1907. Mar. 16, 1910. 8vo.....	1	1,200
Amendment [to secs. 2 and 3] of immigration act, approved Mar. 26, 1910. Apr. 5, 1910. 8vo.....	2	500
Same [reprint].....	2	800
Amendment to rule 36, immigration regulations of July 1, 1907, as to prompt submission of hospital accounts. May 16, 1910. 8vo.....	1	1,200
Instructions for filling out statistical coupons attached to outward steamship tickets in accordance with statistical rule 29, which takes effect Oct. 1, 1910. May 23, 1910. 8vo.....	2	1,500

* None printed for the Department.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS—Continued.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION BUREAU—Continued.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
Request that estimate of appropriation to complete immigrant station at Ellis Island, N. Y., be canceled. June 28, 1909. [Printed as H. doc. 33, pt. 2, 61st Cong. 1st sess.]	2	(a)
Response to resolution, information concerning repression of trade in white women. Dec. 20, 1909. [Printed as S. doc. 214, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	6	(a)
Further response to resolution, information concerning repression of trade in white women. Jan. 31, 1910. [Printed as S. doc. 214, pt. 2, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	34	(a)
Estimate of appropriation for regulation of immigration. Feb. 24, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 713, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	3	(a)
Estimate of appropriation for special examiners in Division of Naturalization. Feb. 24, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 714, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	2	(a)
Detailed statement of estimates heretofore made for expenses of Immigration Service. Feb. 28, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 731, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	2	(a)
Estimate of appropriation for immigrant station, Galveston, Tex. Mar. 15, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 781, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	2	(a)
Estimate of appropriation for Immigration Service [at Ellis Island]. Apr. 11, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 852, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	3	(a)
Estimate of appropriation for immigrant station, Ellis Island, N. Y. May 2, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 891, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	2	(a)

LABOR BUREAU.

23d annual report of Commissioner, 1908; workmen's insurance and benefit funds in United States. [Printed also as H. doc. 1565, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.	810	10,000
Laws relating to compensation for industrial accidents in foreign countries. [Part of forthcoming 24th annual report.] 8vo.	277	250
Bulletin of Bureau of Labor [issued bimonthly, 8vo]:		
82. May, 1909. [Containing] Mortality from consumption in certain occupations. [Includes title-page and contents for v. 18. Printed also as H. doc. 1327, pt. 3, 60th Cong. 2d sess.]	244	21,000
83. July, 1909. [Containing] Women's trade-union movement in Great Britain. [Printed also as H. doc. 182, pt. 1, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	197	21,000
84. Sept. 1909. [Containing] Accidents to railroad employees in New Jersey; Minnesota iron ranges. [Printed also as H. doc. 182, pt. 2, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	289	21,000
85. Nov. 1909. [Containing] Review of labor legislation of 1908 and 1909: State labor laws enacted since Jan. 1, 1908. [Includes title-page and contents for v. 19. Printed also as H. doc. 182, pt. 3, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	424	17,000
86. Jan. 1910. [Containing] Canadian industrial disputes act of 1907; Phosphorus poisoning in match industry; List of industrial poisons. [Printed also as H. doc. 896, pt. 1, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	394	17,000
87. Mar. 1910. [Containing] Wholesale prices, 1890 to Mar. 1910. II. 1 pl. [Printed also as H. doc. 896, pt. 2, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	337	17,000
Regulations governing field employees. 16mo.	25	500
Investigation of telephone companies, response to resolution, report showing results of investigation made by Bureau into telephone companies engaged in interstate business. Feb. 24, 1910. II. 5 pl. [Printed as S. doc. 380, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.	340	500
Report on strike at Bethlehem Steel Works, South Bethlehem, Pa. May 4, 1910. 1 pl. [Printed as S. doc. 521, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.	136	1,000
Pension funds for municipal employees and railroad pension systems in United States. Mar. 14, 1910. [Printed as S. doc. 427, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.	89	500
Press notices [23d annual report and Bulletins 82-87]. oblong 8vo.	7	9,450
Retail prices of food in United States, 1900-07, wholesale prices of commodities in United States, 1900-08, wages and hours of labor in manufacturing industries in United States, 1900-07. [Printed as S. doc. 436, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.	34	200
Civil-service retirement, Great Britain and New Zealand; by Herbert D. Brown. Prepared under direction of Commissioner of Labor. Jan. 17, 1910. [Printed as S. doc. 290, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	264	(a)
Response to resolution, information relating to increase in prices of food and other products. Feb. 4, 1910. [Printed as S. doc. 349, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	19	200
Report giving monthly prices of commodities, Jan. 1909-Mar. 1910. May 1, 1910. [Printed as S. doc. 549, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	26	(a)

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD (BUREAU OF LIGHT-HOUSES).

Annual report of Light-House Board, 1909. 2 pl. 21 maps. 8vo.	114	2,500
Notice to mariners [issued weekly, jointly with Coast and Geodetic Survey, July 2, 1909-June 24, 1910, nos. 27-53+1-25, 52 issues]. 8vo.	1,358	140,650
NOTE.—The monthly Notice to mariners, formerly issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been consolidated with and made a part of the Notice to mariners issued by the Bureau of Light-Houses, thus making it a joint publication.		
List of lights, buoys, and day marks in 1st Light-house district, from northeastern boundary of United States to Hampton Harbor, N. H.; corrected to May 1, 1909. 4to.	146	5,000

a None printed for the Department.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS—Continued.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD (BUREAU OF LIGHT-HOUSES)—Continued.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
List of lights, buoys, and day marks in 2d light-house district, from Hampton Harbor, N. H., to Elisha Ledge, off Warren Point, R. I., including Nantucket and Vineyard sounds, Buzzards Bay, and tributaries; corrected to Nov. 1, 1909. 4to.	120	5,000
List of lights and fog signals of United States and Canada on Pacific coast of North America, and on Hawaiian, Midway, Guam, and Samoan islands; corrected to July 31, 1909. 10 p. of pl. map. 4to.	58	3,500
Specifications and contract for 3d-class single-screw steel steam light-vessel no. 82. [Blueprint plans issued separately.] 4to.	84	300
Specifications and contract for 2d-class single-screw steel steam light-vessel no. 96. [Blueprint plans issued separately.] 4to.	88	300
Specifications and contract for twin-screw steel steam light-house tender Aster. [Blueprint plans issued separately.] 4to.	118	260
Specifications and contract for twin-screw steel steam light-house tender Camella. 5 pl. [Blueprint plans issued separately.] 4to.	111	300
Specifications and contract for twin-screw wood gasoline-propelled light-house tender Palmetto. [Blueprint plans issued separately.] 4to.	69	200
Specifications and contract for single-screw wood steam light-house tender Woodbine. [Blueprint plans issued separately.] 4to.	92	200
Specifications and contract for construction of Lloyd Harbor light-house, Huntington Bay, N. Y. [Photolithographic plans issued separately.] 4to.	41	230
Specifications and contract for construction of buildings at Punta Gorda light station, Humboldt County, Cal. [Photolithographic plans issued separately.] 4to.	55	100
Plans and specifications for buoys and appendages, fiscal year 1910. 17 pl. 4to.	12	455
Specifications and contract for buoys and appendages, fiscal year 1910. 3d district. 4to.	34	455
Specifications and contract for miscellaneous articles, fiscal year 1910. 3d district. 4to.	56	365
Same, 5th district. 4to.	44	165
Same, 7th and 8th districts. 4to.	48	265
Same, 12th district. 4to.	44	90
Same, fiscal year 1911. 7th and 8th districts. [Edition, May 21, 1910.] 4to.	48	365
Specifications and contract for oil, fiscal year 1911. 3d district. [Edition, Mar. 22, 1910.] 4to.	40	188
Specifications and contract for provisions, fiscal year 19— 4to.	26	300
Same [edition, Nov. 15, 1909]. 4to.	34	500
Specifications and contract for supplies, fiscal year 1911. 3d district. 4to.	102	965
Specifications and contract for vessels and buoys, fiscal year 1910. 3d district. 4to.	32	230
Plans and specifications for moorings for vessels and buoys, fiscal year 1910. 11 pl., 1 text fig. [Photolithographic plans issued separately.] 4to.	8	355
Officers on duty under the Light-House Establishment. [4 prints, each 2 pages.] 4to.	8	700
Estimates of appropriations relative to Light-House Establishment, made necessary by act of June 17, 1910. June 17, 1910. [Printed as S. doc. 636, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	4	(e)
Draft of proposed legislation relating to site of North Point light station, Wis. Mar. 9, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 764, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	2	(e)
Estimate of appropriation for general light-house depot at Tompkinsville, N. Y. Mar. 31, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 828, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	2	(e)

MANUFACTURES BUREAU.

Annual report of Chief, 1909. 8vo.	20	1,000
Daily consular and trade reports [issued daily except Sundays and legal holidays, July 1, 1909–Feb. 28, 1910; nos. 3521–3722, 202 issues, 8–16 pages each]. 1l. 8vo.	2,448	1,745,650
Same, contents [for nos. 3470–3722; 4 issues]. 8vo.	76	120
NOTE.—With the issue of Feb. 28, 1910, the publication of the Daily consular and trade reports was suspended, a weekly issue being substituted for the daily issue.		
Weekly consular and trade reports [formerly Daily consular and trade reports; issued each week, Mar. 5, 1909–June 30, 1910; 18 issues, 48 pages each]. 1l. 8vo.	864	177,010
NOTE.—With the issue of June 30, 1910, the publication of the Weekly consular and trade reports was discontinued, and on July 5, 1910, the publication of the daily issue was resumed.		
Monthly consular and trade reports [each issue printed also as a congressional document 8vo]:		
July, 1909; no. 346.	132	7,900
Aug. 1909; no. 347.	152	7,900
Sept. 1909; no. 348.	209	7,900
Oct. 1909; no. 349. 1l.	246	7,900
Nov. 1909; no. 350. 1l.	254	7,900
Dec. 1909; no. 351.	264	7,900
Jan. 1910; no. 352. 1l.	256	8,000
Feb. 1910; no. 353. 1l.	286	8,100
Mar. 1910; no. 354. 1l.	259	8,300
Apr. 1910; no. 355.	216	8,300
May, 1910; no. 356. 1l.	216	8,300
June, 1910; no. 357. 1l.	204	8,300
Same, pt. 2.	254	8,200

e None printed for the Department.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS—Continued.

MANUFACTURES BUREAU—Continued.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
Commercial relations of United States with foreign countries, [calendar year] 1907 [printed also as H. doc. 1566, 60th Cong. 2d sess.]:		
Vol. 1, North and South America, Asia, Australia, and Africa. 8vo.....	794	500
Vol. 2, Europe. 8vo.....	595	500
Same, 1908 [printed also as H. doc. 1567, 60th Cong. 2d sess.]:		
Vol. 1, Europe. 8vo.....	592	1,000
Vol. 2, North and South America, Asia, Oceania, and Africa. 8vo.....	853	1,000
Tariffs on machinery, machine tools, and vehicles. June, 1910. (Tariff series 3a.) [Supplement to Tariff series 3.] 8vo.....	34	1,500
Proposed new customs tariff of France, bill as finally reported to Chamber of Deputies, Apr. 1, 1909, collated by N. I. Stone; with explanatory statement by Frank H. Mason. Sept. 1909. (Tariff series 6b, 2d revised edition.) 8vo.....	50	1,000
Same, bill as adopted by Chamber of Deputies, Dec. 29, 1909. Feb. 1910. (Tariff series 6a.) [Supplement to Tariff series 6b, 2d revised edition.] 8vo.....	19	1,000
Abrogation of commercial agreements between United States and France; collated by N. I. Stone. Nov. 1909. (Tariff series 6d.) 8vo.....	4	750
Germany. German Customs Union, changes in customs tariff. Oct. 1909. (Tariff series 7a.) 8vo.....	4	750
Bahamas, changes in customs tariff. Oct. 1909. (Tariff series 14a.) 8vo.....	1	1,000
Italy, changes in customs tariff. Nov. 1909. (Tariff series 15a.) 8vo.....	6	1,000
Australia, marking of country of origin on imported goods. Oct. 1909. (Tariff series 17a.) 8vo.....	2	1,000
Commonwealth of Australia, regulations under trade descriptions act. May, 1910. (Tariff series 17b.) 8vo.....	4	1,000
Proposed new customs tariff of Argentina. (Tariff series 22.) 8vo.....	4	750
Mexico, 4th supplement to customs tariff. July, 1909. 8vo.....	2	500
Customs tariff of Mexico, law of June 20, 1905, revised to Feb. 1910. (Tariff series 23.) 8vo.....	78	1,000
Consular regulations of foreign countries, rules to be observed by and fees charged to American shippers of merchandise to foreign countries. Mar. 1910. (Tariff series 24.) 8vo.....	75	2,000
Manufacture of air-nitrate fertilizers; by Henry Bordewich and W. H. H. Webster. II. [Fertilizer trade of United States—Nitrate fertilizer factories in Norway; by Henry Bordewich. Cyanamid industry in Canada; by W. H. H. Webster.] 8vo.....	16	1,500
Coal trade in Latin America. (Special consular reports, v. 43, pt. 1.) 8vo.....	32	1,000
Cotton goods in Latin America: pt. I, Cuba, Mexico, and Central America; by W. A. Graham Clark. I. II. [Printed also as H. doc. 552, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	79	2,000
Same [reprint].....	79	1,000
Same, pt. 2, Brazil, Colombia, and Venezuela; by W. A. Graham Clark. map. (Special agents' series 36.) [Printed also as H. doc. 964, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	96	2,000
Flour trade in Latin America: pt. 1, Porto Rico; by John M. Turner. (Special agents' series 35.) [Printed also as H. doc. 912, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	30	1,000
Flour and wheat trade in European countries and the Levant; by Mack H. Davis. [Printed also as S. doc. 149, 61st Cong. 1st sess.] 8vo.....	168	2,000
German iron and steel industry; by Chas. M. Pepper, special agent, and A. M. Thackara, consul-general at Berlin. [Reprint.] 8vo.....	73	500
Machine-tool trade in Belgium; by Godfrey L. Carden. II. [Printed also as H. doc. 554, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	93	2,000
Machine-tool trade in Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Russia, and Netherlands, with supplementary reports on Italy and France; by Godfrey L. Carden. II. (Special agents' series 34.) [Printed also as part of H. doc. 913, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	179	2,000
Supplementary report on machine-tool trade in Russia; by Godfrey L. Carden. (Special agents' series 34 [supplement].) [Printed also as part of H. doc. 913, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	8	1,000
Municipal art commissions and street lighting in European cities. (Special consular reports, v. 42, pt. 1.) 8vo.....	30	1,500
Municipal taxation in European countries. (Special consular reports, v. 42, pt. 2.) 8vo.....	88	1,500
Municipal markets and slaughterhouses in Europe. II. (Special consular reports, v. 42, pt. 3.) 8vo.....	117	1,500
Packing for export. II. 8 p. of pl. [Printed also as S. doc. 325, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	38	1,500
Same [2d edition]. II. 8 p. of pl. 8vo.....	40	1,000
Shoe and leather trade in Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Uruguay; by Arthur B. Butman. II. (Special agents' series 37.) 8vo.....	72	1,500
Shoe and leather trade in Cuba and Mexico; by Arthur B. Butman. [Printed also as H. doc. 553, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	24	1,500
Soya bean and products. (Special consular reports, v. 40.) 8vo.....	35	1,500
Confidential bulletins:		
No. 10. Statements by commercial houses in Jamaica and Switzerland in reference to American goods. 8vo.....	16	1,000
No. 11. Cotton goods in Near East. 8vo.....	16	2,000
Estimate of appropriation for printing international commercial directory. Apr. 22, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 875, 61st Cong. 2d sess.].....	2	(a)

• None printed for the Department.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS—Continued.

NAVIGATION BUREAU.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
Annual report of Commissioner, 1909. [Printed also as H. doc. 118, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.....	329	1,000
Ocean-mail systems and ship subsidies of the world. [Extract from report of Commissioner, 1909.] 8vo.....	52	200
Laws of United States relating to navigation and merchant marine; pt. 2 of report of Commissioner, 1907. [Reprint.] 8vo.....	537	250
Amendments to navigation laws of 1907, 2d supplement. Aug. 6, 1909. 8vo.....	14	1,000
Same [reprint].....	14	200
41st annual list of merchant vessels of United States, with official numbers and signal letters, and lists of vessels belonging to Government with distinguishing signals, year ended June 30, 1909. [pts. 1-5.] 4to.....	436	5,000
Same. [6 pts.] [Printed as H. doc. 180, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 4to.....	534	(a)
Seagoing vessels of United States, with official numbers and signal letters, 1909; pt. 6 of 41st annual list of merchant vessels of United States, year ended June 30, 1909. 4to.....	98	5,000
Regulations for patrol of courses of German-American yacht races off Marblehead, Mass., 1909. July 22, 1909. 8vo.....	3	500
Same [reprint].....	3	500
Naval anchorage for the Hudson-Fulton celebration. Sept. 8, 1909. 8vo.....	1	500
Regulations to provide for safety of life during naval parades and regattas of Hudson-Fulton celebration, Sept. 25-Oct. 9, 1909. Sept. 10, 1909. 8vo.....	3	3,000
Regulations for Mississippi River and connecting waters during inspection by President of United States, Oct. 25-Oct. 31, 1909. Sept. 14, 1909. 8vo.....	2	800
Same [reprint for Light-House Board].....	2	250

STANDARDS BUREAU.

Annual report of Director, 1909. 8vo.....	23	200
[Report of 3d annual conference on weights and measures of United States held at Bureau, Washington, D. C., May 16-17, 1907. 8vo.....	110	500
International metric system of weights and measures. II. [Reprint.] large 8vo.....	13	2,000
Reprints from Bulletin, v. 1, no. 1 [large 8vo]:		
2. Study of silver voltameter; by K. E. Guthe.....	17	300
8. On the temperature of the arc; by C. W. Waldner and G. K. Burgess.....	16	300
Reprints from Bulletin, v. 1, no. 2 [large 8vo]:		
11. Optical pyrometry; by C. W. Waldner and G. K. Burgess.....	66	300
13. Testing of clinical thermometers; by C. W. Waldner and L. A. Fischer.....	15	300
Reprints from Bulletin, v. 1, no. 3 [large 8vo]:		
20. Use of white walls in a photometric laboratory; by Edward P. Hyde. II.....	4	300
23. Positive charges carried by canal rays; by L. W. Austin. II.....	3	300
Reprints from Bulletin, v. 2, no. 1 [large 8vo]:		
28. Gray absolute electro-dynamometer; by Edward B. Rosa.....	16	300
29. Construction and calculation of absolute standards of inductance; by J. G. Coffin.....	57	300
Reprint from Bulletin, v. 2, no. 2 [large 8vo]: 38. Experiments on Heusler magnetic alloys; by K. E. Guthe and L. W. Austin.....	20	300
Reprints from Bulletin, v. 3, no. 3 [large 8vo]:		
62. Melting points of iron group elements by new radiation method; by G. K. Burgess.....	11	300
63. On the determination of the mean horizontal intensity of incandescent lamps; by E. P. Hyde and F. E. Cady.....	13	300
64. Simultaneous measurement of capacity and power factor of condensers; by Frederick W. Grover.....	61	300
Reprint from Bulletin, v. 4, no. 4 [large 8vo]: 88. Effect of wave form upon the iron losses in transformers; by Morton G. Lloyd. II.....	34	300
Reprint from Bulletin, v. 5, no. 1 [large 8vo]: 93. Formule and tables for the calculation of mutual and self inductance; by Edward B. Rosa and Louis Cohen. II.....	132	300
Reprint from Bulletin, v. 5, no. 2 [large 8vo]: 102. Principles involved in selection and definition of fundamental electrical units to be proposed for international adoption; by F. A. Wolf.....	18	300
Reprint from Bulletin, v. 5, no. 3 [large 8vo]: 108. Errors in magnetic testing with ring specimens; by Morton G. Lloyd.....	18	300
Bulletin, v. 5, nos. 1-4 [title-page, contents, and index]. 8vo.....	8	4,000
Reprints from Bulletin, v. 5, no. 4 [large 8vo]:		
109. Testing of transformer steel; by M. G. Lloyd and J. V. S. Fisher. II.....	31	500
110. New method of determining focal length of converging lenses; by Irwin G. Priest. II.....	16	500
111. New method for absolute measurement of resistance; by Edward B. Rosa. II.....	12	500
112. Theory of coupled circuits; by Louis Cohen. II.....	32	500
113. Volt scale for watts-per-candle meter; by Herbert E. Ives.....	5	500
114. Coefficient of reflection of electrical waves at transition point; by Louis Cohen.....	6	500
115. Tungsten comparison lamp in photometry of carbon lamps; by Herbert E. Ives and L. R. Woodhull.....	4	500
Bulletin, v. 6, no. 1. Oct. 1909. II. 1 pl. large 8vo.....	154	2,500

* None printed for the Department.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS—Continued.

STANDARDS BUREAU—Continued.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
Reprints from Bulletin, v. 6, no. 1 [large 8vo]:		
116. Determination of ratio of transformation and of phase relations in transformers; by E. B. Rosa and M. G. Lloyd. II.	31	500
117. Determination of magnetic induction in straight bars; by Charles W. Burrows. II.	56	500
118. Method for constructing natural scale of pure color; by P. G. Nutting. II.	9	500
119. Approximate experimental method for analysis of e. m. f. waves; by P. G. Agnew. II.	13	500
Same [reprint].	13	300
120. Note on thermoelectric properties of tantalum and tungsten; by W. W. Coblenz. II.	4	500
121. Estimation of temperature of copper by optical pyrometers; by George K. Burgess. II.	10	500
Same [reprint].	10	300
122. Resolving power of objectives; by P. G. Nutting. I pl.	4	500
123. Theory of Hampson liquefier; by Edgar Buckingham. II.	24	500
Bulletin, v. 6, no. 2. Nov. 1909. II. 6 pl. large 8vo.	156	2,500
Reprints from Bulletin, v. 6, no. 2 [large 8vo]:		
124. Platinum resistance thermometry at high temperatures [with bibliography]; by C. W. Waldner and G. K. Burgess. II. 4 pl.	83	500
125. Daylight efficiency of artificial illuminants; by Herbert E. Ives. II.	17	500
126. Coupled circuits in which secondary has distributed inductance and capacity; by Louis Cohen. II. 1 pl.	8	500
127. Effect of phase of harmonics upon acoustic quality; by M. G. Lloyd and P. G. Agnew.	10	500
128. White light from mercury arc and its complementary; by Herbert E. Ives. II.	8	500
129. Regulation of potential transformers and magnetizing current; by M. G. Lloyd and P. G. Agnew. II.	9	500
130. Determination of constants of instrument transformers; by P. G. Agnew and T. T. Fitch. II. 1 pl.	20	500
Bulletin, v. 6, no. 3. Feb. 1910. II. 2 pl. large 8vo.	134	2,500
Reprints from Bulletin, v. 6, no. 3 [large 8vo]:		
131. Selective radiation from various solids, 2; by William W. Coblenz. II.	20	500
132. Luminous efficiency of firefly; by Herbert E. Ives and William W. Coblenz. II. 1 pl.	17	500
133. Luminosity and temperature; by P. G. Nutting.	11	500
134. Theoretical and experimental study of vibration galvanometer; by Frank Wenner. II.	33	500
135. Specific heat of some calcium chloride solutions between -35°C and $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$; by H. C. Dickinson, E. F. Mueller, and E. B. George. II. 1 pl.	31	500
136. On definition of ideal gas; by Edgar Buckingham.	23	500
Bureau circulars:		
2. Verification of metal tapes. 3d edition, revised. July 1, 1909. 4to.	4	500
8. Testing of thermometers. Sept. 15, 1904. [Reprint.] 4to.	13	1,000
11. Analyzed irons and steels, information as to samples. 5th edition. Nov. 1, 1909. large 8vo.	3	500
Same, 6th edition. May 15, 1910. large 8vo.	3	250
13. Standard specifications for purchase of incandescent electric lamps. 3d edition, revised. July 1, 1909. 4to.	14	1,000
Same, 4th edition, revised. May 10, 1910. large 8vo.	19	1,000
14. Analyzed irons and steels, methods of analysis. Mar. 25, 1909. [Reprint.] 4to.	4	500
15. Proposed international unit of light. 2d edition. May 20, 1909. 4to.	4	500
16. Testing of hydrometers. June 1, 1909. II. 4to.	10	500
19. Standard density and volumetric tables. Aug. 1, 1909. large 8vo.	27	500
20. Testing of electrical measuring instruments. Oct. 1, 1909. 4to.	31	1,500
Same [reprint].	31	1,500
21. Precision measurements of resistance and electromotive force. 1st edition. Mar. 1, 1910. large 8vo.	30	1,500
22. Standard specifications for transformers, oil-immersed, self-cooled, 60-cycle, 2,200 volts. 1st edition. May 15, 1910. large 8vo.	12	500
23. Standardization of electrical practice in mines. May 15, 1910. large 8vo.	91	500
Amendments to estimates for Bureau. Jan. 27, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 569, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	2	(a)
Estimate of appropriation for collection of information in relation to weights and measures [by Bureau of Standards]. Mar. 14, 1910. [Printed as H. doc. 777, 61st Cong. 2d sess.]	2	(a)

STATISTICS BUREAU.

Monthly summary of commerce and finance of United States [May, 1909–Apr. 1910, 12 numbers; printed also as H. doc. 1017, pt. 11–12, 60th Cong. 2d sess. and H. doc. 174, pt. 1–10, 61st Cong. 2d sess.; all 4to:]	194	3,000
May, 1909; no. 11, series 1908–09.	212	3,000
June, 1909; no. 12, series 1908–09.	190	3,000
July, 1909; no. 1, series 1909–10.		

a None printed for the Department.

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS—Continued.

STATISTICS BUREAU—Continued.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
Monthly summary of commerce and finance of United States, etc.—Continued.		
Aug. 1909; no. 2, series 1909-10	190	3,000
Sept. 1909; no. 3, series 1909-10	192	3,000
Oct. 1909; no. 4, series 1909-10	194	3,000
Nov. 1909; no. 5, series 1909-10	194	3,000
Dec. 1909; no. 6, series 1909-10	270	3,000
Jan. 1910; no. 7, series 1909-10	182	3,000
Feb. 1910; no. 8, series 1909-10	183	3,000
Mar. 1910; no. 9, series 1909-10	182	3,000
Apr. 1910; no. 10, series 1909-10	188	3,000
Advance sheets from Monthly summary of commerce and finance, showing details of imports and exports by articles and countries [June, 1909-May, 1910, 12 numbers, 55-56 p. each]. 4to.	661	12,000
Monthly summary of internal commerce of United States [from Monthly summary of commerce and finance, May, 1909-Apr. 1910, 12 numbers, 38-54 p. each]. 4to.	612	4,725
Building operations in principal cities, monthly values of building permits granted by municipal authorities during calendar years 1908-09. [From Monthly summary of commerce and finance, Dec. 1909.] 4to.	3	300
Bunker or fuel coal supplied to vessels at Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and lake ports during calendar years 1907-09. [From Monthly summary of commerce and finance, Dec. 1909.] 4to.	3	1,200
Calendar year statements, summary of imports and domestic exports of merchandise by articles, 1900-1909, total values of imports into and exports from United States, [of merchandise by calendar years 1866-1909, by countries [and] customs districts, 1899-1909, by months, July, 1866-Dec. 1909, [of gold and silver, by calendar years, 1866-1909, by months, July, 1866-Dec. 1909, receipts and disbursements of Government, calendar years 1880-1909. [From Monthly summary of commerce and finance, Dec. 1909.] 4to.	44	100
Total values of imports and exports of United States [issued monthly, June, 1909-May, 1910, 12 numbers, 2 p. each]. 4to.	24	7,200
Exports of domestic breadstuffs, meat and dairy products, food animals, cotton, and mineral oils [issued monthly, June, 1909-May, 1910, 12 numbers, 12 p. each; bull. 12, series 1908-09, and 1-11, 1909-10]. 4to.	144	12,000
Statistical abstract of United States, 1908. no. 31. [Printed also as H. doc. 1541, 60th Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.	744	4,000
Same, 1909. no. 32. [Printed also as H. doc. 133, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 8vo.	794	4,000
Statistical record of progress of United States, 1800-1908, and monetary, commercial, and financial statistics of principal countries. [From Statistical abstract, 1908.] 8vo.	73	1,000
Statistical abstract of foreign countries: pts. 1-3, Statistics of foreign commerce. 8vo.	446	1,000
Same [with appendix]. [Revised edition.] 8vo.	470	1,000
Foreign commerce and navigation of United States, year ending June 30, 1909. [Printed also as H. doc. 117, 61st Cong. 2d sess.] 4to.	1,286	2,000
Separates reprinted from Foreign commerce and navigation, 1909 [all 4to]:		
Annual review of foreign commerce and summary tables of commerce, 1909	65	600
Imports and exports of gold and silver and imports and exports of merchandise by countries and customs districts, 1909. [Tables 1-2.]	88	200
Imports of merchandise by articles and countries, 1906-09. [Table 3.]	204	800
Imports of merchandise [by articles and customs districts, 1909, and summary, by articles, 1907-09], 1909. [Tables 4-5.]	96	350
Exports of domestic merchandise by articles and countries, 1905-09. [Table 6.]	275	800
Exports of domestic merchandise [by articles and customs districts, 1909, and summary, by articles, 1907-09], 1909. [Tables 7-8.]	70	250
Imported merchandise entered for consumption in United States and duties collected thereon, 1909; Total values of imported merchandise entered for consumption, by customs districts and ports; Drawback paid on imports used in manufacture of articles exported; and Articles exported with benefit of drawback. [Tables 15-18.]	111	800
Drawback paid on imports used in manufacture of articles exported, 1908-09, and articles exported manufactured from imported materials on which drawback was paid, 1909. [Tables 17-18.]	27	100
Imports and exports of merchandise by countries and principal articles, 1906-09. [Table 19.]	95	800
Tonnage movement of American and foreign vessels in foreign trade of United States, 1909. [Tables 20-21.]	71	100
Commerce of noncontiguous territory of United States with United States and foreign countries, 1909. [Tables 22-71.]	85	150
Schedule A, classification of commodities and laws and regulations governing preparation of monthly statement of imports and exports of foreign commodities in commerce of United States. June 1, 1910. 8vo.	25	1,400
Schedule B, classification of commodities, and laws and regulations governing preparation of monthly statements of exports of domestic commodities, and shipments thereof between United States and its noncontiguous territory. June 1, 1910. 8vo.	28	4,000
Schedule C, classification of foreign countries and dependencies for use in compiling statements of imports, exports, and tonnage movement in foreign trade of United States. June 1, 1910. 8vo.	10	000
Schedule E, classification of merchandise, with rates of duty, and laws and regulations governing preparation of quarter-yearly statements of imports entered for consumption in United States. Sept. 1, 1909. [Tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909, added as an appendix.] 8vo.	386	1,200
Same, amended Nov. 1, 1909. 8vo.	97	400

PUBLICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1910, BY BUREAUS—Continued.

STATISTICS BUREAU—Continued.

Title and description.	Pages.	Edition.
Bureau circular [changes in statistical schedule E]. 8vo.....	2	400
Semiweekly letters [containing late information relating to foreign and domestic commerce; issued for the press]. nos. 568-594, 603, 604, 609, 614, 616, 623, 639, 647, 667, 681—37 numbers [missing numbers printed on multigraph]. Each oblong 4to.....	37	67,350

STEAMBOAT-INSPECTION SERVICE.

Annual report of Supervising Inspector-General, 1909. 8vo.....	363	600
List of officers of merchant steam, motor, and sail vessels, licensed during year ended Dec. 31, 1908. 8vo.....	213	350
Same, 1909. 8vo.....	191	400
Laws governing Steamboat-Inspection Service. 8vo.....	58	5,000
Same [reprint].....	58	4,000
Same [reprint].....	58	8,000
General rules and regulations prescribed by Board of Supervising Inspectors. ll. 8vo.....	147	1,000
Same, amended Jan. 1910. Edition, Mar. 9, 1910. ll. 8vo.....	147	25,000
Amendments of steamboat-inspection rules and regulations. July 31, 1909. (Bureau circular 10.) 4to.....	1	1,000
Pilot rules for certain inland waters of Atlantic and Pacific coasts and of coast of Gulf of Mexico. ll. 8vo.....	29	90,000
Same [reprint].....	29	10,000
Same [reprint].....	29	10,000
Same [reprint].....	29	35,000
Same [reprint].....	29	5,000
Pilot rules for rivers whose waters flow into Gulf of Mexico and their tributaries and Red River of the North. ll. 8vo.....	20	23,000
Same [reprint].....	20	3,000
Pilot rules for Great Lakes and their connecting and tributary waters [as far east as Montreal]. ll. 8vo.....	21	23,000
Same [reprint].....	21	5,000
Same [reprint].....	21	5,000
Equipments approved for use on vessels. Oct. 18, 1909. 8vo.....	1	300

The foregoing list is valuable as showing the varied activities of the Department, which are in no way so well reflected as by the number and variety of its publications. There are represented in the table a total of 798 publications, of which 28 were printed in two or more editions during the year, while a number of others were reprints of publications previously issued. These publications contained a total of 42,125 printed pages, and there were issued of them a grand total of 3,363,323 copies. A summary of the table by bureaus has been made, with the following result:

Bureau.	Publications.	Pages.	Copies printed.
Office of the Secretary.....	31	1,150	227,650
Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	27	2,907	39,150
Corporations Bureau.....	11	1,746	22,040
Fisheries Bureau.....	109	2,382	115,000
Immigration and Naturalization Bureau.....	43	1,315	99,100
Labor Bureau.....	23	3,912	130,600
Light-House Board ^a	80	3,008	163,728
Manufactures Bureau.....	268	10,804	2,075,430
Navigation Bureau.....	10	2,018	18,200
Standards Bureau.....	65	1,970	45,350
Statistics Bureau.....	121	9,428	106,425
Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	10	1,485	254,650
Total.....	798	42,125	3,363,323

^a Name changed to Bureau of Light-Houses by act of Congress approved June 17, 1910.

It is apparent also from the list that the Department occupies a conspicuous position as a publisher of periodicals. In addition to the numerous annual reports, and aside from those issued by the Bureau of the Census, there are printed 1 daily (Consular and trade reports, issued by the Bureau of Manufactures), 1 semiweekly (letters for the press on commercial topics, issued by the Bureau of Statistics), 1 weekly (Notice to mariners, issued by the Bureau of Light-Houses), 7 monthlies (Statement of quantities and values of certain fishery products landed at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., by American fishing vessels, issued by the Bureau of Fisheries; Immigration bulletin, issued by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization; and Monthly summary of commerce and finance, Advance sheets from Monthly summary of commerce and finance, Monthly summary of internal commerce, Total values of imports and exports, and Exports of domestic breadstuffs, meat and dairy products, food animals, cotton, and mineral oils, issued by the Bureau of Statistics), and 1 bimonthly (Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor). Thus there are, in addition to census publications and the annual reports of various kinds, 11 publications issued by the Department at stated periods, and these publications are equally helpful to the commercial and labor interests, the two interests primarily for whose benefit the Department was organized.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATIONS.

Prior to the removal of the Division of Publications to the Department Annex, at 462-464 Louisiana avenue NW., publications issued by the several bureaus of the Department were distributed by them, the Division of Publications distributing such publications only as were issued by the Office of the Secretary. Last January, however, the centralizing in this Division of the work of distributing the Department's publications was inaugurated, and since that time all of the publications of the Department except those emanating from the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureaus of Fisheries, Standards, and the Census have been taken over and are now being distributed from the Division of Publications. The publications of the other bureaus, with the possible exception of those emanating from the Bureau of the Census, will be taken over as rapidly as good administration will permit, and in a short time all of them will be sent out from this Division, as contemplated by section 92 of the act approved January 12, 1895. For this work there have been installed in the Division two rapid addressing machines operated by electricity, which machines can be used for addressing both envelopes and wrappers, though owing to the economy of so doing it is the intention of the Department to use wrappers in mailing most of its publications.

It is believed that the centralization of the distribution of publications in the Division that is charged with the expenditure of the Department's allotment of the appropriation for printing and binding will result in economy in the use of that allotment, in the cost of labor in connection with the distribution, and in expenditures from the contingent appropriation for containers and other miscellaneous supplies required for the work. It is estimated that the total of these savings will be between \$10,000 and \$15,000 annually. As an instance of what is now being accomplished, it may be stated that

the Division has already revised a number of the mailing lists, with the result that in the case of one there was a reduction, without prejudice, of 4,000 copies in the edition of the publication involved, the saving being 15 cents per copy, or about \$300 per month, in the cost of printing future issues; in the case of another, about 500 names were removed and a saving of about \$250 per month was effected. Another important saving is in the cost of the stencils now in use, as compared with those formerly used by the bureaus; these stencils cost the Department from \$11.50 to \$18 per thousand, as compared with \$27 to \$45 per thousand for the old stencils. Also, where wrappers are used, the cost of containers now average about \$1.50 per thousand, as compared with \$1.63 to \$6.60 per thousand for envelopes formerly used.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertising.—During the year 299 authorizations for publishing advertisements in newspapers and periodicals throughout the country were issued, and the vouchers in payment for this advertising, representing an expenditure of about \$2,500, were passed upon by the Division.

Digest of Congressional Record.—As usual the Division made each day during the last session of Congress a digest of the Congressional Record, in triplicate, for the use of the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and the Chief Clerk. This work was done at some disadvantage, owing to the distance of the Division from the main building of the Department, which prevented its placing the digest upon the desks of the officials named at as early an hour as formerly.

Congressional bills, reports, documents, and pamphlet laws.—During the session of Congress the Department's allotment of congressional bills, reports, documents, and pamphlet laws were scrutinized in this Division and judicious distribution made to the chief officers and the heads of the various bureaus of such of those as pertained to the administration of the Department.

ESTIMATES.

The following estimates for the personnel of the Division of Publications and for printing and binding for the Department for the fiscal year 1912 are respectfully submitted with the request that the same be included in the Department's estimates to Congress:

PERSONNEL.

Chief of Division of Publications (increase of \$400 submitted)	\$2, 500
2 clerks of class 4	3, 600
1 clerk of class 3 (submitted)	1, 600
5 clerks of class 2 (increase of 1 submitted)	7, 000
3 clerks of class 1 (increase of 1 submitted)	3, 600
5 clerks, at \$1,000 each	5, 000

[NOTE.—There are now employed in the Division of Publications 5 clerks at \$1,000 each, 1 of whom is on detail from the Bureau of Labor. One position at \$1,000 should, therefore, be omitted from the estimates submitted by the Bureau of Labor.]

2 clerks, at \$900 each	1, 800
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6 assistant messengers, at \$720 each.....	\$4,320
[NOTE.—At the present time there are 6 assistant messengers employed in the Division of Publications, 3 of whom are on detail from the Bureau of Manufactures. These 3 positions should, therefore, be omitted from the estimates submitted by the Bureau of Manufactures.]	
7 laborers, at \$660 (increase of 1 submitted).....	4,620
[NOTE.—At the present time there are 6 laborers employed in the Division of Publications, 1 of whom is on detail from the Bureau of Manufactures, 2 from the Bureau of Labor, 1 from the Bureau of Light-Houses, and 1 from the Bureau of Statistics. These 5 positions should, therefore, be dropped from the estimates for those bureaus.]	
1 messenger boy.....	480
Total.....	34,520

The present expenditures for salaries from the appropriation "Salaries, Office of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor," for positions assigned to this Division, are \$22,800, and those for the positions assigned to the Division from the Bureaus of Manufactures, Labor, Light-Houses, and Statistics, in connection with the distribution of publications for those bureaus, are \$6,460, making the total expenditures for services \$29,260. The foregoing estimates provide for salaries amounting to \$34,520, or an increase of \$5,260 in the total of salaries paid and an increase of 4 in the personnel. An increase of \$400 in the salary of the Chief of the Division of Publications, 1 additional position in each of the \$1,600, \$1,400, and \$1,200 grades, and 1 additional laborer at \$660 are asked for.

An increase of \$400 is submitted for the Chief of the Division of Publications in order that the salary of this official may be more in keeping with that paid for similar services in the other departments and independent government establishments.

The increases asked for in the clerical grades are in harmony with similar recommendations emanating from this Division for the past five years. The \$1,600 position is desired in order to provide a compensation more nearly commensurate with the duties devolving upon faithful and efficient editorial clerks, and at the same time to provide for a very much and long needed increase in the number of these clerks. In this connection attention is especially directed to the fact that none of the editors or copy preparers in the Division is receiving more than \$1,400 per annum, a compensation which is incommensurate with their duties and which is regarded by the other Executive Departments and independent government establishments as a minimum rather than a maximum salary for such clerks. An editor such as our work requires must have a good education, a high degree of technical training, and a wide general knowledge, as well as the faculty—acquired only from much experience—logically to analyze and readily to comprehend what is read, and to detect errors, inaccuracies, and inconsistencies that would escape the ordinary reader, and that would detract from the value of the publications and might result in embarrassment to the Department. That men thus qualified can not be secured and retained at the salaries now being paid by the Department is evidenced by the fact that the Department's force of editors has been a continually shifting one as a result of inducements in the way of higher salaries being offered by other bureaus and departments.

The \$1,400, \$1,200, and \$660 per annum positions asked for are needed in connection with the distribution of the Department's

publications, which is being centralized in this Division. The two clerical positions are necessary for supervisory work, the keeping of records of the number of copies of each publication received, the number distributed and to whom sent (in order to avoid duplication, as required by the act of January 12, 1895, providing for the public printing and binding), the addressing of franks, the keeping of mailing lists, cutting of stencils, and other work of a similar character; while the additional laborer at \$660 per annum is needed in connection with the wrapping, mailing, and storage of the reserve.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the Department of Commerce and Labor, including the Coast and Geodetic Survey, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of this allotment shall be expended for printing and binding for the Bureau of the Census.

The above estimate is the same as the appropriation for the fiscal year 1911. However, it is deemed proper to state that only the very greatest economy in printing will permit the confining of these expenditures to the sum named, and that any extraordinary drain upon the printing allotment will necessitate a request later for a deficiency appropriation. The sum of \$375,000 is the absolute minimum that will be required for the printing of the Department during the fiscal year 1912, and it is the ambition rather than the expectation of the Division to keep within this limit.

CHANGE IN NAME OF DIVISION.

In accordance with my recommendation as carried in the reports of this Division for the years 1908 and 1909, the name of the Division was changed by the Secretary on January 1, 1910, from Division of Printing and Publications to Division of Publications. The order making the change reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, December 31, 1909.

To whom it may concern:

It is hereby ordered that, beginning with January 1, 1910, the name of the Division of Printing and Publications of the Department of Commerce and Labor be changed to the Division of Publications.

CHARLES NAGEL, *Secretary*.

INQUIRIES BY THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

During the year the work of the Division was subjected to very close scrutiny on the part of the Printing Investigation Commission, which has for some time by direction of Congress been making a thorough inquiry into the operation of the laws relating to the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents with a view of recommending a revision, consolidation, and codification of such laws. On June 25, 1910, the Commission submitted to Congress a preliminary report ^a of the result of its inquiries, together with certain recommendations designed to remedy some of the

^a S. Doc. 652, Sixty-first Congress, second session.

conditions which have brought forth criticism of existing laws. Under the heading "Departmental printing and binding and distribution of public documents," the various systems in operation in the several departments for handling their printing allotments are reviewed. More than six pages of this section of the report is devoted to the Department of Commerce and Labor. The organization of the Division of Publications, its cost-keeping system, and the regulations adopted by the Department to govern its printing and binding are subjects which the Commission went into very thoroughly, and much satisfaction is derived from its statement that the results accomplished abundantly justify the organization of the Division and commend the system adopted by it for the control of expenditures for printing and publication work. The Commission also does not hesitate to say that its investigation in this Department disclosed many marked examples of economy by processes of revision, elimination, consolidation, and rejection of manuscripts, and while it did not attempt to particularize these examples, which it states extend to nearly every publication issued by the Department, it inserted in its report a table of expenditures for printing originating in the Department since its organization, on July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1909, which, it was believed, would convey a fair idea of what has been done.

The Commission makes several recommendations, which, if enacted into law, will but very slightly affect this Department. It believes that there ought to be created by law in each department a division of publications; that the supervision of the printing and binding and distribution of public documents in each department should be centralized; that all printing for the Government should be done at the Government Printing Office; and that the Public Printer should be prohibited from using any paper for printing and binding except that purchased by him, due consideration being given, in the purchase of paper, to recommendations of departments. Except that a small amount of paper on which to print declarations of intention, petitions for naturalization, and letter heads is furnished, these conditions already virtually obtain in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and favorable action by Congress on the recommendations will cause the Department no very serious inconvenience.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to express my appreciation of the loyalty, efficiency, and conscientious devotion to duty of the employees under my supervision.

Respectfully,

GEO. C. HAVENNER,
Chief, Division of Publications.

TO HON. CHARLES NAGEL,
Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

INDEX.

	Page.
Accidents, compensation to government employees.....	11, 62, 408
industrial, in foreign countries.....	61, 403
railroad employees in New Jersey.....	61, 405
steamboat, etc.....	99, 616
<i>See also Insurance.</i>	
Accommodations, outward-bound passengers.....	242
Acetylene, use in Light-House Service..	89, 518, 534
Act, proposed new immigration.....	307
discussion.....	54, 157, 291, 301, 304, 331
Admitted, aliens. <i>See Aliens; Immigration.</i>	
Advertising, departmental.....	677
Aged employees, superannuation.....	23,
	28, 46, 61, 62, 403, 404, 633, 634
Agents. <i>See Commercial agents; Special agents.</i>	
Ages, emigrating aliens.....	48, 163, 176
immigrants.....	47, 163, 174, 178
nonemigrant aliens departed.....	48, 222
nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	220
outward-bound passengers.....	242
Agriculture, census.....	36, 43, 108, 142, 645
cooperation of Department.....	138, 488
machinery in foreign countries, report.....	426
Aids to navigation. <i>See Light-House Service.</i>	
Alabama, survey of oyster beds.....	83, 472
<i>See also States.</i>	
Alaska, census.....	119
Coast and Geodetic Survey work...	91-95, 567-578
fur-bearing animals.....	11, 86, 87, 477
fur-seal fisheries.....	10, 86, 463, 477
light-house district created.....	90
salmon fisheries.....	85, 475
telegraph facilities deficient.....	11, 86
Albatross, fisheries steamer, investigations...	84,
	475, 489
Alcohol, tests of uses.....	77, 451
Aleutian Islands, fur-bearing animals.....	87
wireless stations recommended.....	11, 86
Alewite (menhaden) fisheries.....	479, 483, 486
Aliens, agreement between arrivals and head-tax settlements.....	241
assistance rendered.....	48,
	52, 159, 163, 175, 221, 290, 377-389
bonded admissions.....	165, 238, 239, 273
distribution, by States, races or peoples, and occupations.....	379-385
<i>See also Debarred; Departures; Deportations; Immigration; Passenger movement.</i>	
Allotment notes issued, seamen's.....	595
Alms-houses, census of inmates.....	137
Ambrose Channel, lighting, etc.....	89, 510, 517, 550
American Tobacco Co., investigation...	58, 394, 397
Analyses. <i>See Tests.</i>	

	Page.
Angel Island, immigration facilities.....	54, 280, 286
Animals, census inquiry.....	40, 133, 137
Appeals, Chinese.....	263-268, 280-288
government, naturalization proceedings...	10,
	57, 376
rejected aliens.....	11, 165, 238, 239, 273
Appointment Division, report of Chief.....	627
Secretary's review of activities.....	20
Appointments, application of merit system...	9,
	20-30, 630
changes in methods of making.....	655
<i>See also Personnel.</i>	
Apportionment system, disadvantages.....	22,
	27, 639, 640
Appropriations. <i>See Financial statement.</i>	
Arbitration in Canada.....	61, 406
Aro lights for aids to navigation.....	89, 535
Arctic tidal observations.....	93, 569
Arrests. <i>See Deportations.</i>	
Arrivals. <i>See Passenger movement.</i>	
Art commissions, report on European.....	426
Artificial immigration, contributory causes..	269-
	272, 276, 291, 292
Assistance to aliens.....	48,
	52, 159, 163, 175, 221, 290, 377-389
Assistant Secretaries, recommendation for two.....	11
Astronomic observations.....	92, 568, 569
Asylums, census of inmates.....	137
Atlantic City, N. J., census returns.....	128
Attorney-General, decisions affecting Department.....	27, 649
Augusta, Ga., census returns.....	128
Austin, O. P. (Chief, Bureau of Statistics), report.....	437
Azimuth, observations to determine.....	92, 569
Baltimore, immigration facilities.....	53, 304
Banks, census statistics.....	46
Barges, inspections.....	99, 612
<i>See also Officers licensed; Vessels.</i>	
Bass, propagation, distribution, etc....	464-468, 470
Beaufort, N. C., marine biological studies...	84, 475
Benefit and insurance funds, workmen's...	62, 407
Benevolent institutions, inquiry.....	137
Benzophene, fixing of boiling point.....	78, 453
Bering Sea. <i>See Alaska.</i>	
Bethlehem Steel Works, strike.....	61, 403, 404
Biloxi, Miss., fisheries investigations.....	486
Biological inquiries and studies, marine....	84,
	471, 652
Births, census statistics.....	46, 145
fecundity statistics.....	43, 142
Blank books and forms, issues.....	31, 32, 659-662
Blind persons, census.....	137

	Page.		Page.
Blue Book, publication.....	46, 653	Carden, Capt. Godfrey L. (commercial agent), inquiries abroad.....	65, 419
Blueprints of foreign projects, value.....	64, 415	Carp, propagation, distribution, etc.....	464, 468
Board. <i>See</i> Inspectors; Light-House Service.		Carpenters, wages and hours of labor.....	61, 406
Boilers, plates tested.....	99, 614	Carson, John M. (Chief, Bureau of Manufac- tures), report.....	413
Boiling points of naphthalene and benzo- phene, determination.....	78, 468	Castine, Me., shipping office abolished.....	592
Bonded admissions of aliens.....	165, 238, 239, 273	Casualties. <i>See</i> Accidents.	
Bonds, preparation and examination.....	654	Catfish, propagation, distribution, etc.....	464-468, 493
Bonito, predatory habits.....	485, 486	Census, appointments for Thirteenth.....	11, 21, 36, 40, 111, 124, 138, 180, 182, 638, 644, 647-649
Books, issues of blank.....	31, 32, 659-662	appropriations for Bureau.....	45, 147, 150
<i>See also</i> Publications.		field work of manufactures, mines, and quarries.....	39, 133
Boston, fishery products landed.....	470-483, 494	field work of population and agriculture.....	36, 108
immigration facilities.....	53, 304	margin of error, and causes.....	129
naturalization proceedings.....	356, 372-374	minor decennial investigations.....	137
Bounties, ocean-mail.....	97, 581	office work.....	40-46, 138
Bowers, George M. (Commissioner of Fish- eries), report.....	463	overcounts and undercounts through errors and frauds.....	120, 127
Boycott, threats of Chinese.....	287	quarters for Bureau.....	45, 146
Brass, standard samples.....	81, 466	report of Director.....	107
Bridges, lighting.....	521	Secretary's review of activities of Bureau.....	36
tests for safety.....	80, 457	work of Bureau aside from decennial.....	46, 144
Brines, tests of calcium chloride.....	78, 452	Certificates, Chinese identification.....	281, 284, 286, 292, 300
Brodé, Julien L. (commercial agent), inquiries abroad.....	65, 419	inspection, issued by Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	90, 612
Bromine, determination of atomic weight.....	457	naturalization. <i>See</i> Naturalization.	
Brooklyn, naturalization proceedings.....	56, 348, 355, 356, 371-374	Chamberlain, Eugene Tyler (Commissioner of Navigation), report.....	581
Brussels Conference on Maritime Law.....	97, 602	Charleston, S. C., immigration facilities.....	53, 304
Buildings, Census Bureau, requirements.....	48, 148	Charts, Coast and Geodetic Survey, publica- tion.....	91-95, 567-578
Fisheries Bureau, needs.....	404	immigration by countries, 1820-1910... facing 306	
locations and rentals of Department.....	12	wave of immigration, 1820-1910..... facing 306	
tests of materials.....	80, 457	explanation of immigration.....	164
Bulletin of Bureau of Labor, origin and de- partments.....	402	Chemical work of Standards Bureau.....	81, 455
principal articles and reports.....	61, 405	Chesapeake Bay, fisheries.....	85, 483
Bulletin of Bureau of Standards, principal articles.....	458	Chief Clerk, activities.....	12
Bulletins, confidential, publication.....	64, 414	Chief of bureau. <i>See</i> Name of bureau.	
Buoys maintained by Light-House Service.....	88, 89, 517, 548	Child labor, inquiry concerning.....	11, 62, 407
<i>See also</i> Light-House Service.		Children, fecundity statistics.....	43, 142
Bureau. <i>See</i> Name of bureau.		China, decline in exports.....	70, 439
Butchering establishments, census inquiry... 133, 137	40, 133, 137	Chinese, administration of exclusion laws.....	51, 262-269, 280-288, 292, 297, 300, 303, 304
Butman, Arthur B. (commercial agent), in- quiries abroad.....	419	deserting seamen.....	166
Button industry, mussel culture to aid... 83, 473, 648	83, 473, 648	discontinuance of Canadian ports of entry.....	292, 297, 303
Cabin passengers, outward bound.....	242	exclusion laws ineffective.....	158, 280-288
violations of immigration laws.....	289	immigration statistics.....	262-269
Calcium chloride brines, tests.....	78, 452	revision of Treaty, Laws, and Regulations 51, 285	
Calorimeters, tests.....	78, 453	smuggling.....	285-288, 297, 300
Campbell, Richard K. (Chief, Division of Naturalization), report.....	345	Circuit courts of appeal, review of naturaliza- tion proceedings.....	10, 57, 376
Canada, Chinese arrivals on border.....	263	Circulars, confidential, publication.....	64, 414
Chinese smuggling via.....	285, 297	<i>See also</i> Publications.	
citizens debarred, and causes.....	235, 296	Cities, census counts in certain.....	38, 120-133
commercial fisheries.....	483	census statistics.....	46, 144, 146
immigration conditions on border and in Dominion.....	276, 292, 303	pension systems of certain.....	61, 403, 404
Industrial disputes act.....	61, 406	Citizens, admissions of alleged Chinese.....	266, 283, 297, 303
marking boundary line.....	21, 567	applications for information as to industrial conditions.....	52, 378
regulation of fisheries on border... 87, 463, 489, 491	87, 463, 489, 491	arrivals and departures at various ports... 161, 167, 242	
<i>See also</i> Countries.		effect of marriage to aliens.....	275
Cancers in fishes, studies.....	83, 474, 493	<i>See also</i> Naturalization.	
Candlepower tests.....	76, 449		
Capacity measures, tests.....	77, 451		

	Page.
Civil Service Commission, examinations for census employees. 11, 21, 36, 40, 111, 134, 688, 644	
naturalization certificates examined for....	351
special examinations for eligibles for Department.....	638
<i>See also</i> Personnel, and related subjects.	
Civil-service retirement, Great Britain, New Zealand, and New South Wales. 61, 62, 403, 404	
Civil-service rules, appointments by special exception.....	21, 647
Clark, W. A. Graham (commercial agent), inquiries abroad.....	417
Clerks. <i>See</i> Employees; Personnel.	
Clerks of courts, naturalization fees.....	57,
347, 348, 350, 354, 367, 372, 374, 375	
naturalization work.....	354-371
Clocks, tests.....	451
Clothing for shipwrecked persons.....	501
Coal trade in Latin America, report.....	426
Coast and Geodetic Survey, report of Superintendent.....	567
Secretary's review of activities.....	91
Coast Pilots, publication.....	91, 567-578
Coasting laws, effect.....	96, 587, 603
Coastwise commerce.....	74
Cod fisheries.....	86, 464-468, 476, 480, 483
Collisions of vessels, light-vessels and tenders.....	502
revision of international rules to prevent....	602
<i>See also</i> Accidents.	
Color blindness, examinations.....	99, 616
Combination, investigation of Tobacco... 58, 394, 397	
Comet, observations of Halley's.....	576
Commerce, <i>See</i> Manufactures Bureau; Statistics Bureau.	
Commercial agents, employment in promoting foreign trade.....	11, 65, 417
Commercial Directory, International, publication.....	64, 416
Commercial Relations, recommendation concerning publication.....	67, 424
Commissioners, reports of immigration.....	288
<i>See also</i> names of bureaus.	
Compensation act, operation of federal... 11, 62, 408	
Compensation for industrial accidents in foreign countries.....	61, 403
Comptroller, ruling in re naturalization fees..	356
Conferences, business men with consuls and commercial agents.....	422
Confidential service, Manufactures Bureau..	64, 413
Congresses, representation at international..	30, 650
Congressional Printing Investigation Commission, inquiry.....	34, 679
Conjugal condition of immigrants.....	178
Consular and Trade Reports, publication....	64
413, 423, 428	
Consuls, conferences with business men.....	422
Contract laborers, campaign against importations.....	49, 165, 272, 275, 278, 295, 299
Conventions, representation at international. 30, 650	
Copper, conductivity and temperature coefficient.....	75, 447
Corporations, federal supervision.....	59, 393-397
report of Commissioner.....	393
reports on taxation.....	58, 394, 396, 397
Secretary's review of activities of Bureau..	58

	Page.
Cost of living, Germany.....	61, 407
inquiry into increase.....	61, 408, 404
Cotton, census statistics.....	46, 144, 146
foreign markets and manufactures. 65, 417, 418, 426	
investigation of exchanges.....	58, 394-396
special agents for obtaining statistics.....	647
woman and child wage-earners in factories. 11,	
62, 407	
Cotton seed and its products, inquiry into foreign markets.....	65, 419, 426
Counting of passengers on excursion steamers.....	11, 100, 618
Countries, aliens admitted from various.....	169,
180, 223, 269	
aliens departing to various.....	169, 184, 226
fish eggs furnished to foreign.....	471
original sources and destinations, nonimmigrant aliens departed.....	226
nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	223
work of commercial agents in various foreign.....	65, 417
<i>See also</i> Charts.	
Courts, naturalization work.....	56, 356-371
records of naturalization destroyed.....	352
Crews. <i>See</i> Seamen.	
Criminals, census.....	137
detection of fallen, at ports of arrival... 160, 313, 335	
Current, absolute measurement of electric... 76, 448	
Cusk fisheries.....	480, 483
Daily Consular and Trade Reports, publication.....	64, 413, 423, 428
Damages to light-house property.....	502
Davis, Mack H. (commercial agent), inquiries abroad.....	420
Daymarks established, etc.....	88, 520, 541
<i>See also</i> Light-House Service.	
Deaf and dumb, census.....	137
Deaf-mutes, appointments.....	641
Deaths, census statistics.....	46, 145
international classification of causes.....	46, 145
Debarred aliens, Chinese.....	262-269, 280
discussion.....	161, 165, 272-278
Japanese.....	256-261, 278
proposal to disqualify, from entering for a year.....	160, 313, 324, 335, 342
statistics.....	48, 167, 232, 234, 235, 238, 239
<i>See also</i> Deportations.	
Declarations of intention, dispensing with, recommended.....	371
filings.....	56, 357, 361, 365-371
Defective classes, census.....	137
Delaware, oyster fisheries.....	83, 472, 489, 568
<i>See also</i> States.	
Delinquent classes, census.....	137
Departures of aliens.....	48,
161-166, 167-173, 170, 184, 191, 200, 212, 219,	
222, 226, 232, 234, 236, 242, 256, 257, 266	
<i>See also</i> Passenger movement.	
Dependent classes, census.....	137
Deportations of aliens, Chinese.....	262-269, 280
discussion.....	165, 272-278
Japanese.....	256-261, 278
removal of three-year limit... 158, 159, 274, 320, 339	
statistics.....	50, 167, 234, 236, 238, 239
<i>See also</i> Debarred.	

	Page.		Page.
Depots, facilities and needs of light-house.....	521	Enumeration districts, census.....	38, 110, 117, 152
Desertions of seamen.....	98, 166, 240, 291, 593	Enumerators, appointment, duties, and compensation of census.....	11, 21, 36, 38, 106-133, 638, 644-646
Destinations, arriving aliens.....	171, 188, 206, 221, 223, 383, 384	Envelopes used by Department.....	31, 32, 650-663
departing aliens.....	160, 184, 226	Estimates. <i>See</i> Financial statement.	
outward-bound passengers.....	242	Europe, workmen's insurance and compensation systems.....	61
Details of employees.....	653	<i>See also</i> Countries.	
Director. <i>See</i> Census; Standards.		Examinations, census employees.....	11, 21, 36, 40, 111, 134, 638, 644
Directory, World Trade, publication.....	64, 416	special, for eligibles for Department.....	638
Disasters. <i>See</i> Accidents.		Examiners, work of naturalization.....	57, 348, 350, 352, 374
Disbursing Office, review of activities.....	13	Excluded aliens. <i>See</i> Debarred aliens.	
Diseases, alien arrivals.....	165, 272	Excursion steamers, passenger counts....	11, 100, 618
international classification.....	46, 145	Executive orders affecting the civil service....	641, 642, 646, 648
studies of fish.....	83, 474, 493	Expenditures. <i>See</i> Financial statement.	
Dismissals from personnel.....	23, 27, 633, 634	Experiments. <i>See</i> Fisheries Bureau; Standards Bureau.	
Distribution, fishes.....	82, 464	Exports. <i>See</i> Manufactures Bureau; Statistics Bureau.	
immigrants, by States, occupations, and races.....	52, 379-385	Expositions as trade promoters.....	420, 431
publications and printed supplies.....	31-35, 621, 676, 677	Fabbri, Ernesto G., suggestion for detecting criminal arrivals at ports.....	160
Districts, census enumeration.....	38, 110, 117, 152	Fabrics, inquiry into foreign markets and manufactures.....	65, 417, 418, 426
Chinese cases in various judicial.....	269	Failures of seamen to join vessels.....	98, 503
immigration, reports of commissioners and inspectors in charge.....	288	Families, hardship of separating alien.....	10, 55
light-house, rearrangement.....	90	Farms, distribution of immigrants..	52, 377, 386, 388
<i>See also</i> Light-House Service.		<i>See also</i> Occupations.	
steamboat-inspection, lives lost in accidents.....	99, 616	Fatalities. <i>See</i> Accidents.	
officers licensed.....	613, 615, 620	Fecundity of population, statistics.....	43, 142
vessels inspected.....	99, 612	Federal control of corporations.....	59, 363-397
Division. <i>See</i> name of division.		Federal courts, naturalization work.....	356-374
Divorced aliens admitted.....	178	Feeble-minded, census.....	137
Divorces, census statistics.....	46	Feeding of immigrants.....	290
<i>See also</i> Vital statistics.		Fees, naturalization.....	57, 347, 348, 350, 354, 367, 372, 374, 375
Documents. <i>See</i> Publications.		Panama Canal.....	96, 583
Dragging of navigable waters.....	91, 92, 567, 569	receipts from various sources.....	19
Dumb, census of deaf and.....	137	Females. <i>See</i> Sex; Women.	
Durand, E. Dana (Director of the Census), report.....	107	Fertilizer from food fishes.....	85, 476
Dwellings for light keepers.....	88, 519	Finances of arriving aliens.....	47, 163, 175, 221
Earth measurements.....	93, 571, 575	Financial depression, effect on immigration...	164
Editorial work.....	66, 663, 678	Financial statement, Census Bureau. 38, 45, 147, 150	
Education, inquiry into industrial.....	62, 408	Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	95, 572
Efficiency of personnel, inquiry.....	22, 630, 632, 638	Corporations Bureau.....	396
Eggs, distribution of fish.....	82, 464-468	Department, by bureaus, offices, and services.....	13-19
Electric lights for aids to navigation.....	89, 535	Department printing.....	31, 660, 677
Electrical industries, census report.....	46, 146	Fisheries Bureau.....	490
Electrical units and standards, tests.....	75, 447	Immigration Service.....	304
Eligibles, civil-service appointments from connected certificates.....	640	Light-House Service.....	542
Ellis Island, conditions and activities....	10, 54, 288	Naturalization Service.....	57, 372
Emigrating aliens, statistics....	48, 161-166, 167-173, 176, 184, 191, 200, 212, 219, 242, 256-262	Standards Bureau.....	460
Employees, compensation to injured federal.....	11, 62, 408	Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	100, 610
issue of register.....	652	Fines under immigration laws..	10, 160, 272, 274, 291
removals for cause.....	23, 27, 633, 634	naturalization laws.....	369
superannuation of aged.....	23, 28, 46, 61, 62, 403, 404, 633, 634	navigation laws.....	160, 596, 598, 600
systems of promotion.....	24, 629	Fire, naturalization records destroyed.....	352
<i>See also</i> Personnel.		Fish hatcheries, new stations and improvements.....	468
Employment procured for aliens.....	52, 377-389	output and distribution.....	82, 464
Engineering instruments and materials, standardization.....	80, 457	Fish Hawk, fisheries steamer, investigations.	472, 483, 486
Engineers, Army, cooperation in surveys....	568		
Engineers of vessels licensed.....	99, 613, 615, 620		

	Page.		Page.
Fisheries, census.....	46, 146	Government employees. <i>See</i> Employees.	
commercial.....	84, 478	Grades, reclassification of civil-service.....	642-644
Fisheries Bureau, report of Commissioner.....	463	Grampus, fisheries steamer, investigations....	84,
Alaska fur-seal service.....	477		484, 489
Alaska salmon service.....	475	Gratuitous distribution of publications.....	10
appropriations.....	490		34, 67, 427
biological inquiries and experiments.....	471	Gravity, observations to determine force. 92, 508, 576	
employment of vessels.....	489	Great Britain, civil-service retirement....	61, 403, 404
fishery industries.....	478	women's trade-union movement.....	61, 405
miscellaneous activities.....	488	<i>See also</i> Countries.	
propagation and distribution work.....	464	Great Falls, Mont., census frauds.....	125
recommendations.....	491	Great Lakes, output of shipyards.....	97, 584-590
relations with other bureaus.....	488	Gum arabic, determination in muclages.....	457
relations with States and foreign coun- tries.....	470, 488	Haddock fisheries.....	464-468, 480, 483
Secretary's review of activities.....	82	Hake fisheries.....	481, 483
Fishes, studies of diseases.....	83, 474, 493	Halibut fisheries.....	86, 476, 481, 483
<i>See also</i> Fisheries Bureau.		Halley's comet, observations.....	576
Flatfish, propagation, distribution, etc.....	464-468	Harbors, lighting. <i>See</i> Light-House Service.	
Florida, sponge-culture experiments.....	473	Hatcheries. <i>See</i> Fish hatcheries.	
<i>See also</i> States.		Havener, George C. (Chief, Division of Pub- lications), report.....	650
Flour, foreign markets and manufactures.....	65,	Hawaii, census.....	119
	420, 426	industrial and commercial conditions.....	62, 408
Fog signals established, etc.....	88, 89, 529, 540, 548	Japanese immigration.....	51, 256-261, 278-280
<i>See also</i> Light-House Service.		light-house district created.....	10, 90
Food, immigrants'.....	290	<i>See also</i> Ports; States.	
inquiry into increased cost.....	61, 403, 404, 406	Head tax, agreement between settlements and alien arrivals.....	241
Food fishes, propagation and distribution..	82, 464	inefficacy of increase.....	159
Foodstuffs, decline in exports.....	68, 437	Heat-measuring instruments, tests.....	77, 452
inquiry into increased cost.....	61, 403, 404	Herring fisheries.....	464-468, 482, 483, 488
Footwear, inquiry into foreign markets. 65, 419, 426		Hides produced, census inquiry.....	40, 133, 137
Foreign-born population. <i>See</i> Population.		Hindus, objections to immigration.....	302
Foreign commerce. <i>See</i> Manufactures Bu- reau; Statistics Bureau.		Hours of labor, union carpenters.....	61, 406
Foreigners. <i>See</i> Aliens.		Houses for light keepers.....	88, 519
Forest products, census statistics.....	46, 146	Hulls, ineffective inspection requirements....	11,
Forfeitures, violating navigation laws..	595, 598, 600		100, 619
Forms, issues of blank.....	31, 32, 650-662	<i>See also</i> Inspectors; Vessels.	
Fort Myer, Va., survey of Military road.....	568	Hydrographic work.....	91-95, 569, 573
Fort Smith, Ark., census frauds.....	125	Hydrometric work.....	77, 451
Fox, decimation in Alaska.....	87	Identification certificates, Chinese.....	281,
Frauds in census returns.....	38, 120-133		284, 286, 292, 300
Freight rates, discontinuance of certain dis- criminatory.....	393, 395	Illiteracy. <i>See</i> Literacy.	
Friends, assistance to arriving aliens.....	163,	Illuminants. <i>See</i> Light-House Service; Standards Bureau.	
	175, 221, 290	Immigrants, distribution.....	52, 377-387
Fuels, tests.....	78, 453	Immigration, administrative work of Bureau.	305
Funds, workmen's benefit and insurance..	62, 407	alien contract laborers.....	49,
Fur-bearing animals of Alaska.....	11, 86, 87, 477		165, 272, 275, 278, 285, 299
Fur-seal fisheries.....	86, 463, 477	Chinese.....	51, 262-268, 280-288, 297, 300, 303, 304
Gaithersburg, Md., latitude observations.....	92, 568	discussion by Secretary.....	47
Galveston, Immigration facilities.....	53, 304	draft of proposed act to regulate.....	307
Gas, candlepower tests.....	78, 449, 453	discussion.....	54, 157, 291, 301, 304, 331
use in aids to navigation.....	80, 517, 518, 534, 535	facilities and needs of stations.....	10, 53, 304
General Supply Committee, tests for.....	81, 455	inspectors on steamships.....	10
Geodetic work.....	91-95, 567-578	Japanese.....	256-261, 278
Geographical distribution of civil-service appointments, disadvantages..	22, 27, 639, 640	physical, mental, and moral condition of arriving aliens.....	272
Geological Survey, cooperation with Census Bureau.....	134	reports of commissioners and inspectors....	288
Germany, cost of living and trend of wages..	61, 407	separation of families.....	10
Girls. <i>See</i> Sex; Women.		sources and inducements.....	269
Glass, tests of optical.....	78, 453	statistical tables.....	167-269
Gloucester, fishery products landed.....	479-480, 494	discussion.....	47-57, 161-166, 269-288
Government control of corporations.....	59, 393-397	<i>See also</i> Charts; Chinese; Japanese.	

	Page.		Page.
Immigration and Naturalisation Bureau, report of Commissioner-General.....	157	Justice Department, transfer of naturalization examiners.....	350, 352, 374, 628
Secretary's review of activities.....	47	Jute, inquiry into manufacture abroad.....	65, 417
Immoral aliens. <i>See</i> Moral deficiencies; White-slave traffic.			
Imports. <i>See</i> Manufactures Bureau; Statistics Bureau.			
Imprisonment for desertions of seamen, abolishment.....	98, 594	Keefe, Daniel J. (Commissioner-General of Immigration), report.....	157
Incandescent lamps, tests.....	76, 79, 449, 454	Keepers, light, complement.....	89, 499, 538, 547
use in aids to navigation.....	89, 517, 534, 535	dwellings.....	88, 519
Income taxes, inquiries abroad.....	420, 426	Korean laborers, exclusion.....	50, 278
Inducements to immigrants.....	269, 276, 292	<i>See also</i> Japanese.	
Industrial accidents in foreign countries.....	61, 403	Labor, hours of union carpenters.....	61, 406
Industrial conditions, information concerning.....	377-389	inquiries in Europe.....	420, 426
inquiries in Europe.....	420, 421, 426	review of legislation.....	61, 406
Industrial disputes act, Canadian.....	61, 406	<i>See also</i> Laborers; Contract laborers; Information Division; Occupations; Wage-earners.	
Industrial education, inquiry.....	62, 406	Labor Bureau, legislative history and achievements.....	401
Industrial poisons.....	61, 406	operations during fiscal year.....	403
Information Division, report of Chief.....	377	Secretary's review of activities.....	61
Secretary's review of activities.....	52	Labor Day, extension of holiday.....	647
Inheritance taxes, inquiries abroad.....	420, 426	Laborers, Chinese, departed and returned.....	266
Injuries. <i>See</i> Accidents; Insurance.		distribution of alien.....	52, 379-385
Insane, census.....	137	exclusion of Hindu.....	302
Inspection. <i>See</i> Certificates, inspection; <i>also</i> subject of inspection.		exclusion of Japanese and Korean.....	50, 278
Inspectors, immigrant, reports.....	288	<i>See also</i> Chinese; Contract laborers, etc.	
steamboat, annual meeting of Board of Supervising.....	622	Lace makers, importations.....	277
certificates of inspection issued.....	99, 612	Laces manufactured abroad, inquiry.....	65, 417
life-preservers examined and tested.....	100, 614	Lakes, biological studies.....	474
marine boiler plates tested.....	99, 614	Lamps, candlepower tests.....	76, 79, 449, 454
officers licensed.....	99, 613, 615, 620	<i>See also</i> Light-House Service.	
Institutions, census of inmates.....	137	Language of foreign-born residents, census inquiry.....	39
Instruments. <i>See</i> Standards Bureau.		Latin America, importance as market.....	418
Insular Affairs Bureau, cooperation with Immigration Service.....	161	Latitude observations.....	92, 568, 569
Insurance and benefit funds, workmen's.....	62, 407	Laws, compensation for industrial accidents in foreign countries.....	61, 408
Insurance and compensation systems in Europe, workmen's.....	61	draft of proposed immigration.....	307
Intention, declarations of, filed.....	56, 357, 361, 365-371	discussion.....	54, 157, 291, 301, 304, 331
Interferometer, use.....	569	labor.....	61, 406
International Commercial Directory, publication.....	64, 416	<i>See also</i> Navigation laws.	
International congresses and conventions, designations of representatives.....	30, 650	Leadley, George W. (Chief, Appointment Division), report.....	627
International Harvester Co., investigation.....	58, 397	Leather, inquiry into foreign markets and manufactures.....	65, 418, 426
International Maritime Law Conference.....	97, 602	Length measures, tests.....	76, 450
International rules of the road, revision.....	602	Lennox, Patrick J. (commercial agent), inquiries abroad.....	421
Inward passenger movement. <i>See</i> Passenger movement.		Lenses, tests of photographic.....	78, 453
Iron and steel, inquiries concerning industry.....	58, 397, 420	Levels, extension of standard.....	92, 569
standard samples.....	81, 456	Library, Fisheries Bureau.....	490
Iron ranges, report on, Minnesota.....	61, 405	Standards Bureau.....	458
Irrigation enterprises, census inquiry.....	39, 138	Licensed, officers, by Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	99, 613, 615, 620
Isostasy measurements.....	98, 571, 575	Liens on vessels for repairs, supplies, etc.....	97
James River, survey of oyster beds.....	83, 471, 489	Life, loss of. <i>See</i> Accidents.	
Japan, decline in exports.....	70, 439	Life-preservers examined and tested.....	100, 614
Japanese, emigration, immigration, and exclusion.....	50, 256-261, 278, 298	Light-House Board, report of operations.....	497
<i>See also</i> Countries.		Secretary's review of activities.....	88
Judicial districts with Chinese cases.....	269	Light-House Service.....	89
Justice Department, circular in re cancellation of naturalization certificates.....	351, 368	acetylene lights.....	518, 534
		aids to navigation, buoys maintained.....	88, 517, 548
		established and discontinued.....	499, 536-541
		number and character.....	499, 528, 534
		private.....	499

	Page.		Page.
Light-House Service, aids to navigation,		Marine biological inquiries and studies.	84, 471, 662
rivers.....	500, 540	Marine boiler plates tested.....	90, 614
Samoa.....	499	Maritime Law, Brussels Conference.....	97, 602
submarine.....	88, 518, 535, 541	Markets, report on European municipal.....	426
to be established.....	538-541	<i>See also</i> Manufactures Bureau.	
bridges, lighting.....	521	Marriages, census statistics.....	46
collisions.....	502	fecundity statistics.....	43, 142
construction work, completed.....	505-509	resort of sexually immoral.....	275, 283
progress on uncompleted.....	509-517	status of aliens admitted.....	178
damages to light-house property.....	502	<i>See also</i> Vital statistics.	
depots, facilities and needs.....	521	Maryland, oyster fisheries.....	83, 92, 472, 568
districts, rearrangement.....	90	<i>See also</i> States.	
electric lights.....	89, 535	Masters of vessels, licensed.....	613, 615, 620
employees.....	499, 638	Match industry, phosphorus poisoning.....	61, 406
financial statement (appropriations, expen-		Mates of vessels, licensed.....	613, 615, 620
ditures, and estimates).....	542-564	Measures, tests of various.....	75-81, 447-480
gaslights.....	89, 517, 518, 534, 535	uniformity in commercial.....	11, 77, 451, 452
incandescent lights.....	89, 517, 534, 535	Memphis, Tenn., census returns.....	128
keepers of light-houses.....	89, 499, 538, 547	Menhaden (alewife) fisheries.....	479, 483, 486
dwellings.....	88, 519	Mental deficiencies of arriving aliens.....	10,
oil houses for light-stations.....	88, 519, 550	49, 165, 272, 288	
publications.....	33, 520, 669, 675	Mercator projection in chart construction.....	94, 571
reorganization.....	10, 88, 90, 497	Merchant marine, discussion by Commis-	
rivers, lighting.....	500, 549	sioner of Navigation.....	581
Secretary's review of activities and needs...	88	discussion by Secretary.....	11, 96
subsistence and clothing to shipwrecked		statistics as to number, tonnage, geo-	
persons.....	501	graphical distribution, motive power,	
tenders and light-vessels, condemnation		construction, and trade of American...	96-
and sale.....	502	98, 584-590	
construction.....	503	subsidies.....	97, 581
description of commissioned.....	530	Mercury vapor lamps, tests.....	454
established and discontinued.....	540	Merit system for benefit of employees.....	9,
removal from stations.....	500	10, 20-30, 630, 644	
salvage services.....	500	Messenger boys, apportionment status.....	647
Light-vessels. <i>See</i> Light-House Service.		Meters, tests of various.....	75-81, 447-460
Literacy, aliens admitted.....	47, 163, 174, 220	Mexico, Chinese arrivals on border.....	263
test for admission of aliens.....	159	Chinese smuggling via.....	285, 300
Live stock, census inquiry.....	40, 133, 137	citizens debarred, and causes.....	235
Lives lost. <i>See</i> Accidents.		immigration conditions on border... 276, 277, 298	
Living, cost in Germany.....	61, 407	<i>See also</i> Countries.	
inquiry into increased cost.....	61, 403, 404	Mica condensers, properties.....	76, 448
loan to alien, copy of mortgage to secure...	270	Military road, Va., survey.....	568
Lobster fisheries.....	464-468, 489	Mines, field work of census.....	39, 133, 645
Local inspection districts. <i>See</i> Districts;		office work of census.....	144
Inspectors.		investigation of use of electricity.....	76, 449
Longitude observations.....	92, 568, 569	Minnesota iron ranges, report.....	61, 405
Loss of life. <i>See</i> Accidents.		Mint, verification of troy pound.....	76, 450
Lost, naturalization papers.....	351, 352	Mississippi, demarcation of water boundary.	92, 568
Louisiana, demarcation of water boundary.	92, 568	investigation of fisheries.....	479, 486
Lumber industry, investigation.....	10, 58, 397	survey of oyster beds.....	83, 472
Machine-too! trade abroad.....	419, 426	<i>See also</i> States.	
Machines, completion of tide-predicting.	11, 95, 572	Mississippi River Commission, detail to, by	
installation in Standards Bureau.....	80, 457	Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	92, 568
use for census work.....	11, 41-45, 139-144	Mississippi Valley, extension of fish culture..	492
Mackerel fisheries.....	84, 466, 478, 479, 482-484, 489	mussel-culture experiments.....	83, 473, 648
Magnetic surveys and observations..	91-95, 567-577	Mitigation of penalties for violations of navi-	
Magnetic tests.....	76, 448	gation laws, applications.....	595
Mail subsidies, ocean.....	97, 581	Molasses, tests.....	79
Manganese ore, standard samples.....	81, 456	Money brought by arriving aliens... 47, 163, 175, 221	
Manufactures, commerce.....	68-72, 437-444	<i>See also</i> Financial statement.	
field work of census.....	39, 133, 645	Monographs. <i>See</i> Publications.	
office work of census.....	44, 144	Montgomery, Ala., census returns.....	128
necessity for extending exports.....	65, 72, 432	Moral deficiencies of alien arrivals.....	49, 165, 272
Manufactures Bureau, report of Chief.....	413	Mortality statistics, collection and publica-	
Secretary's review of activities.....	64	tion.....	46, 145
Maps. <i>See</i> Charts.		Mortgage, copy of alien's usurious.....	270

	Page.		Page.
Mother tongue, census inquiry.....	39	Office of the Secretary, review of activities..	12
Motor vessels, equipment and inspection.....	10,	Officers licensed by Steamboat-Inspection	
operators licensed.....	96, 600, 617	Service.....	99, 613, 615, 620
use in enforcing navigation laws.....	613, 615, 620	Official Register, publication.....	46, 653
<i>See also</i> Vessels.	96, 600	Oil houses for light stations.....	88, 519, 550
Municipal art commissions and street lighting		Oil industry, effect of investigation.....	393, 395
In European cities, report.....	426	Oil-vapor lights for aids to navigation....	89, 517, 534
Municipal employees, retirement.....	61, 403, 404	Oils, tests.....	78, 452
Municipal markets and slaughterhouses in		Operators, motor-boat, licensed.....	613, 615, 620
Europe, report.....	426	Opportunities, publication of foreign trade..	64, 413
Municipal taxation in European countries,		Optical work of Standards Bureau.....	78, 453
report.....	426	Ores, standard samples.....	81, 456
Mussel-culture experiments.....	83, 473, 648	Orient, decline in trade.....	70, 439
Nagel, Charles (Secretary of Commerce and		Outward passenger movement. <i>See</i> Passen-	
Labor), report.....	9	ger movement.	
Naphthalene, fixing of boiling point.....	78, 453	Overcounts in census returns.....	38, 120
Nationalities of immigrants. <i>See</i> Races;		Overflow collections of fishes.....	492
Sources.		Oyster fisheries.....	83, 85, 92,
Native-born Chinese, admissions....	286, 283, 297, 303	471, 478, 488, 490, 491, 568	
Naturalization, appellate jurisdiction.....	10, 57, 376	Pacific coast, need for fisheries statistics....	494
certificates, cancellation.....	56, 351, 367-369	Packing for export, report.....	426, 427
duplicates issued of lost or destroyed....	351	Padding of census returns.....	38, 120
illegal issues.....	351	Padrones, campaign against.....	276
number denied, and causes.....	56, 363, 367	Panama Canal, effect on shipping.....	96, 582, 587
number issued.....	56, 359, 361, 363-371	tolls.....	96, 583
declarations of intention.....	56, 357, 361, 365, 371	Paper pulps, hydrolysis.....	457
distribution.....	369	Papers, special safety and water-marked, for	
petitions filed.....	56, 358, 361, 363, 365-371	naturalization forms.....	661
prosecutions for violations of laws.....	367-369	Passage, payment of aliens'.....	48, 159, 163, 175, 221
records destroyed.....	352	Passenger movement.....	99, 617
work of examiners.....	352	coastwise, for American vessels.....	96, 603
Naturalization Division, report of Chief.....	345	foreign, inward and outward.....	167-173
Secretary's review of activities.....	56	statistics of outward-bound.....	242
Navigation aids. <i>See</i> Light-House Service.		Passengers, counting on excursion steamers..	11,
Navigation Bureau, report of Commissioner..	581	100, 618	
Secretary's review of activities.....	96	Passports, Japanese arrivals.....	258, 260, 278-280
Navigation laws, Brussels Conference.....	97, 602	Paupers, census.....	137
violations.....	595, 598, 600	Pearl-mussel investigations.....	83, 473, 648
Neill, Charles P. (Commissioner of Labor),		Peary, Civil Engineer R. E., tide observa-	
report.....	401	tions in Arctic regions.....	93, 569
New Jersey, accidents to railroad employees.	61, 405	Pelagic sealing, effects.....	86, 477
<i>See also</i> States.		Penal institutions, census of inmates.....	137
New Orleans, immigration facilities.....	53, 304	Penalties, violating navigation laws....	595, 598, 600
New South Wales, civil-service retirement...	62, 407	<i>See also</i> Fines.	
New York, branch of Information Division..	386	Pension systems. <i>See</i> Superannuation.	
Chinese arrivals on border.....	297	Peoples. <i>See</i> Races.	
naturalization proceedings.....	56,	Pepper, Charles M. (commercial agent), in-	
348, 354-356, 369-374		quiries abroad.....	420
<i>See also</i> Ellis Island; Ports; States.		Perch fisheries.....	464-468, 470
New Zealand, civil-service retirement..	61, 403, 404	Personnel, Census Bureau.....	11, 21, 36, 40-46,
Newburgh, N. Y., census returns.....	128	111, 134, 138, 150, 162, 638, 644, 647-649	
Newfoundland, fisheries.....	87, 483, 488, 489	Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	638, 641, 648
Newspapers, assistance in census taking....	37	Corporations Bureau.....	396
Nickel plating of weights, value.....	77, 451	Department, by bureaus, offices, and serv-	
Nonemigrant aliens departed.....	48,	ices.....	20, 627
161-166, 167-173, 222, 226		discussion of various phases... 9, 20-30, 629-656	
Nonimmigrant aliens admitted.....	167-173, 220, 223	Fisheries Bureau.....	491, 638, 648, 649, 654
North Pole, tidal observations.....	93, 569	Immigration and Naturalization Bureau....	638,
Notice to Mariners, publication.....	91, 567	648, 649	
Occupations, admitted aliens.. 48, 162, 172, 194, 206		Labor Bureau.....	638
departing aliens.....	48, 162, 172, 200, 212	Light-House Service.....	499, 638
distributed immigrants.....	379, 383	Navigation Bureau.....	638
immigrants admitted to Canada.....	296	Publications Division.....	677
Japanese admitted and departed....	257-261, 279	Standards Bureau.....	459, 638
Ocean-mail subsidies.....	97, 581	Statistics Bureau.....	638
		Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	100, 609
		<i>See also</i> Employees.	

	Page.		Page.
Petitions for naturalization filed.....	56,	Proof reading by editorial clerks.....	663
358, 361, 363, 365-371		Propagation of fishes.....	82, 464
Petroleum industry, effect of investigation.....	393, 395	Prostitutes, campaign against.....	49,
Philadelphia, immigration facilities.....	53, 304	50, 158, 274, 283, 296, 299, 302, 648	
<i>See also</i> Ports.		<i>See also</i> Debarred.	
Philadelphia Mint, verification of troy		Public documents. <i>See</i> Publications.	
pound.....	76, 450	Public Health and Marine-Hospital surgeons,	
Philippine Islands, Coast and Geodetic Sur-		services acknowledged.....	282, 306
vey work.....	91-95, 567, 570	Publications, Census Bureau.....	46, 144
fishery resources.....	84, 475, 478, 489	Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	33, 578, 665, 675
immigration statistics.....	161	Corporations Bureau.....	33, 58, 396, 665, 675
<i>See also</i> States.		Department.....	31-35, 659-680
Phosphate rock, standard samples.....	456	distribution centralized.....	33, 621, 676, 677
Phosphorus poisoning in match industry....	61, 406	Fisheries Bureau.....	33, 490, 666, 675
Photographic lenses, tests.....	78, 453	Immigration and Naturalization Bureau....	33,
Photometric work of Standards Bureau.....	70, 449	668, 675	
Physical condition of alien arrivals. 10, 165, 272, 288		Labor Bureau.....	33, 61, 403, 609, 675
test proposed for admission.....	159, 312, 335	Light-House Bureau.....	33, 520, 669, 675
Pilots of vessels, licensed.....	613, 615, 620	Manufactures Bureau.....	33, 67, 423, 670, 675
Plans of projected improvements abroad, pur-		Navigation Bureau.....	33, 672, 675
chase recommended.....	64, 415	periodicals.....	676
Plates, tests of marine boiler.....	99, 614	sales.....	10, 34, 67, 427
Platinum, tests.....	455	Secretary's Office.....	33, 664, 675
Poaching. <i>See</i> Seal fisheries.		Standards Bureau.....	33, 458, 672, 675
Poisons, industrial.....	61, 406	Statistics Bureau.....	33, 673, 675
Polariscopic work of Standards Bureau.....	79, 455	statistics of issues, by bureaus.....	33, 603-675
Pollock fisheries.....	464-468, 481, 483	Steamboat-Inspection Service.....	33, 675
Polyconic projection in chart construction..	94, 571	Publications Division, report of Chief.....	650
Population, effect of immigration.....	162, 168-171	Secretary's review of activities.....	33
field work of census.....	36, 108, 645	Publicity for corporate evils.....	59, 393-397
Increase or decrease in Japanese.....	256-261	Pulps, hydrolysis of paper.....	457
office work of census.....	41, 139	Punching machines for census work....	11, 41-45, 139
Porcelain industry, inquiries abroad.....	420	Putnam, G. R. (Commissioner of Light-	
Porto Rico, census.....	119	houses), report.....	497
light-house district created.....	10, 90	Pyrometers, tests.....	77, 452
Ports, appeals of rejected aliens, by.....	239		
arrivals and departures at various... 161, 167, 242		Quarries, census.....	39, 133, 144, 645
Chinese arrivals and departures at va-		Quarters. <i>See</i> Buildings.	
rious.....	264-266		
enforcement of navigation laws at various. 596, 598		Races, admitted aliens.....	162,
seamen deserting and stowaways found at		171, 174, 178, 180, 188, 194, 218, 220, 230	
various.....	166, 240, 291	assisted (distributed) aliens.....	52, 377-389
<i>See also</i> Districts; States.		debarred and deported aliens.....	232, 236
Positions reduction in number of titles.....	643	departing aliens. 162, 171, 176, 184, 191, 200, 219, 222	
<i>See also</i> related subjects.		<i>See also</i> Countries.	
Postal subsidies, ocean.....	97, 581	Radio-communication for ocean vessels.....	10,
Post-Office Department, cooperation with		96, 601, 602	
Information Division.....	388	Radiometric work of Standards Bureau.....	78, 454
Pottery industry, inquiries abroad.....	420	Railroads, accidents to employees.....	61, 405
Pound troy, verification for mint.....	76, 450	discontinuance of certain rate discrimina-	
Powderly, T. V. (Chief, Division of Informa-		tions.....	393, 395
tion), report.....	377	pension systems.....	61, 403, 404
Presidential positions in Department.....	20, 629	Reagents, tests.....	81, 455
Pribilof Islands, seal fisheries.....	10, 86, 463, 477	Reclassification of grades and salaries.....	642-644
wireless stations.....	11, 86	Records, destruction of naturalization.....	352
<i>See also</i> Alaska.		Red-snapper fishery, possibilities.....	488
Prices of food, etc., reports.....	61, 403, 404, 406	Refractometer standardizing plates, tests... 78, 453	
Printed supplies, volume, cost, and distribu-		Registered Chinese. <i>See</i> Chinese.	
tion.....	31-35, 659-680	Regardation of salaries.....	642-644
Printing Investigation Commission, inquiry, 34, 679		Rejected aliens. <i>See</i> Debarred; Deportations.	
Prisons, census of inmates.....	137	Relatives, assistance to arriving aliens.. 163, 175, 221	
Private aids to navigation.....	499	Religious bodies, census report.....	46, 146
Procurers, campaign against.....	49,	Remissions of fines, etc., for violations of	
50, 158, 274, 283, 296, 299, 302		navigation laws, applications.....	595
<i>See also</i> Debarred.		Removals of employees.....	23, 27, 633, 634
Promotion of employees, discussion.....	24, 629	Rents paid by Department.....	12

	Page.		Page.
Reports. <i>See</i> Publications; names of bureaus.		Signals. <i>See</i> Light-House Service.	
Residence, former or future, or both, aliens arriving and departing. <i>See</i> Countries; States.		Single aliens admitted.....	178
periods of, departing aliens.....	48, 163, 176, 222	Slaughterhouses, report on European municipal.....	426
restriction in examinations for the apportioned service.....	27, 639	Slaughtering of animals, census inquiry.....	40, 123, 137
Resignations of employees.....	23, 633	Smith, Herbert Knox (Commissioner of Corporations), report.....	393
Retail prices of food, etc.....	404	Smuggling of Chinese.....	285-288, 297, 300
Retirement. <i>See</i> Superannuation.		Social conditions. <i>See</i> Industrial conditions.	
Returned after landing. <i>See</i> Debarred; Deportations.		Solicited immigration.....	269-272, 276, 291, 292
Review of naturalization proceedings by appellate courts.....	10, 57, 376	Solicitor, decisions.....	649
Rivers, lighting.....	500, 549	Sources, aliens admitted.....	48, 269
<i>See also</i> Waterways.		<i>See also</i> Charts; Countries; Races.	
Rubber, tests.....	457	South, naturalization business.....	352, 366
Rules of the road, amendment of international.....	602	Special agents, census work.....	21, 36, 39, 112, 134, 151, 638, 644, 647
Saccharimeters, standardization.....	79, 455	Corporations Bureau, effectiveness.....	59, 393
Sailing vessels. <i>See</i> Vessels.		<i>See also</i> Commercial agents.	
Saint George and St. Paul islands, seal fisheries.....	10, 86, 463, 477	Specifications of foreign projects, value.....	64, 415
Salaries, reclassification.....	642-644	Spectroscopic work of Standards Bureau.....	78, 453
<i>See also</i> Employees; Personnel.		Sponge-culture experiments.....	473, 492
Sales of public documents.....	10, 34, 67, 427	Standard levels, extension.....	92, 569
Salmon fisheries.....	85, 464-469, 474, 475, 478	Standard Oil Co., effect of investigation.....	393, 395
Salvage, international convention.....	97, 602	Standards Bureau, report of Director.....	447
services of light-house vessels.....	500	Secretary's review of activities.....	75
Samoa, aids to navigation.....	499	State Department, courtesies.....	30, 489, 650
San Francisco, immigration facilities..	54, 280, 286	States, alien admissions.....	188, 206
<i>See also</i> Ports.		alien arrivals and departures.....	162, 171
Scales. <i>See</i> Weights.		aliens emigrating.....	191, 212
Schedules, preparation and distribution of census.....	37, 40, 108, 114	census enumeration districts.....	152
Seal fisheries of Alaska.....	10, 86, 463, 477	Chinese cases.....	269
Seamen, allotment notes issued.....	595	Coast and Geodetic Survey work.....	569, 576
desertions and failures to join vessels.....	98, 166, 240, 291, 593	cooperation with Information Division...	387, 389
shipments, reshipments, and discharges....	98, 592-595	disadvantages of apportionment restrictions.....	22, 27, 639, 640
Seaports. <i>See</i> Ports.		fish and eggs distributed.....	471
Seattle, Wash., census frauds.....	125	immigrants directed to various.....	52, 377-389
immigration facilities.....	54, 302, 304	labor legislation.....	61, 406
<i>See also</i> Ports.		naturalization proceedings.....	56, 356-374
Sebago Lake, biological studies.....	474	naturalization work in Southern.....	382, 366
Secretary of Commerce and Labor, report....	9	taxation of corporations in Middle Atlantic.	58, 394, 396
Sex, admitted aliens... 163, 174, 178, 218, 220, 224, 225		<i>See also</i> Ports.	
Chinese arrivals and departures.....	263	Stationery used by Department.....	31, 32, 659-663
departing aliens.....	163, 176, 219, 222, 227	Statistics Bureau, report of Chief.....	437
Japanese arrivals.....	258, 260	Secretary's review of activities.....	68
outward-bound passengers.....	242	Steamboat-inspection laws. <i>See</i> Navigation laws.	
Shad fisheries.....	84, 464-468, 478, 479, 483, 484, 489, 492	Steamboat-Inspection Service, naturalization certificates examined for.....	351
Sheet-steel industry, wages.....	62, 408	report of Supervising Inspector-General....	609
Ship subsidies.....	97, 581	Secretary's review of activities.....	99
Shipbuilding in American yards.....	97, 584-590	Steamship lines, fines.....	10, 160, 272, 274, 291, 595, 598, 600
Shipping commissioners, work in 1910..	98, 591-595	inducements offered to immigrants.....	269-272, 276, 291, 292
Ships. <i>See</i> Merchant marine; Vessels.		<i>See also</i> Merchant marine; Vessels.	
Shipwrecked persons, subsistence and clothing furnished.....	501	Steel, inquiries concerning industry.....	58, 397, 420
Shipyards, output of American.....	97, 584-590	standard samples.....	81, 456
Shoes, inquiry into foreign markets.....	65, 418, 426	Steerage. <i>See</i> Passenger movement.	
Shrimp fisheries.....	487	Stowaways, arrivals at domestic ports.....	166, 240
Sickness, international classification of causes.....	46, 145	Stratton, S. W. (Director, Bureau of Standards), report.....	447
		Streets, lighting in European cities.....	426
		railway statistics.....	146
		Strike at Bethlehem Steel Works.....	61, 403, 404
		Structural materials, tests.....	80, 457

	Page.		Page.
Studniczka, Henry (commercial agent), inquiries abroad.....	420	Tools, foreign markets for machine.....	419, 426
Submarine aids to navigation.....	88, 518, 535, 541	Topographic surveys.....	91-95, 569, 573
Subsidies, ocean-mail.....	97, 581	Trade. <i>See</i> Manufactures Bureau; Statistics Bureau.	
Subsistence and clothing furnished shipwrecked persons.....	501	Trade Directory, World, publication.....	64, 416
Sucrose, standard samples.....	79, 455	Trade opportunities, publication.....	64, 413
Sugar, polariscopic tests.....	79, 455	Trade Reports, publication of Consular and.....	64, 413, 423, 428
Sulphur, tests.....	457	Trade-union movement in Great Britain, women's.....	61, 405
Sunapee Lake, biological studies.....	474	Trades. <i>See</i> Occupations.	
Sunfish, propagation, distribution, etc.....	464-468	Traffic, water-borne, investigation.....	58, 394-397
Superannuation, aged civil employees.....	23, 28, 46, 61, 62, 403, 404, 633, 634	Transfers, interdepartmental.....	25, 631
Great Britain, New Zealand, and New South Wales.....	61, 62, 403, 404	Transportation by water, investigation.....	58, 394-397
railway and municipal systems.....	61, 403, 404	Triangulation work by Coast and Geodetic Survey.....	91-95, 567-571
Supervising inspection districts. <i>See</i> Districts; Inspectors.		Trout fisheries.....	464-468, 470, 474
Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service, report.....	609	Troy pound, verification.....	76, 450
Supervising inspectors. <i>See</i> Inspectors.		Turner, John M. (commercial agent), inquiries abroad.....	420
Supervisors of census, appointment, duties, and compensation.....	36, 38, 106-133	Uhler, George (Supervising Inspector-General, Steamboat-Inspection Service), report.....	609
Surveys, topographic and magnetic.....	91-95, 567-571	Ukiah, Cal., latitude observations.....	92, 568
Swordfish, statistics of production.....	483	Undercounts in census returns.....	127
Tabulating Machine Co., patent rights.....	42, 141	Uniformity in weights and measures.....	11, 77, 451, 452
Tabulating machines for census work.....	11, 41-45, 139-144	Union carpenters, wages and hours of labor.....	61, 406
Tacoma, Wash., census frauds.....	126	Unions, women's trades, in Great Britain....	61, 405
Tariffs, collating and publishing foreign.....	66, 429	Vapor lights for aids to navigation.....	89, 517, 534
Taxation of Corporations, reports.....	58, 394, 396, 397	Vessels, accidents, etc.....	99, 616
Telegraphy, statistics.....	146	coastwise trade for American.....	96, 587, 603
wireless, apparatus on passenger vessels.....	10, 96, 601, 602	counting of passengers on excursion....	11, 100, 618
stations in Alaska.....	11, 86	employment of fisheries.....	489
Telephones, statistics.....	61, 146, 403	hull inspections, ineffectiveness.....	11, 100, 619
Temperature measurements, tests.....	77, 452	liens for repairs, supplies, etc.....	97
Tenders. <i>See</i> Light-House Service.		mail subsidies.....	97, 581
Terminals, report on water.....	395	number, class, and tonnage of inspected..	99, 611
Territories. <i>See</i> States.		officers licensed.....	99, 613, 615, 620
Tests. <i>See</i> Standards Bureau; also names of articles tested.		outward-bound passenger movement in various.....	242
Textiles, inquiry into foreign markets and manufactures.....	65, 417, 418, 426	revision of rules to prevent collisions.....	602
Thermometers, tests.....	77, 452	wireless equipment on passenger... 10, 96, 601, 602	
Thirteenth Census. <i>See</i> Census.		work of Coast and Geodetic Survey....	91-95, 573
Three-year limit for deportations of aliens, removal.....	158, 159, 274, 320, 339	<i>See also</i> Fines; Light-House Service; Merchant marine; Motor vessels; Navigation laws; Passenger movement; Seamen; Steamship lines.	
Tide Tables, publication.....	91, 567, 571	Virginia, oyster fisheries.....	83, 471, 472, 490
Tides, machine for predicting.....	11, 95, 572	<i>See also</i> States.	
observations.....	93, 569, 570, 571	Vital statistics, collection and publication..	46, 145
Timber industry, investigation.....	10, 58, 397	Voltmeters, tests of silver.....	75, 447
Time, tests of measures.....	451	Volumetric apparatus, tests.....	77, 451
Time limit for deporting aliens, removal.....	158, 159, 274, 320, 339	Wages, farm hands, increase.....	52, 377, 386, 388
Tin-plate industry, wages.....	62, 408	rates in tin-plate and sheet-steel industries.	62, 408
Titles of positions, reduction in number.....	643	union carpenters.....	61, 406
<i>See also</i> related subjects.		women and children earning.....	11, 62, 407
Tittmann, O. H. (Superintendent, Coast and Geodetic Survey), report.....	567	<i>See also</i> Employees.	
Tobacco industry, investigation.....	58, 394, 397	War Department, cooperation.....	161, 488, 568
Tolls, Panama Canal.....	96, 583	Watches, tests.....	451
Tonnage statistics, American vessels.....	97, 581, 584	Waterways, investigation.....	58, 394-397
inspected vessels.....	99, 611	Wave of immigration since 1820.....	164
Tonnage-tax collections.....	97, 591	<i>See also</i> Charts.	

	Page.		Page.
Weights, tests.....	76, 450	Women, fecundity statistics.....	43, 142
uniformity in commercial.....	11, 77, 451, 452	inquiry concerning employment.....	11, 62, 407
Weston normal cell, agreement as to numerical value.....	75, 447	trade-union movement in Great Britain..	61, 405
Wheat, inquiry into foreign markets.....	420, 426	<i>See also</i> Sex; White-slave traffic.	
Whelpley, James D. (commercial agent), inquiries abroad.....	420	Woods Hole, Mass., marine biological studies..	84, 475
White-slave traffic, campaign against.....	49, 50, 158, 274, 283, 296, 299, 302, 648	Woodward, Okla., census returns.....	128
<i>See also</i> Debarred; Moral deficiencies.		Wool, inquiry into foreign markets and manufactures.....	65, 417
Whitefish, propagation, distribution, etc..	464-470	Workmen's insurance and benefit systems	61, 62, 407
Wholesale prices, report.....	61, 404, 406	World Trade Directory, publication.....	64, 416
Widowed aliens admitted.....	178	Yachts, tax on foreign-built.....	591
Wire drag for locating dangers to navigation.	91, 92, 567, 569	<i>See also</i> Vessels.	
Wireless apparatus on passenger vessels.....	10, 96, 601, 602	Yellowstone Park, fish-culture possibilities..	493
Wireless stations in Alaska.....	11, 86	Yukon River, survey of valley.....	92, 568
		Zinc ore, standard samples.....	456



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